

tide rises from 5 to 6 fath.; and carries on an extensive trade with Bombay. Pop. in 1820, 10,400.—The pergunnah of J. has an area of 240 sq.m. Pop. in 1820, about 50,000. Its soil is rich, and of great depth.

JUMEAUX, a town of France, dep. of Puy-de-Dome, 9 m. SE of Issoire. Pop. 1,840.

JUMELA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. WSW of Toledo.

JUMELLE, a town of France, dep. of Maine-et-Loire, 6 m. E of Beaumont. Pop. 1,603.

JUMELLIERE (La), a village of France, dep. of Maine-et-Loire, 14 m. SSW of Angers. Pop. 1,200.

JUMETZ, a town of the Netherlands, in the prov. of Hainault, 3 m. N of Charleroi. Pop. 6,528. It has a glass-work, and nail-manufactories; and in the neighbourhood are coal-pits.

JUMEUTOS (Los), a range of islets and cays among the Bahamas, extending from the SW coast of the island of Exuma, or from N lat. 22° 8', to 23° 10'. Its extreme S point is Little Ragged Isle, in N lat. 22° 9', W long. 75° 42', close to Cayo-Sal.

JUMIEGES, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inférieure, cant. of Duclair, on the r. bank of the Seine, 14 m. SSW of Rouen, and 14 m. SE of Caenbec. Pop. 1,847. There are the ruins of an ancient abbey here.

JUMILLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Chinchilla, 40 m. N of Murcia. Pop. 7,362. It stands at the foot and on the S slope of a mountain, at the opening of a magnificent valley. The streets are straight and wide, though without pavement. The houses have a neat look, and the two churches excite the curiosity of the traveller by the ingenuity of their architecture. On an adjoining hill are the ruins of an ancient castle of the same name. The town contains several oil and corn-mills, and manufactures of tiles, earthenware, and salt; and large flocks of sheep and goats are pastured on the surrounding hills. It is a bishop's see.

JUMILLAC-LE-GRAND, a canton and town of France, dep. of Dordogne, arrond. of Nontron, 9 m. N of Exideuil. Pop. of cant., comprising 7 coms., 9,886; of town, 3,194.

JUMNA, or YUMNA, in Sanscrit YAMUNA, a celebrated river of Hindostan, which has its source on the SW side of the Himalaya, in N lat. 30° 55', E long. 78° 24'. The infant stream trickles from under an enormous cavern of icicles, at a spot 17,000 ft. above sea-level, on the side of the great mountain Jumnotri; and then flows through a narrow ravine, bounded by mural precipices of grey granite of vast height, and at Jumnotri is only 3 ft. wide, and a few inches deep. About 5 m. SSW below Jumnotri, it passes Cursolu, an isolated cluster of about 25 houses, situated in the very heart of the mountain chasm, at an alt. of 9,000 ft. above sea-level. There is a route from Cursolu to Luké on the Bhaghiretti, over the Bhimkédhar, at an alt. of 15,700 ft. About 50 m. below its source, at Khalsi, it is joined by the Tons, a larger river than itself, coming from the NW, but previously flowing in a nearly parallel course; and at a point 12 m. further down, it receives, on the same bank, another large affluent called the Ghirri, and on the opposite bank a considerable affluent, which waters the NW section of the Dehra-Dun valley. At 6 m. below this point, it turns from a SW to a S direction, and is between 100 and 200 yds. broad in the dry season, and upwards of 1,000 yds. after the rains, on emerging from the mountains of Serinagur. In N lat. 30° 18', and E long. 77° 34', it gives off the great canal of Feroze-Shah on the r. bank, and the Doab canal on the l. Entering the province of Delhi, it directs its course, at the distance of from 50 to 70 m., in a nearly parallel line to that

of the Ganges, the tract between the two rivers, known as the Doab, varying from 20 to 80 m. in width; and passing the cities of Delhi and Agra, falls into the Ganges at Allahabad. Its length may be estimated at 680 m.; but above its junction with the Chumbul, 10 m. below the fort of Etaweh, it is fordable from October till June. It is therefore of little use as a military barrier; nor is it of much utility to commerce, except during the rainy season, when it may be navigated by flat-bottomed boats of considerable burden. Neither are its waters promotive of fertility like those of the Ganges; for in the lower part of its course it is so strongly impregnated with natron, that the whole space between its banks in its highest and those in its lowest state, is perfectly barren sand.

JUMNOTRI, or JAMNOTRI, a lofty three-peaked mountain of the Himalayas, in N lat. 30° 55', E long. 78° 12'. Alt. of central peak above sea-level, 25,669 ft. The aspect of this mountain upon the N and the S side differs greatly. On the S it is comparatively shelving, and is clothed with wood to the height of 11,000 ft.; while on the N it is rugged, barren, and precipitous. The formation is gneiss intersected with beds of granite. No volcanic matter whatever has yet been found; but several travellers have discovered ammonites in the neighbourhood of hot springs, which rise close to the banks of the river, at the village of J., about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the spot where the river first springs into view. These springs have a temp. of 194° 7, and an alt. above sea-level of 10,840 ft. They have their source in a ledge of rock 10 or 12 ft. above the bed of the river. The Hindus who make the pilgrimage to J., bathe in a small basin, where the waters of the river are mingled with those of the hot springs, and are sensibly warm, after which they are marked on the forehead with the yellow ferruginous sediment of the springs. The vegetation in the ravine between Cursolu and J. is first holly growing to the size of a forest-tree, oaks and hazel, with an underwood of yellow jasmine, roses, and rhododendrons. Then succeeds stunted larch mixed with barberries, till at last even the dwarf bamboo fails, and nothing is to be seen but the huge deodar springing from the snow, and extending in forests as far as the eye can reach.

JUNA (CAPE), a cape on the E coast of Sardinia, in N lat. 40° 8', E long. 9° 54'.

JUNAGUR, or CHUNAHGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujarat, in the division of Soreth, in N lat. 21° 9', E long. 70° 38', belonging to an independent nawab.

JUNAKSA, or EUNASKA, one of the Fox islands, in the Pacific, in N lat. 53° 26', E long. 170° 14'.

JUNASDURAH, a mountain-ridge in Badakshan, between the valleys of Taishkhan and Duraim, in about N lat. 37°, E long. 70°. Alt. 6,600 ft. above sea-level.

JUNCAL, a port of Chili, in the prov. of Copiapo, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 50 m. N of Copiapo, in S lat. 25° 42'. The river descends from the Andes, and has a length of course of about 90 m., but frequently contains so little water that it scarcely reaches the sea.

JUNCALAS, a town of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrénées, cant. and 4 m. SW of Lourdes, on the Nos. Pop. 430.

JUNCO, a river on the Grain coast of Guinea, falling into the sea 90 m. ESE of Cape Monte.

JUNDIAHI, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, near the l. bank of a river of the same name, an affluent of the Tieti, in S lat. 23° 2', W long. 46° 36', 25 m. NNE of São-Paulo. The surrounding country is fertile, and the district has a pop. of about 5,000.

JUNEDA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 6 m. ESE of Lerida. Pop. 674.

JUNEH, or DJOUNI, a little sea-port of Syria, on the SE coast of the bay of Juneh or Kesrowan, 8 m. direct distance NE of Beirut.

JUNG-BUNZLAU. See BUNZLAU.

JUNGERPORE, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Gujarat, tributary to the Mahrattas. Long. 73° 38' E., lat. 23° 49' N.

JUNGERAUF, [*i.e.*, 'the Maiden,'] a lofty mountain of Switzerland, situated in the valley of Lauterbrunnen, on the boundary between the cantons of Bern and Valais, 7 m. W. of the Finsteraarhorn. It has an alt. of 13,671 ft. This is one of the most extraordinary and most magnificent mountains of the northern chain of the Alps, being surrounded on all sides by frightful rocks and precipices, and covered with enormous masses of snow and glaciers. It was long considered inaccessible; but in the summer of 1811 the brothers Meyer of Aarau, in 1832 M. Hugi, and in 1841 Professors Agassiz and Forbes, succeeded in reaching its summit, which is a kind of triangle, about 2 ft. long by 1½ ft. broad. "Before us," says M. Desor, one of the party who made the ascent in 1841, "lay extended the Swiss plain, and at our feet the anterior chains were piled up in stages, and they seemed, by their apparent uniformity, still farther to increase the size of the mighty peaks which rose almost to our level. At the same time, the valleys of the Oberland—which at the moment of our arrival were shrouded in thin mists—could be despaired in many places, and we were thus allowed to contemplate the lower world, in some measure, through the openings. We distinguished on the r. the valley of Grindelwald, with its glaciers; on the l., in the depth, an immense crevée, and at the bottom of the latter a shining thread which followed its windings—this was the valley of Lauterbrunnen, with the Lutschinen. But, above everything else, the Eiger and Mönch attracted our attention. We had some difficulty in forming an idea as to what these summits were, which seemed nearer heaven than earth, when seen from the plain; here we contemplated them, looking down upon them from above, and their near proximity allowed us in some measure to observe them in detail, for we were separated from them only by the circus of the *névé* of Aletsch. Opposite, on the W side, rose another peak, less colossal, but more beautiful, its sides entirely covered with snow, obtained for it by the name of Silberhorn, [*i.e.*, 'Silver Peak.' In the same direction we observed many other peaks, alike crowned with snow, the nearest and most prominent of which appeared to us to be the Gletscherhorn; the other, which is visible from the plain of the glacier, is the Ebene-Fluh. These summits, and many others which have yet obtained no name, form, as it were, the immediate attendants upon the J., which rises like a queen in the midst of them. Beyond the Eiger and the Mönch, in an E direction, the mountain-masses which bound the glaciers of Finsteraar and Lanterar, form another group of greater extent and more savage character than that in the midst of which we were placed; these are the Viescherhörner, the Oberaarhorn, the Schreckhörner, the Bergli-stock, the Wetterhörner, and in the centre the Finsteraarhorn, the highest mountain in Switzerland. It alone rose above our level, and its abrupt and rocky sides seemed to bid defiance to our ambition. On the S side the view was intercepted by the clouds which had been collected for some hours on the chain of Mont-Rosa. Before seeing these colossi of the Alps near at hand, it often happened, when contemplating them from the plain, that I was astonished at the contrast which prevailed between the almost cutting ridges of the Schreckhorn, and particularly of the Finsteraarhorn, and the great pyramids of the d., the Mönch, and the Eiger. I constrained myself to find some vague explanation of this singular difference in the action of the raising force; and as I saw the latter only in front, it seemed to me natural that their extreme breadth implied a proportional thickness. Here, on the summit of the J., when we were so placed as to command them on all sides, I was not a little surprised to see that the Mönch, which I had believed to be so massive, is nothing more than an immense ridge nearly as sharp as the Finsteraarhorn, but running from E to W, while the latter is directed from N to S. The J. itself is far from being so compact as it appears from Berne and even from Interlacken; and in this respect it does not gain by being seen close at hand; for, instead of forming a continuous mass, it is composed of a series of ridges drawn up one behind another, and separated by deep cuts or valleys. These ridges are arranged according to their height, so that the first, or that nearest the plain, is the least elevated and the last the highest. This particular disposition can be discovered at a great distance; for when we examine the J. attentively in clear weather, we easily distinguish the deep cuts by their darker tint; the last, that which separates the highest peak from the one next to it, is the most obvious. Lastly, the Eiger, although more massive than the Mönch, is still much less pyramidal than it appears to be. I believe that we may find the explanation of these trenchant forms in the nature of the rock, which is generally gneiss or mica-schist, that is to say, a rock more or less fissile, which splits in large plates, so that the colossal ridges of the Finsteraarhorn, the Mönch, the J., the Schreckhorn, and the Eiger, represent in some degree, on a large scale, the slaty cleavage of the fallen masses which are detached from their sides, and which the glaciers carry along with them under the form of moraines. Wherever the rock

is real granite or protogine, the peaks are always massive, as may be seen in Mont Blanc, Mont Maudit, and others. This form of the Bernese Alps does not well agree, I admit, with the opinion of those who regard the different peaks as so many links of one and the same great chain; but Mr. Studer has demonstrated that the Alps, far from being a continuous chain, are composed, on the contrary, of separate ellipsoidal masses, more or less independent of each other. It has likewise been long admitted that, in a geological sense, the high ridges are only accessory, while the essential phenomenon must be sought for in the masses which support them. While we were making these reflections, the thermometer indicated —3° C. (26° 6 F.) in the shade; but we were so engrossed with our subject that we did not feel the cold. Saussure's hygrometer stood at 67°, notwithstanding the proximity of the column of mist I spoke of. The sky over our heads was perfectly clear, and so deep a blue that it approached to black; we endeavoured to discover the stars in it, which are said to be visible during the day at great heights, but we did not succeed. It has been pretended that this deep tint is only the effect of the contrast with the snowy surfaces which surround the observer on all sides: but if this were the case, the intensity of the hue would be equal in every part of the celestial vault. Now, this is precisely what did not take place; for, on looking from the zenith to the horizon on the E, where the sky was likewise perfectly clear, we saw the azure gradually become paler as our eyes turned downwards. The rock *in situ*, near the summit, on the edge of the ridge which overlooks the Rottthal, is gneiss. Although very compact, it easily splits into small fragments; its surface assumes a coppery appearance from the effects of oxidation; but the fresh fractures are greenish, with large crystals of felspar, having a pearly lustre. The existence of this rock in such a locality is an important fact for geology; for this reason, that, gneiss being to all appearance a metamorphic rock, its presence on one of the highest summits of the Alps is sufficient of itself to demonstrate that the elevation has not been effected here by crystalline masses rising from the bosom of the earth and spreading over the summits of the crests, as must have been the case with many systems of mountains, among others that of Mont Blanc, the centre of which is protogine, flanked with gneiss and other stratified rocks. To our great surprise, we discovered on the surface of the exposed rock, as well as on the fragments detached from it, many lichens in a very fresh state, some of which occupied a surface of many inches in diameter."

JUNGFRUN, a vast mass of rock which forms an island 6 m. in circuit, near the island of Oeland on the coast of Sweden, in the Baltic, in N lat. 61° 10', E long. 17° 10'. It is dangerous to navigators; and shipwrecks frequently occur on it. The inhabitants call it Blackkulla, [*i.e.* 'Black top,' from the gloomy appearance of its summit on the approach of stormy weather.

JUNGIPORE, or JANGALPUR, a town of Bengal, in the district of Rajesby, on the E bank of the Bhaghiretti river, 20 m. NNW of Murshedabad, in N lat. 24° 28', E long. 88° 13'. This is the principal silk establishment of the East India company. The buildings were erected in 1773, and will contain 3,000 persons. The method employed in spinning the silk is the same as practised in Italy. The worms are bred all round the country in the vicinity, the soil of which is favourable to the growth of the mulberry, on which these animals live; but the natives are obliged to sell the choice cocoons to the company's agent. It is principally carried on by women and children.

JUNGLE-MEHALS, or JANGAL-MAHALS, a district of Bengal, lying between N lat. 22° 30' and 24°, and E long. 86° and 88°; having the district of Birbhum on the N; Burdwan on the E; Hugli and Midnapore on the S; and Ramghur on the W. Area 6,900 acres. Pop. in 1829-30, 1,304,740. The land-revenue in 1829-30, £44,942. The surface of this district is much covered with wood, and little cultivated.

JUNGLEBARY, a town of Bengal, in the district of Sylhet, on the E side of the Brahmaputra river, in N lat. 24° 27'.

JUNGNAU, a town of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, belonging to the prince of Furstenberg, 14 m. W of Buchau. Pop. 703.

JUNHAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 2 m. WNW of Montsalvy. Pop. 1,100.

JUNIATTA, a river of Pennsylvania, U. S., which

has its rise in the Alleghany mountains, in the W part of Huntingdon co.; runs from W to E; and after a course of 180 m., unites with the Susquehanna about 15 m. above Harrisburg. It is navigable from Bedford to its mouth, a distance of 150 m.—Also a co. in the central part of Pennsylvania. Area 360 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 11,080; in 1850, 13,113.—Also a township in the same co., 30 m. NW of Harrisburg. Pop. 1,450.

JUNIEN (SAINT), a town of France, dep. of Haute-Vienne, situated between the Vienne and the Glane, 19 m. WNW of Limoges. Pop. 3,163. It has considerable manufactures, particularly of woolens, leather, hats, and earthenware.

JUNIUS, a township in Seneca co., in the state of New York, U. S., 18 m. NW of Auburn. Pop. 1,595.

JUNIVILLE, a canton and village of France, dep. of Ardennes, 6 m. S of Rethel.

JUNK, or JUNCO, a river of Upper Guinea, in Liberia, which flows first SSW, then bends ESE, is joined by South Junk river, and flows by a considerable estuary into the Atlantic at Marshall, and 36 m. ESE of Monrovia.

JUNK CEYLON, or JAN SEILAN—properly SALANG, or UJUNG SALANG—an island of Siam, in the bay of Bengal, on the W side of the Malay peninsula, between $7^{\circ} 46'$ and $8^{\circ} 9'$ N lat., and in the long. of $98^{\circ} 20'$ E, separated from the continent by a narrow sandy isthmus about 1 m. long, and a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, which is covered at high water, and whereon spring tides rise 9 or 10 ft. The island is 24 m. in length, and about 9 m. in breadth; and has good anchorage around its whole circuit, besides an excellent harbour on the E side. Its general physical formation may be described as that of a well-wooded granitic mountain-ridge, shelving gradually down to the shore. There is no considerable river in the island, both from its size, and the hills being low; but several streams run through flat marshes of mangroves into the sea. The climate here is agreeable, for the heat is moderate. Rains begin to fall gently in July, and continue until November, with frequent intermissions of fine weather attended with cool NE winds at night. The interior contains large plains of rice well-cultivated; but the exterior districts are kept in a state of nature, for the purpose it is supposed of obstructing the access of an enemy. Rice is the staple product; oranges, limes, and most of the tropical fruits and roots are produced. The E side, lying opposite Pulo-Panjang, is the best cultivated. The wild animals are deer and hogs; the domesticated ones are elephants and a few goats; but the islanders have neither horses, sheep, dogs, nor cats. The pop. of the whole island has been calculated at 12,000. The features of the people resemble those of the Malays, intermixed with a good deal of the Chinese aspect. They are well-made, but rather slender; they speak the Siamese language, and in general understand the Malay tongue; and, like Europeans, they write from left to right. The inhabitants are distributed in towns and villages, of which 16 are named, but all of them are inconsiderable. Teroa, the chief town, situated on a creek, consists only of about 80 houses. A wooden pagoda covered with palm leaves stands here, which is served by about 20 talapoins or monks, who live in a state of celibacy in small apartments adjoining to it. Their heads are shaved and uncovered; they wear a yellow garment, and carry a white rod in their hands, but it appears that they can resign their monastic vocation at pleasure. The *phya* or governor has a dwelling at Teroa, and another 8 m. inland. Tin is the principal export of the island, which formerly carried on considerable commerce with several Asiatic ports; but this has greatly de-

creased since the establishment of a British colony on Penang. Its exports, besides that metal, are elephants' teeth, *beche de mer*, and *sayhan*. The imports are principally opium, Hindostan piece goods, brass utensils from Java, European cloth and cutlery. The currency of the island consists of conic frustums of tin, of 2 or 3 lbs. weight, with correspondent halves and quarters, which cannot be exported without payment of duty. When visited by Captain Forest in 1784, this island was governed by a viceroy from Siam, who had 3 associates or counsellors. Each of these officers had about 60 military retainers, who were armed with a musket and bayonet, sword and dagger, and, receiving little pay, lived in some respect on the community. In 1785, the Birmans, who had for some time been extending their dominions, had gained so much territory on the continent, that, with the possession of this island, they could have cut off the Siamese from any other channel of communication with India than the gulf of Siam. In order, therefore, to effect its conquest, they fitted out 11 ships of war at Rangoon for the conveyance of troops and warlike stores, while an army of 8,000 men marched to Mergui, a port on the peninsula, for the purpose of co-operation. Having made a movement against the island in March, they attacked and carried the fort on the E side, and found in it much valuable booty; but the governor, who had retired to the interior, rallied his forces, and compelled the enemy to retreat after sustaining great loss. The Birmans, nevertheless, did not abandon their object, and after a long interval returned in 1810, when they effected the total conquest of the island, and consigned the whole inhabitants to slavery in Pegu. At a still later period it continued to be the subject of contest between them and the Siamese; but the latter hold it at present.

JUNKERSHOF, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Marienwerder, NE of Tuchel.

JUNOFUVANDO, a village of Sweden, in the prefecture of North Bothnia, on the Tormea, 15 m. N of Lulea. It has a productive iron-mine, and several blast-furnaces.

JUNQUEIRA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara and district of Ico.

JUNQUERA (LA), a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Gerona, and partido of Figueras, on the margin of a plain near the Petit-Llobregat, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge. Pop. 1,098. It has a parish church and a custom-house. The environs grow large quantities of cork.

JUNQUERA-DE-AMBIA (SANTA MARIA DE), a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and 12 m. SE of Orense, and partido of Allariz. Pop. 1,415. It has a parish and a collegiate church. Fairs are held monthly.

JUNQUERA-DE-ESPADANEDO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. of Orense and partido of Allariz. Pop. 816. It possesses a parish church and a custom-house, and has manufactories of tape and ribbon. Cattle are reared in considerable numbers in the environs.

JUNRUCK, a village of Hindostan, in the Punjab, 80 m SW of Lahore, and 12 m. SW of Choucluk, on the l. bank of the Ravee.

JUNTA (LA), a town of Mexico, in the state of Sonora, 90 m. NE of Arispe, on the Huaqui, Yagui, or Babispe.

JUNZALAEN, ZOONZALAEN, or YUNS, a town of Burmah, in the district of Karaen, 100 m. NW of Taung or Tongo, at the head of a small stream of the same name, an affluent of the Sulween, or Thauluyn.

JUPAN, a town of the island of Madura, one of the Sunda islands, near the S coast, in the territory and 15 m. E of Sumenap.

JUPANOVSKAIA-SOPKA, an extinct volcano of Russia in Asia, in Kamtchatka, 30 m. NNE of Petropavlovsk, in N lat. $53^{\circ} 30'$, E long. $159^{\circ} 20'$. Alt. above sea-level 9,055 ft. A river named Kimenta issues from its base, and uniting with the Jupanova flows into the sea, at Oretningan.

JUPARANAN, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo. It is about 15 m. in circumference, and contains numerous small islands. Its banks abound with deer, and its waters with fish. It receives the Cachoeira on the NW, and discharges itself by a narrow outlet into the Rio Doce.

JUPILLE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege, watered by the Meuse. Pop. of dep. 2,292. It possesses manufactories of cloth, of iron-ware, and of boilers for steam-engines, a wool-spinning and 2 paper-mills. The village is the *Jobu Villa* or *Jopila* of the ancients.

JUPILLES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 7 m. N of Chateau-du-Loir, and 20 m. WSW of Saint Calais. Pop. 1,321.

JUPITER, a river of the island of Anticosti, which flows into the St. Lawrence, 8 m. NNW of SW. Point.

JUPITER, or DIA (MOUNT), the highest summit of the island of Naxos, Grecian archipelago, 9 m. SE of the town of Naxos. See NAXOS.

JUPKOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 87 m. SW of Kiev, district and 40 m. ESE of Makhnovka.

JUPRELLE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. 595.

JURA, a department of France, on the Swiss frontier; between the parallels of $46^{\circ} 17'$ and $47^{\circ} 20'$; bounded on the N by the dep. of Haute-Saône, from which it is separated by the Oignon; on the NE by that of Doubs; on the E by Switzerland, from which it is in part separated by the Jura chain; on the S by the dep. of Ain; on the W by that of Saône-et-Loire; and on the NW by that of Côte-d'Or. Its greatest length, from N to S, is 72 m.; its greatest breadth 42 m. Area 500,006 hectares. Pop. in 1801, 288,151; in 1836, 315,355; in 1846, 316,150. In density of pop. it is the 40th dep. of France, having 63.62 to the sq. kilom.—The S and E parts of this dep. are mountainous, being traversed by the Jura chain, which here forms three ridges running from NE to SW. The loftiest summits, along the Swiss frontier, have an average elevation of 1,200 metres, or 1,312 yds. Their principal summit, the Reculet, has an alt. of 5,633 ft.; the Dôle attains an alt. of 5,514 ft. The second ridge is mostly covered with forests of pine, juniper, and box, and presents some fertile valleys and pasture grounds. The lowest ridge presents a soil increasing in fertility as it approaches the plain, which occupies the N and W sections of the dep. About 130,000 hect. are rich soil. The Rhone is the principal stream; and the whole dep., with the exception of a small portion on the SE, belongs to its basin. The Oignon, the Doubs, and the Seille, are affluents of the Saône, which joins the Rhone at Lyon; and the Ain falls into the Rhone a few miles above that city. None of these rivers are navigable except the Ain. There are several small lakes; and in the NW some extensive marshes. A canal unites the Rhone and the Rhine, passing from the Saône to the valley of the Doubs near Dôle, and following the course of that valley into the dep. of the Doubs.—The mineral riches of J. are considerable. Many iron-mines are worked; marble, lead, and coal are found; and there are even traces of gold. The brine springs of Salins

yield 6 per cent. in weight of salt; those of Montmorot are less productive.—The agricultural produce in the plain consists of wheat, rye, buckwheat, and maize; on the lower hills, barley, oats, maize, and rape are grown. The vine is cultivated on the lower slopes, and upwards of 400,000 hectol. of wine are annually produced, chiefly white, and of good quality. The quantity of woodland was estimated in 1834 at nearly one-fourth of the surface.—The horned cattle in this dep. were estimated in 1839 as amounting to 161,552; of horses, 19,006. The number of sheep is comparatively small, being only 46,219 in 1839. Poultry and bees are reared, and the honey is of excellent quality. The wild boar, wolf, fallow-deer, and roe-buck are found in the forests.—The manufacturing industry of this dep. is considerable. Wrought and cast iron are made in 21 different works; articles of steel are manufactured, also nails and hardware articles; clocks and watches are made at Morey and Fonein; and at Sept Moncel and Molunes, several hundred hands are engaged in manufacturing artificial gems. At Saint-Claude, Les Crosets, Moyrans, and other places in the mountainous districts, the making of articles in wood and horn gives employment, during winter especially, to many. The other manufactures are cotton stockings, hats, coarse linens, leather, paper, brandy, glue, mineral acids, and soap. The chief exports are iron goods, toys, and watches; wine, timber, and deals; horses for the cavalry, and horned cattle. The dep. is divided into 4 arrondissements, viz.:

Arrondissements.	Population in 1836.	Population in 1846.
Lons-le-Saulnier, .	107,690	108,785
Poligny, .	80,672	79,552
Saint-Claude, .	52,353	52,112
Dôle, .	74,640	75,701
	315,355	316,150

These are subdivided into 32 cantons, and 580 communes, of which only 7 have a pop. exceeding 3,000 souls. In 1842 it possessed 10 establishments of secondary instruction attended by 588 pupils; and in 1840, 853 primary schools, with 46,891 pupils in winter, and 22,185 in summer.—The dep. forms the diocese of St. Claude, the bishop being suffragan to the archb. of Lyon et Vienne. It is in the jurisdiction of the Cour royale of Besançon. Under the late regime it returned 4 members to the chamber-of-deputies, who were elected in 1834 by 1,076 electors.—The dep. of J. formed part of the territory of the *Sequani*; and under Roman dominion made part of the prov. of *Maxima Sequanorum*, a subdivision of *Gallia Lugduensis*. Subsequently it passed to the Burgundians and the Franks; and in the Middle ages, till 1790, was comprised in the prov. of Bourgogne, or Franche-Comté.

JURA, one of the Hebrides, lying NE of Islay, opposite to the district of Knapdale in Argyleshire, to which co. it is politically annexed. It is 20 m. in length from SW to NE. Its breadth at the S end is about 8 m., but tapers gradually to about 2 m. at the N extremity. Its superficies has been estimated at 58,500 Scots acres, of which only 3,000 are arable. It is the most rugged of the Western isles, being composed chiefly of huge rocks, piled on one another in the utmost disorder,—naked and incapable of cultivation, and presenting “one continued tract of brown and rocky mountain pasture.” These mountains extend in the form of a ridge from S to N, nearly in the middle of the island. Three of them rising near the S end, of an irregular conoidal form, and termed ‘the Paps of J.’ are conspicuous at a great distance, two of them respectively having an alt. of 2,480 and 2,420 ft. The mountains are of white or red quartz, some of which is brecciated, or filled with crystalline

kernels of an amethystine colour. The other rocks of the island are a bluish coloured slate, veined with red, and so fine as to be used as a whetstone; a micaceous sandstone; and, at the N extremity, a quarry of micaceous granite. There is abundance of iron ore, and a vein of the black oxide of manganese. On the W coast there is a fine kind of sand, which is used in the manufacture of glass. Loch-Tarbet, a long narrow arm of the sea, opening on the W coast, nearly divides the island into two. There are some small lakes in the vicinity of the Paps; and a few streams, descending from these mountains, flow into the sound of J. The W side of the island is wild and rugged, and intersected by numerous torrents which come rushing down from the mountains. All the pop. live on the E side. Here, along the margin of the sea, the coast is level; but at a little distance from the shore there is a gradual ascent. The soil along the shore is thin and stony; higher up it becomes moory, with patches of improvable moss; along the foot of the mountains there are numerous springs which render the ground sputty and unfit for cultivation. The crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and flax; the chief manure is sea-weed. There are two fine harbours on the E coast of the island; that to the S is called the harbour of Small-Isles, from the number of islets which shelter it; the other, a few miles to the N, is named the Lowlandman's bay; there are also some anchoring places on the W coast. At the N end of J. are the three inhabited islands of Scarba, Lunga, and Balmahuagh. Between Scarba and J. is the famous gulf called Corrievrekin. Red deer exist on the mountains, and there is plenty of grouse and black game. There is only one small village on the E coast of the island, inhabited by a few fishers. The climate of J. is very healthy, owing to its high situation, and its exposure to the winds. There is a ferry from Kenuachtrach or Kinuachtrach, at the N point of the island, to Craignish-point on the mainland, a distance of 4 m., whence a good carriage-road leads to the Kintraw and Kellmelfort roads. Gaelic is spoken in the island. Pop. 1,901.

JURA, a river which has its source in Russia, in the gov. of Vilna, in the NW of the district of Rossienia, near Ratova; runs S; enters Prussia, and throws itself into the Niemen, on the r. bank, 11 m. ESE of Tilsit, and after a course of 78 m. Its principal affluent is the Chechoura, which it receives on the l. See also GYARUS.

JURA AND COLONSAY, a parish of Argyleshire, composed of nine islands, of which that of J. is the largest. The islands of Colonsay and Oronsay, of Scarba, Lunga, Balmahuagh, and the three small uninhabited isles called the Gravellach or Mare islands, on the N of J., form the rest of the district. Pop. in 1801, 2,007; in 1831, 2,205; in 1841, 2,299.

JURA MOUNTAINS, a chain on the SW of Switzerland, usually classed with the Alpine system, which stretches from Mont Vouache in Savoy, to the cant. of Schaffhausen, in a direction nearly SSW and NNE, and almost parallel to that of the Alps. Its length is from 180 to 200 m.; its breadth, in a NW direction, from 30 to 40 m. The ridge of J. rises to the height of 3,000 or 4,000 ft. from the plain of Switzerland, with a declivity often very steep; and presents at this elevation throughout the whole of its length an undulated line, above which there rise in some places rounded summits to the height of 600, 1,000, or even 2,000 ft. above the rest of the chain. On the side of Franche-Comté the J. is formed into several parallel ramifications, which diminish gradually in height, till they terminate in the plains of Burgundy. The following are the altitudes of the principal summits, as determined geometrically by Messrs. Pictet and Tralles:

	French feet.
Dole, .	5,082
Dole, according to the French engineers,	5,178
Montendre, above the valley of the lake of Joux,	5,170
Reculet, or the summit of Mont Thoiry,	5,396

The principal passes in the ridge of J. are that of Fort-Ecluse, where the Rhone runs in a deep channel between the fort and the foot of Mont-Vouache; the passage of Esclées, at a little distance from Orbe, on the road of Pontarlier; that of the Cluse-de-Verrieres, in the principality of Neufchâtel; that of the Pierre-Pertuis, in the valley of St. Imier; and the defiles of the valley of Moutier, of Ballstall, and of Wallenburg. As the ridge of J. lies below the line of perpetual snow, it contains no glaciers; but blocks of ice and columns of snow are found in some deep caverns, such as those near St. George's above Rolle, and between the valleys of Travers and Brevine. The pastures are drier than those of the higher Alps; but in some places, particularly in the cant. of Basle, the meadows are as beautiful and fertile as those of the central chain. Some of the ramifications of J., particularly those in the neighbourhood of Saint Claude and Champagnol, produce a great quantity of box-wood, some of which rises to the height of 20 ft. The mountains, which extend for 4 or 5 leagues round Poligny, are covered with lofty pines, which long afforded to the ship-carpenters of Toulon the tallest masts for their vessels-of-war. The same forests furnish also the materials of numerous manufactures in wood, which employ the inhabitants during the winter, and form a considerable branch of trade. The iron-foundries, the forges, and the salt-pits of Salins, Arc, and Senans, obtain here the wood and the charcoal which they require. The brown bear still inhabits the wildest parts of the western chain of J., and it is not many years ago since it made great ravages among the cattle, and even descended into the plains.—The ridge of J. is composed of compact limestone, of a greyish or yellowish brown colour, but always less deep than that of the Alps: sometimes it has a lively yellow colour. The strata alternate with beds of marl and of clay; gypsum, beds of asphaltum, of the finest marble, sulphuretted springs, and salt springs, also occur. Of the latter, those of Salins, Courbaison, Montmorot near Lons-le-Saulnier, Grison, Tormont, and St. Lantheim near Poligny, all of which belong to France, are among the richest. The stratification of J. is very singular. The inclination of the strata from S to NW,—their vertical position,—the vaults which they form,—and their junction in the form of the roofs of houses at the summit of the chain,—are phenomena highly interesting to the mineralogist. The stretch of the strata is from SSW to NNE. Among the numerous petrifications found in the calcareous formation, are various species of ammonites, univalve and bivalve shells, and corals. Iron is found in great abundance in the J. The iron-mines on the French side, and in the bishopric of Basle, have been wrought with activity; but Switzerland has not yet taken advantage of her portion of this treasure. Strata of brown coal occur, which owe their origin to entire forests which have been buried by the dreadful earthquakes to which J. has often been exposed. The innumerable masses of granite and of gneiss which are scattered up and down on the SE flank of this chain, even at the height of 2,400 ft., form one of the most interesting facts in geology. One of these masses, which is found above Neufchâtel, and which was measured by Professor Playfair in 1817, is 62 ft. long, 32 ft. wide, and nearly 17 ft. high. As there is neither granite nor gneiss on this ridge, Saussure and Sir James Hall have supposed that they have been carried by some great flood or

debacle across the lake of Geneva from the Savoy Alps; and it is a remarkable fact, that similar blocks are found in the lake of Geneva opposite to the mouths of the streams which descend from the Savoy hills. M. Charpentier has recently suggested the theory, that after the last elevation of this chain of mountains, the warm climate (about $17^{\circ} 5$ ($63^{\circ} 5$ F.) which had till then prevailed in their vicinity, and which was sufficient to allow palms to flourish, since remains of them are found in the deposits formed at their base, gave place to a cold and humid climate; that during this epoch glaciers were formed on the highest summits of the Alps and on the most elevated ridges of the secondary chains; that these glaciers increased to such an extent that they descended to the lateral valleys, and filled them to a certain height, and finally reached the great principal valley, where they united into one which ended by debouching into the basin of Lower Switzerland. Thus all the great valleys of the Alps would furnish an extensive glacier reaching to the plain situated at their foot; but one only, that of the valley of the Rhone, would acquire such extension as to traverse the plain and reach almost to the highest points of the J. The return of heat would gradually melt these enormous glaciers, and reduce them to their present dimensions, while the debris which they carried with them, as is seen in modern glaciers in our own day, would serve as marks to point out their progress, and constitute the erratic formation.

JURA ISLAND, a small island in the strait of Malacca, in N lat. 4° , E long. $100^{\circ} 10'$.

JURAJ. See **GEORGEN (SANKT)**.

JURANCON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Pau, near the Gave-du-Pau. Pop. 2,031. It produces large quantities of, and carries on an active trade in, wine.

JURATZCHIKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 57 m. SSE of Vilna, district and 34 m. S of Ochmiana.

JURAVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Voronej, district and 15 m. N of Bogoutchar, and 36 m. SE of Pavlovsk, on the l. bank of the Don.

JURBEURG. See **GEORGENBURG**.

JURDAN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 57 m. WNW of Rossienia, and 30 m. SW of Telch.

JURE, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceará, which waters the districts of Januaria and Granga, and joins the Acaracú, or Camucim. Amethysts are found in its channel, and in the mountains near its source are mines of gold.

JUREA, a mountain and headland of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, and comarca of Curitiba, on the shore of the Atlantic, between the embouchures of the Una and Iguápe, in N lat. $24^{\circ} 32' 40''$, and W long. 52° .

JURERE-MIRIM. See **CATHARINA (SANTA)**.

JURIARI, a village and river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and parish of Campo-Grande.

JURIEV-POLSKOI, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vladimir. The district occupies the NW part of the gov. It is flat, and to a great extent marshy and covered with wood; but possesses some tracts of fertile soil, and produces considerable quantities of hemp and flax.—The town is 39 m. NW of Vladimir, on the Koloksha, in an extensive plain from which it derives its name. Pop. 1,800. It contains 5 churches and a cloister; and has a manufactory of silk, a print-work, and several tanneries, and carries on an active trade in linen, silk, leather, and iron-ware.

JURIEVETZ - POLVOLSKOI, a district and

town of Russia in Europe, in the E part of the gov. of Kostroma. It is well-wooded and well-cultivated, and possesses considerable manufactories of coarse linen and of common cloth.—The town is 96 m. ESE of Kostroma, on the r. bank of the Volga, at the confluence of the Unja. Pop. 2,500. It has three churches and a cloister. Fairs are held here several times a-year, and an active trade is carried on in tallow, pitch, and corn.

JURJURA, or **GURAIGURA**, a chain of mountains in Algeria, 90 m. ESE of Algiers, on the confines of the prov. of Algiers and Constantina. It extends a distance of about 24 m., in a NE direction, along the l. bank of the Adous or Sumein; and joins the chain of the Little Atlas on the S. It consists generally of masses of barren rock, rent into numerous gorges, and covered half the year with snow. One of these defiles, named the Biben, or Iron Gates, forms the great route between Algiers and Constantina. This pass, which is 400 ft. in length, passes through a narrow valley, and is at some parts not more than 18 ft. in width, while its rocky sides rise in some places to the perpendicular height of 600 ft. A brackish stream, named Louet-Biben, runs through the valley.

JURKINA, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 63 m. WNW of Kaluga, district and 17 m. NW of Musalsk. It has a glass-work.

JURKUP, or **URGUB**, a village of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, in the sanj. and 72 m. N of Nigdeh.

JURRUK, a town of Sinde, 28 m. SSW of Hyderabad, on rising ground which projects into the Indus, on the r. bank. Its position, commanding the navigation of the river, renders it a place of considerable importance. Turnery forms the chief branch of local industry.

JURUANIA, or **JURUENA**, a comarca or district of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso; bounded on the N by the prov. of Para; on the E by the Rio Juruena; on the SE by the comarca of Mato-Grosso; and on the W by the Guapore and Madeira, by which it is separated from Bolivia and Peru. It is upwards of 300 m. in breadth from N to S, and exceeds that extent in length. Two mountain-ridges of no great elevation, the Cordillera Geral, and the Serra Parecis, or Urucumanacu, traverse it from W to E, and give rise to numerous streams, all belonging to the basin of the Amazon. The principal of these are the Jassy, Jamary, and Giparana, or Machado, tributaries of the Madeira and the Juruena. A large extent of its surface is covered with forests, in which varieties of the finest timber and several kinds of palms are found in great abundance. The principal Portuguese settlement is the fort of Príncipe-de-Beira, founded in 1776, on the Guapore. The rest of the district, of which but little is yet known, is inhabited by tribes of Indians, of whom the more important are the Pamas, who frequent the banks of the Madeira and of the affluents of the Juruena, the Tamaris, and the Bacahas, who are found amid the head-streams of the Juruena, and the Uhayas, who inhabit the banks of the same river, near the confines of Para.

JARUARI, or **YARUARI**, a river of Venezuela, which rises on the N side of the cordillera of Parima, and flows between the Sierra Usupama and the Sierra Imataca, to the Cuyuni, in a course of 75 leagues. It is reputed to communicate with the Ca-roni in the rainy season.

JURUBAXI, or **URUBESH**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, in the W part of Brazilian Guyana. It issues from a group of lakes, one of which communicates with the Hyapura, and joins the Rio Negro on the r. bank, a little above the town of Santa Isabel.

JURUENA, or JURUENNA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, which has its source on the N side of the Sierra-dos-Parecis, in the comarca and 80 m. NE of Mato-Grosso; runs first NNE, then NNW, and again NE between the comarcas of Mato-Grosso and Arinos; and, after a course of 390 m., joins the Arinos, in S lat. $9^{\circ} 30'$, whence the united streams take the name of Tapajoz. Its principal affluents are, on the r., the Taburuhyra, Oca, Turvo, and Chacururina, and, on the l., the Juina, Caranguinha, Juinamixi, and Tunevina. Its banks, which are fertile, are inhabited by tribes of uncivilized Indians.

JURUHA, or JURUA, a river which has its source in Peru, and is supposed to issue from the marshy lake of Rogaguado; flows thence NNE into Brazil; waters the W part of the Para, separating the comarca of the same name from that of Jutay; and joins the Amazon on the r. bank, 65 m. NW of the confluence of the Teffe, and after a total course of about 750 m. Ninety miles above its mouth it sends off an arm, named Urana, which flows into the Amazon about 20 m. above Ega or Teffe.—Also a comarca, in the W part of the prov. of Para, bounded on the N by the Amazon, on the E by the Teffe, on the W by the Jurua, and on the S partly by Peru. It is 360 m. in length from N to S, and about 75 m. in medium breadth. It is well-watered, but is covered in almost its whole extent with forests. Its chief town is Nogueira.

JURUJUBA, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, between the sea and a bay of the same name, commonly called the bay of São Francisco. It has a church, and contains the forts of Santa-Cruz and of Pico.

JURUMENHA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo and comarca of Avis, 12 m. SW of Elvas, and 42 m. E of Evora, near the r. bank of the Guadiana, on a steep hill. Pop. 530. It is strongly fortified, and has a citadel, a parish church, several chapels, and 2 hospitals. To the N of the town is the Maures, an affluent of the Guadiana.

JURUO'CA, or AJURUÓCA (SERRA), a mountain-chain of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Rio-das-Mortes. It separates from the Serra-Mantiqueira, near the sources of the Rio Grande and Baependy, runs NNW, and joins the Serra-Carranca, to the S of S. João-del-Rey, presenting a total range of 75 m. It derives its name from a lofty rock, locally called Ayuru-Oca, or 'rock of the parrot,' from the projecting face of which a stream of water descends to the depth of 450 ft. To the E of this chain is a village of the same name, with a military post for the repression of contraband trade in gold and diamonds.

JURURU, or VARIAY, a port of the island of Cuba, on the N coast, between the ports of Gibara and Naranjo, 75 m. N of Santiago-de-Cuba.

JURUYO. See JURULLO.

JURZEN, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orenburg, which takes its rise in the Ural mountains, near the sources of the river of that name; runs first NW, then W; and joins the Ousa, on the l. bank, 12 m. above Fort Jeldiatzkaia, after a course of about 150 m. On its banks are extensive iron-mines.

JUSCAR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 45 m. WSW of Malaga, partido and 8 m. S of Ronda, amid woody mountains. Pop. 693. In the adjacent mountains are mines of iron and copper.

JUSHPUR, a zemindary and town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, and prov. of Gundwana. The zemindary extends between 22° and 23° N lat., and is bounded on the E by the district of Chulta Nagpur, and on the S by the Sirgujah territory.

It has a hilly surface, and its soil is arid and ill-cultivated. The town is 81 m. N of Sumbhulpur.

JUSSAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 4 m. S of Aurillac. Pop. 1,535.

JUSSEY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saône, arrond. of Vesoul. The cant. comprises 22 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,941; in 1841, 16,188. The town is 20 m. NW of Vesoul, in a mountainous district near the r. bank of the Amance, and the confluence of the Saône. Pop. in 1841, 2,789. It contains numerous antiquities, and has a manufactory of clocks and several tile-kilns. Fairs for cattle, horses, woollen fabrics, and straw-hats of local manufacture, are held here 5 times a-year.

JUSSOFEI, a tribe of aborigines who inhabit the banks of the Cabul and Indus, in the E part of Afghanistan Proper, and prov. of Peshawar.

JUSSY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and 3 m. SE of St. Simon, near the canal of St. Quentin. Pop. 1,202. The environs afford good wine.

JUSSY-L'EVEQUE, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 14 m. ESE of Geneva. Pop. 1,100.

JUST (SAINT), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 6 m. S of Nancelle, on the r. bank of the Viaur. Pop. in 1841, 1,648.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Marennes, and 11 m. SSW of Rochefort. Pop. 2,021. Fairs for cattle, horses, salt, wine, &c., are held here twice a-year.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 4 m. SW of Pipriac. Pop. 1,240. Fairs for cattle, iron-ware, common stufis, &c., are held here twice a-year.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Marne, cant. and 2 m. SSW of Anglure, on the Livone. Pop. 1,171.—Also a village in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. NE of Montreuil-Bellay, on the l. bank of the Dive, near the confluence of the Thoué. A fair for cattle, horses, and grain, is held here once a-year.—Also a village in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 7 m. ENE of Limoges. Pop. 1,100.

JUST (SAINT), a parish in Cornwall, 7 m. W of Penzance. Area 7,421 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,667; in 1851, 8,759. Extensive tin and copper-mines are wrought in this p.—Also another parish in the same co., 7 m. SSW of Truro. Area 4,192 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,558; in 1851, 1,557.

JUST-D'AVRAY (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhône, cant. and 9 m. NW of Bois-d'Oingt. Pop. 1,299. Fairs for cattle, mercury, &c., are held here three times a-year.

JUST-DE-BAFFRE (SAINT), in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Viverols. Pop. 2,315.

JUST-EN-BAS (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 3 m. NW of St. George-en-Couzon. Pop. 1,149. It has 2 annual fairs for cattle, hard-ware, &c.

JUST-EN-BRIONDE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 4 m. S of Brionde. Pop. 1,492.

JUST-EN-CHAUSSE'E (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Oise, arrond. of Clermont. The cant. comprises 29 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,405; in 1841, 13,202. The town is 9 m. N of Clermont, on the Aure. Pop. 1,120. It is a generally pleasing town, and the principal street broad and handsome; but the environs are dull. Hosiery forms the chief article of local manufacture. Fairs are held three times a-year, chiefly for cattle, and for wood and basket wares.

JUST-EN-CHEVALET (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire, arrond. of Roanne. The cant. comprises 3

coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,907; in 1841, 10,568. The town is 15 m. SW of Roanne, on the slope of a hill. Pop. 2,228. Fairs for mercury, stuffs of various kinds, pottery, cattle, &c., are held here.

JUST-PRES-CHOMELIX (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Allègre. Pop. 1,536.

JUST-SUR-LOIRE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 1½ m. E of St. Rambert, on the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 2,500. It has manufactories of shawls and of chemical substances, and several dye-works, and carries on a considerable trade in iron and charcoal.

JUST-MALMQNT (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 4 m. NNE of St. Didier-la-Sauve. Pop. 1,857. It has 4 annual fairs for cattle, grain, cloth, and mercury.

JUST-DES-MARAIS (SAINT), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and ½ m. W of Beauvais, in a valley near the Therain. Pop. 578. It has a calico-printing mill. This town originally bore the name of Arré, and was formerly fortified. It was several times destroyed by the Normans and Burgundians.

JUST-LA-PENDUE (SAINT), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 4 m. SSE of St. Symphorien-de-Lay. Pop. 2,637. Fairs for cattle, mercury, and thread, are held here 4 times a-year.

JUSTIN (SAINT), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 6 m. S of Roquefort, on the l. bank of the Douze. Pop. 1,608. Fairs for horses, mules, cattle, and wool are held here 3 times a-year.

JUTAHI, a large river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which rises in Peru, to the E of the Andes-de-Cuchao, in two main streams which unite shortly after crossing the Brazilian frontier, and flow N to the parallel of 7° 50' S. The river then turns NNE, and holds that direction prevailingly till it joins the Amazon, on the r. bank, under the meridian of 66° 40' W, 85 m. NE of Matura, after a course of probably 700 m.

JUTERBOCK, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, circle of Juterbock-Luckenwalde, reg. of Potsdam, 60 m. SSW of Berlin. Pop. 4,550.

JUTICALPA, a department of the republic of Honduras, in Central America, lying between the dep. of Yoro on the N, and of Segovia on the S. Its chief town, of the same name, is situated on a branch of the Aguán, in N lat. 14° 52', W long. 86° 40', 65 m. ENE of Comayagua.

JUTLAND, in Danish JYLLAND, [pronounced YILLAND,] anciently called JOTLAND or GOTLAND, one of the most considerable continental provinces of Denmark, situated between 55° 23' and 57° 44' N lat., and between 12° 40' and 10° 20' E long. It is a large peninsula, surrounded on all sides by the sea, except on the south, where it is bounded by the duchy of Sleswick; measuring 180 m. in length from N to S, and 75 m. from W to E at its medium breadth; and bounded on the N by the Skager-Rak, which separates it from Norway; on the E by the Cattegat, which separates it from Sweden; on the S by the duchy of Sleswick, from which it is separated by the Kolding-Aa flowing E into the Little Belt, and the Konge-Aa flowing W into the North sea; and on the W by the North sea. Its area is estimated at 9,525 sq. m. The coasts, both on the E and W, are indented by numerous gulfs and inlets, which form safe and commodious harbours; and the gulf of Lymfiord particularly, which is of singularly irregular form, but is navigable and full of islands, stretches across the province from the Cattegat to the German ocean.

Divisions.] It is divided into 4 *stifter*, dioceses, or districts, which are subdivided into 10 *amter* or bailiwicks, and *herreders* or seignories. The stifts are

1. Aalborg, in the N of the prov., of which the principal towns are Aalborg, a trading town on the S coast of the Lymfiord gulf; Skagen, at the N extremity of the peninsula; Hiorring, 30 m. NW of the cape; Nyecoping, a little trading town on the island of Mors.
2. Viborg, containing a town of the same name, the cap. of the prov., an ancient inland town; Mariager, a small place on a gulf of the same name; Skeva, on the S border of the Lymfiord; and Hobro, a pleasant trading-town.
3. Aarhuis, along the E coast, containing a trading-town of the same name; Randers, an old trading-place on the river Guden; and Ebeltoft, Horsens, and Scanderborg, small trading-towns along the coast.
4. Riper, the most considerable district of the prov., extending along the W coast between Sleswick and the Lymfiord, containing Riper, a tolerably well-built town at the mouth of the Nilisaar; Holding, anciently a royal residence: Fredericia, on the Little Belt, where vessels pay toll; Warde, Rinkioping, Holtsbore, Hierting, and Jelling, all of which are small places more like villages than towns.—The principal island belonging to J. is Loessö, off the NE coast, in the Cattegat.—The following table exhibits the area in German sq. m., and the pop. in 1847, of the several bailiwicks of J.:—

	Area.	Pop.
Aalborg,	52·8	64,000
Hiorring,	51·25	69,000
Thisted,	30·75	47,500
Viborg,	55·33	60,700
Randers,	44·33	71,400
Aarhuis,	14·75	41,500
Skanderburg,	31·	64,100
Velle,	39·	69,400
Ringkøbing,	81·33	58,500
Ribe,	56·2	60,400
	455·94	588,500

Physical aspect.] The northern shores present a long line of sand-banks, often fatal to mariners, and covered with the remains of shipwrecked vessels; the E coast is bordered with a picturesque succession of rocks. On the W coast lie several large gulfs, which communicate with the sea only by very narrow channels. There are many small lakes and marshes, but few rivers, in the province; and these few are, for the most part, only trifling rivulets or wintry-torrents. Almost the only river deserving the name is the Guden-Aa, which rises near Viborg, becomes navigable at Randers, and falls into the Cattegat. The Lonborg-Aa is perhaps the next stream in point of size. It carries the drainage of a large tract of country lying to the E of the Ringkøbing-fjord into that large gulf.—Among the chief lakes are the Køling-sund, in the bail. of Randers; the Fjil or Fjil-sö, in the bail. of Ribe; the Mos-sö, and the romantic Skanderborg-sö, in the bail. of Skanderborg; and the Flad-sö, in the bail. of Thisted.—Several excellent springs are found in the peninsula; but towards the N coast the water is brackish and unpalatable. There are no mountains, and the hills, which are composed of gravel or sand, are seldom above a few hundred feet in height. The country in general is low, sandy, and naked; most fertile towards the S; and on the E side covered with extensive forests of oak, fir, and birch.—“Scarcely a mound or hillock exists from sea to sea. The bottom of the once great sea-lake is a flat, unbroken by ridge or reef, stone or spar-cave. This feature is so much the more apparent in consequence of the whole land being literally bare. Forests, woods, groves—all the beauty of the timbered landscape—are unknown. Mighty trees, imbedded in the marshes,

show that J. was once a laughing woodland; but a blighting change has come over it, and it is now naked of all save heath and pasture, corn-fields and homesteads, gallant stalwart men, and smiling fair-cheeked women. But these are more than sufficient to make J. in a quickly increasing degree, rich and great. It will soon become another Goshen, supplying its neighbours, especially ourselves, with corn and cattle in abundance. The land is inexhaustible if properly cultivated, and if the woods were restored."—"It rises," says another anonymous writer, whose papers on Denmark in the *Morning Chronicle* supply us with the best account we yet possess of this country, "into gently sloping ridges, which succeed each other as regularly as the waves of the sea. In the SE part these are often beautifully wooded, and interspersed with fresh-water lakes, or with arms of the sea stretching up into the land, whose calm waters for the greater part of the year are not more turbulent. For charming scenery of this description I do not know a more lovely country than that around Veile and Skanderburg. The prevailing tree is the beech, which both in J. and the islands almost excludes every other species of timber, except in new plantations. Often as I looked on landscapes to which the graceful forms and bright cheerful green foliage of this tree gave a singular effect of sprightliness, I smiled to think of the long-stretching gloomy forests of pine and firs which had been associated with my ideas of Denmark. Further N., about Randers and Aalborg, the face of the country is much barer, and large districts occur which are nearly treeless. Its aspect, however, is far from unpleasing, for the careful cultivation of the corn-land—and in the whole E portion of the country there is but little soil that is not available for cultivation—speaks of thrift and order, with their concomitants, comfort and plenty. The W. coast, with its sand-hills and wastes of flying sand tossed by the rude winds of the North sea, and its heaths and bogs, and rough sandy roads over which your carriage crawls at a snail's pace, is the most dreary and uninviting portion of Denmark. The billowy or ridgy formation to which I have alluded provides J. with an admirable system of natural drainage. The sandy soil absorbs a great quantity of moisture without injury, and heavy rain runs off the slopes almost as it might from the roof of a house. Artificial drainage in such a country as this is far from being of so much importance as with ourselves."—There appear in every part of the peninsula numbers of earthen tumuli, frequently about 20 ft. high, and 300 ft. in circumf. at the base, evidently constructed by art, and found indiscriminately in the most desert and in the best-cultivated tracts. The inhabitants are unable to give any account of their origin: but they are considered as having most probably been erected in honour of deceased chieftains, and as indicating a high degree of pop. in ancient times.

Soil and agriculture.] On the W. coast, from Riper to Lemvig, there is a good deal of alluvial soil, which may be drained and recovered. On the E. coast, the mould is more rich and vegetative. Through the middle of the province runs a sterile sandy ridge, called the Landryg, producing nothing but heath and coarse grass. Around the N. extremity also lie extensive tracts of deep and barren sand, which are often scattered by the wind over the more cultivated districts. To prevent the progress of these desolations, the *Arundo arenaria*, or bent grass, is carefully sown in these sandy regions, and various kinds of other shrubs are planted for the same purpose, and heavy penalties enacted for their protection. The state of agriculture in this prov. is extremely low. Land is let, and the taxes on it levied according to

the number of tons of corn; that is, barrels of rye-seed which may be sown upon it, according to the use and customs of the country. In many places the old custom of all the farmers dwelling together in a village, and cultivating the land by 'runrig' still prevails; but the royal domain lands—which are of great extent in this province—are now subdivided into distinct farms, with proper steadings on each—an example which is being generally and rapidly imitated among the landed proprietors. The number of small holdings in J., and in the insular provs. of Denmark, in 1845, was as follows:—

	Islands.	Jutland.
Steadings of from 8 to 12 tons, or 80 to		
120 acres,	2,937	1,202
" from 4 to 8 (40 to 80),	16,622	10,912
" from 2 to 4 (20 to 40),	5,196	14,302
" from 1 to 2 (10 to 20),	5,067	9,991
" under 1 ton, or 10 acres,	58,951	67,875
	88,773	104,282

Several attempts have been made by government to introduce an improved husbandry. In 1720 about 20 French families were established in Fredericia, where their skilful industry has converted into a garden the environs of the town, which were formerly covered with heath and sand. Some Scotch farmers have more recently settled around Aalborg. A too common practice here consists in forcing from the land one crop of rye, barley, oats, or potatoes after another, as long as it has strength to yield two seeds for one; and then to let it lie for years to recruit its productive powers. A little lime is occasionally used as manure, but the soil is in general too light and sandy to admit of this stimulating application; and composts of moss, lime, and dung, are beginning to be employed in its stead. There is an absolute want of enclosures, and draining is almost unknown. Green crops are not cultivated to any extent, excepting potatoes, which are annually gaining ground. Rye and oats are the principal crops; but barley, pease, and beans, are also raised in considerable quantities. It is estimated that the ordinary produce of a Scotch acre in a good season would be 16 bushels of potatoes, or 6 of barley, 5 of oats, or from 4 to 7 of rye. There are large plantations of tobacco, particularly among the French refugees at Fredericia.—The implements of husbandry are of course extremely imperfect. The carts have four wheels, but the bodies, which are long narrow boxes, do not contain above half as much as a one-horse English cart. They are drawn by two horses, which are usually driven at a trot or hard gallop; and sometimes three or four of them are yoked abreast, and thus squeezed through the narrow roads. These animals are a hardy, firm, powerful breed, resembling Suffolk punches, from 13 to 15 hands high, fit for every useful work, but better adapted for the draught than the saddle. Those reared in the N. of the prov. are more remarkable for strength than beauty; but, like all the Danish breed, they excel in boldness of chest and contour of buttock. The cows of J. are almost all branded, resembling in many respects the Lancashire breed. Great numbers of black cattle are raised in the extensive pastures of the prov., and form a considerable article of exportation. The sheep of J., next to those of Sjælland, are the best in Denmark. The indigenous race are a small hardy breed, like the white-faced Scottish sheep; but in consequence of the sandy soil, and scanty nourishment, both their flesh and wool are coarse. The Spanish breed has been introduced in several places, but has been found to degenerate in all respects. Both cows and sheep are fed during winter on chopped straw and meadow hay, mixed with a little barley. The butter is excellent and well-tasted, but the cheese is of the worst kind.

A few goats are found on the heathy grounds, but are prohibited in most other parts of Denmark Proper. On the E coast the swine are small and easily fed, but on the W they are of a considerable size, and a good deal of lard is exported from the prov. Wild fowl, particularly of the aquatic tribe, are common in the country, and pheasants are found in the forests even of this northern region.

Fisheries.] The fisheries of J. are remarkably productive, and furnish a principal source of employment to the inhabitants, particularly on the W coast, where the fishers are singularly intrepid. The numerous gulfs which penetrate the prov. abound with fish; and their waters are so moderately salt that several kinds of fresh water fish, especially carp, are taken on their banks. The Lynfjord and its numerous ramifications are peculiarly productive, and furnish multitudes of herring and eels. The principal sorts taken on the coasts and inlets are cod, flounders, bret, and salmon, great quantities of which are exported to the southern provs. of the kingdom; the last-mentioned fish generally in the state of *kipper*. Considerable beds of oysters are also found on the coasts, sufficiently rich to supply an exportation; and a little alkali is made from the sea-weed by the inhabitants of the maritime districts.

Manufactures and commerce.] The country people of J. spin a considerable portion of their wool, and knit the yarn into stockings for exportation to the annual value of 16,000 rix-dollars. They also manufacture for their own use a kind of coarse cloth, which, like the highlanders of Scotland and Wales, they delight to render as gaudy as possible, by weaving together various coloured stuffs, particularly blue, red, and yellow. There are several manufactories of woollen cloth in the prov.; one at Aalborg has sometimes exported this article to the value of 60,000 rix-dollars per annum. In several villages, particularly around the town of Warde, a kind of black pottery is made of a fine bluish clay which is obtained in their neighbourhood, and exported to a considerable amount, chiefly for Hamburg and Holland. At Gerdumlund, a few miles from Aalborg, are large works for preparing potash, alum, white-lead, and soap. There are also manufactories for hats, gloves, and fire-arms.—The numerous gulfs which penetrate the prov. tend greatly to facilitate the inland trade; but the mouths of the different harbours are not duly cleared of the mud and sand which is apt to accumulate, especially when the ports are situated at the entrance of rivers. The staple commodity of J. is grain, chiefly rye and oats, with which 500 or 600 vessels clear out annually from Aalborg alone, for the Danish isles, and Norway.

Population.] The pop. of J. was in 1840, 548,700; and in 1847, 588,500. The natives of the prov. are not a handsome race; but the men, though generally slender limbed, are tall, and tolerably good-looking. The women are remarkably fair-haired. The dress of the lower class of females is unbecoming, and tends to detract from any beauty which they possess. "They are not only wrapped up but literally screwed or twisted in, from the hips to the nose, in innumerable volumes of cloth and linen; and below the waist they are of such a tremendous bulk, that at a distance they look like so many hogsheads." [Macdonald.] The men dress more suitably, but generally wear wooden shoes of a great weight and clumsy shape, which give them a hobbling duck-like walk, and is said greatly to increase the difficulty of drilling them in the army. There is a general appearance of ease and comfort among the peasantry. The language of J., both North and South, is entirely Danish, except at the extreme southern limit in the districts near Holstein. But the common dialect of

J. differs very much from that of the island of Sylt, land, which has become the book-language of the country. The Jute speech, however, varies considerably in different districts, and is in some places tinged with Frisian, a sister-tongue still spoken in the western islands. In South J. there are also strong traces of the dialect of the Angles, who once occupied the greater part of Sleswick, but whose emigration to England immensely thinned their numbers at home. These Angles were the most southern of the Danish tribes, and were joined by some bands of Saxons from Old Saxony—now called Holstein—but the former were vastly predominant. The Jutes occupied Kent, &c., and gave their name to the Isle of Wight; and the Saxons conquered a narrow strip of land on the S coast; but the rest of England, from East Anglia to Edinburgh, was all Anglo and Scandinavian. Persons of rank and education, and in general all the middling classes in the larger towns, speak German, and a few understand English and French.

JUTPHAAS, a village of Holland, in the prov. and 7 m. S of Utrecht. Pop. 820.

JUTSROSCZIN, a small town of Prussian Poland, on the borders of Silesia, in the reg. of Posen, on the Obra, 56 m. S of Posen. Pop. 1,600.

JUTTIL MOUNTAINS, a range in Sind, stretching SW from Schwan to Duba, between the parallels of 25° 25' and 26° 20'.

JUTWAR, or JATWAR, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujarat, extending along the great Runn morass, and the Banass river near its junction with the gulf of Cutch. It is inhabited by a tribe called Juts or Jats, who now profess the Mahomedan religion, but were formerly Hindus, and occupied the country on the banks of the Indus S of Multan. They are governed by independent chiefs.

JUVARDEIL, a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Chateau-Neuf-sur-Sarthe, 14 m. NNE of Angers. Pop. 1,011.

JUVAT (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Ervan. Pop. 1,397.

JUVIGNE', a town of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, cant. of Challand, 9 m. SW of Ernee.

JUVIGNY, a town of France, in the dep. of Marne, 7 m. NW of Chalons-sur-Marne.

JUVIGNY-SOUS-ANDAINE, a town of France, in the dep. of Orne, 6 m. SE of Domfront. Pop. 1,970.

JUVINES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. of Antraigues. Pop. 1,438.

JUVISY, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. of Longjumeaux, on the Orge. Pop. 371. The Paris and Orleans railroad has a station here.

JUZENNECOURT, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, arrond. of Chaumont-en-Bassigny. The cant. comprises 24 coms. Pop. 7,509; of com. 322.

JUZIA, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Ilheos, which rises near the coast, and enters the Atlantic between the rivers Duna and Patiba.

JUZIERS, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. of Limay. Pop. 1,029.

JUZVADO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 13 m. NW of Salamanca, near the r. bank of the Tormes.

JYENAGUR. See JEYPUR.

JYGUR. See JAIGUR.

JYHUN, a river of Asia Minor, which rises in Mount Taurus, and flows in a SSW course through the basaltic of Marash and Adana into the W side of the gulf of Iskenderun. It is the ancient *Pyramus*.

JYNTIYA, or GENTIAH. See COSSYAH and SILHET.

K

•• Words not found under K may be sought for under the letter C, or in some instances under G or Q.

KAADE, a village of Yemen, in Arabia, 15 m. N of Taas, and 120 m. S of Sanaa.

KAADEN, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 16 m. WNW of Saatz, on the l. bank of the Eger, in N lat. $50^{\circ} 22' 42''$, E long. $13^{\circ} 16' 2''$. Pop. 3,229. It has manufactories of woollen stuffs, and a considerable traffic in wheat. Coal and porcelain clay are obtained in the vicinity.

KAAL-EL-BUN, a small principality of Arabia, in the prov. of Yemen, NW of Sanaa. Its principal town is Job-el-Ala.

KAA-EL-IBUD, a village of Yemen, in Arabia, near Sanaa, inhabited by Jews, who are not allowed to reside in that city.

KAAFIORD, a village of Norway, in the gulf and near the mouth of the Alten, in N lat. 70° . Copper is wrought in the vicinity.

KAAGOE, an island off the NW coast of Norway, to the S of the island of Arenöe, in N lat. 70° , E long. 21° . It is 16 m. in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth; and is separated from the main by the Maarsund.

KAARTA, a kingdom of considerable extent in Western Africa; bounded on the E by Bambarra; on the S by the Ba-Wulima, which separates it from Fuladu; on the W by Kasson; and on the N by Ladarum. The surface is mountainous on the S and W. On the N it is level, and to a considerable extent covered with forests. The soil is sandy, but well cultivated, and produces in great abundance the fruit-tree called the lotus. The extent of the kingdom may be 200 m. long, by 80 m. broad. Kemnu, 90 m. NE of Bambuk, and Elimane, about 40 m. N by W of Kemnu, appear to be alternately the capital of this state.

KABANIA, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, being part of the line formed for the defence of the gov. of Tobolsk, 270 m. SSW of Tobolsk.

KABANIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Charkov, 45 m. SE of Koupiansk.

KABAN-MAADEN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Diarbekir, near the r. bank of the Euphrates, 88 m. NW of Diarbekir.

KABARA, a town of Sudan, on a creek of the Quorra, a little S of Timbuktu, and generally spoken of as the port of the latter town; but Dr. Barth, who visited it in 1853, says, that Koromeh, a place situated at the junction of the creek of Kabara with the main stream, and the islands of Day between it and K., have greater claims to be considered its port. K. is a place of 400 houses and huts.

KABARDAH, a territory of Asia, in the Russian gov. of Caucasus. It extends along the S bank of the Terek and the Malka, which divide it from the Noghai steppes. It is divided into the Great and Little K.; the former, or W division, extending from Mount Elburz E to the Terek; and the latter from the Terek to the shore of the Caspian, embracing the territory of Kumuk lying between the long NE reach of the Terek and the shores of the Caspian. The Russians possess the forts of Nadtshik and Terek in Great K.; and Wolynsk, Wladikaukas,

and Grosnaja in Little K.; and by these command the country lying to the N of their military lines; but the S part, extending to the great watershed line of the isthmus, is held by independent tribes. See articles CAUCASUS and CIRCASSIA.

KABBA, a river of Upper Guinea, rising in the Sulimana territory, and flowing SW to the Mungo or Scarcies, which it joins on the l. bank, after a course of 150 m.

KABENDA. See CABENDA.

KABERAN, a village of Khorassan, in Persia, 45 m. E of Meshid.

KABES. See CABES.

KABII, a town of Japan, in Nifon, 90 m. W of Meaco, on a river of the same name.

KABLAM, a mountain-range of Servia, in the sanjak of Semendria, between the Kamenitza and the Possega rivers.

KABOLA-HAGO, a mountain-ridge of Transylvania, in the marches of Upper Csik, between the basin of the Alutra and the Tatros.

KABOLD, or KABERSDORF, a town of Hungary, 45 m. S of Vienna, and 11 m. WSW of Oedenburg.

KABRA. See CABRA.

KABRERA. See CABRERA.

KABR-IBRAHIM. See HEBRON.

KABRUANG, an island in the Eastern seas, in N lat. $3^{\circ} 50'$, E long. $126^{\circ} 30'$, about 18 m. in circum. It may be seen about 18 leagues off, being remarkable for a peaked hill about the middle. It lies to the SE of Salibabo, from which it is separated by a strait about 4 m. wide.

KABU, a district of Western Senegambia, between the Rio-Grande and the upper course of the Gamba, watered by the Geba on the NW. It is fertile in rice and other cereals, and produces indigo and cotton, gold, silver, and ivory.

KABUL. See CABUL.

KABUR. See KHABUR.

KABUSHAN, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Khorassan, 72 m. WNW of Meshid.

KABYLES. See article ALGIERS, p. 156.

KACAROUN (RAS EL), a cape on the Egyptian coast in N lat. $31^{\circ} 10' 40''$, E long. $33^{\circ} 3' 10''$.

KACH'H. See CUTCH.

KACHAO, a district of Tonquin, the cap. of which, of the same name, is situated in N lat. $21^{\circ} 10'$, E long. $105^{\circ} 45'$, on the Song-Kai river.

KACHAR. See CACHAR.

KACHEO. See CACHAO.

KACHKANAR, a mountain in the Russian gov. of Perm, about 25 m. N of Kushva. Alt. 2,760 ft. above sea-level. It is rich in iron ore.

KACHTAN, a small district of Niemen, in Arabia, situated in a mountainous district, about six days' journey NNE of Saade.

KACIMOFF, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Riazan, 66 m. from Murom, on the l. bank of the Okka. Pop. 4,500, a large proportion of whom are Tartars. It is famed in Tartar history; but has a neglected decaying look.

KACZKO, a village of Transylvania, in the com. of Szolnok, 7 m. NW of Dees, on the r. bank of the Szamos.

KADAPHA, a village of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Trebisond, 24 m. SW of Batum, on the Joruk river, at the mouth of a ravine.

KADAR, a village of Mingrelia, 16 m. NNE of Anarghia.

KADE, a village of Senegambia, 120 m. WNW of Labbe, on the l. bank of the Rio-Grande.

KADEN-KHAN, a village of Caramania, in Asiatic Turkey, 36 m. WNW of Konieh.

KADERO, a village of Kordofan, 1½ m. S of Senaar.

KADES (NAHR), or KADISHA, a river of Syria, in the pash. of Tripoli, which, descending from the Libanus, flows NW, and enters the sea near Tripoli, after a course of about 54 m., chiefly through the Kesronan.

KADIAK, or KODIAK, an island of Russian America, between the parallels of 56° 50' and 58° N, and the meridians of 152° and 154° 10' W, measuring 80 m. from SW to NE, and about 30 m. in average breadth. It is very mountainous, and is surrounded by deep bays, into which a number of small rivers fall. The geological formation is chiefly slate. The climate is severe; but the Russian settlers cultivate turnips and potatoes, and a little barley. The woods consist of poplar, alder, birch, and pine. The native animals are bears, foxes, ermines, dogs, and mice; and cattle, goats, sheep, and pigs have been introduced. The feathered tribe is very numerous; and the coasts abound in fish, particularly salmon. In 1805 the pop. was estimated at 4,000. The natives are of middle stature, with a copper-coloured complexion, large round faces, black eyes, and black hair. Their dress consists of a robe of fur or of the skins of sea-birds, in form resembling a smock-frock. Their food consists chiefly of fish. They are dexterous in killing the larger animals, such as whales, seals, and sea-otters, with long spears, harpoons, and arrows. Their *bidarkas*, or boats, are lightly constructed of wood fastened together with whalebone, and covered with seal-skins. The Russian seat of government is St. Paul, on the NE coast.—Several small islands surround C. On the N, in the strait between it and Afognak, lies North island; off the E coast, Pine island, Woody island, Barren island, and Oohak. Off the S coast lies Salthidak; and off the NW coast, Uhanik.

KADIKEUI, or KADI-KOI, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanjak of Kodja-Ili, 2 m. SE of Skutari, at the entrance of the Bosphorus, on the site of the ancient Chalcedon.

KADINO, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Moilev, 18 m. S of Krasnoi, on the r. bank of the Gorodenka.

KADIRGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, district of Furruckabad, near the r. bank of the Ganges, in N lat. 27° 50'.—Also a town in the Doab, 75 m. NE of Agra.

KADIRI, or KEDIRI, a river in the E part of the island of Java, which rises to the N of Malang, and runs S, then SW, and then E to the straits of Madura, into which it falls after a course of about 150 m.

KADISIYAH, an ancient and ruined town in the Turkish pash. of Bagdad, about 1 m. from the Tigris river, in N lat. 34° 4' 38".

KADJAAGA. See KAJAAGA.

KADJANG, a town on the W coast of the island of Celebes, in S lat. 6° 28'.

KADNIKOV, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Vologda, 20 m. NNE of Vologda, near the Sadima. Pop. 1,000.

KADOM, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 130

m. N by E of Tambov, on the Moksha, which is here navigable. Pop. 6,000. It is surrounded by forests, and is in repute for the honey of the neighbourhood.

KADOMSKOE, a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Vologda, which discharges itself into the Vitshegda.

KADROS, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 20 m. E of Amasieh.

KADSINDA, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 30 m. SW of Nambu.

KADUAN, a town of the island of Madura, 54 m. E of Bangkhalan in Java.

KADYI, or KADIÉL, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 109 m. E of Kostroma, on the Pemda, a small river which falls into the Wolga. Here are 6 salt springs.

KAE, a province of Japan, in the S part of the island of Nifon. It is mountainous, and to a great extent covered with wood. Rice, however, is cultivated in some parts, and the rearing of horses and cattle forms also an important branch of local industry. The prov. comprises 4 districts.—Also a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. and 69 m. W of Kew-choo-fu, in N lat. 31° 18' E long. 108° 30'.

KAE-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Ta-ming-fu, in N lat. 35° 46', E long. 115° 16'.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kwei-chu, div. and N of Kwei-yang-fu.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Leaunting or Shing-king, on the gulf of that name, 120 m. SSW of Fung-teen, in N lat. 40° 30'. E long. 122° 30'. It is about 8 m. from the sea; and a river which formerly connected it with Shang-hae is now unfit for navigation. An active trade is however carried on by means of land-transit, K. being the great emporium for the rich produce of the locality. The town itself presents little that is attractive. It is surrounded by a lofty wall, but the houses are low, and the streets unpaved, and at times nearly impassable.

KAE-FUNG-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan. The div. comprises 16 districts. The town, which is the capital of the prov., is 402 m. SSW of Pekin, about 6 m. from the l. bank of the Hoang-ho, in N lat. 34° 52' 5", E long. 114° 33', or 1° 55' 30" W of Pekin. It is situated in a large and well-cultivated plain, but so much below the level of the river, as only to be defended from submersion by strong dykes. The town is well-built, and has a large and industrious population. In 1642, being blockaded by the Mantshus, the general of the imperial army, who had hastened to its relief, conceiving the fatal project of destroying the besiegers by opening one of the dykes, overwhelmed the city, and it is said drowned 300,000 of the inhabitants. It gradually recovered the effects of the catastrophe, and is now in a flourishing condition.

KAE-HWA, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang, div. and 30 m. W of Kew-choo-fu, in N lat. 29° 9' 15", E long. 118° 35'.

KAE-HWA-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Yunnan. The div. comprises only one district and town, viz., Wan-shan-heen. The town is 162 m. SE of Yunnan, in N lat. 23° 24' 30".

KAE-KEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Chaou-king-fu, 105 m. WNW of Canton, in N lat. 23° 45', E long. 111° 27'.

KAE-PING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Chaou-king-fu, in N lat. 22° 30', E long. 111° 54'.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Leaou-tung or Shing-king, div. of Fung-teen-fu.

KAE-TAE-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, div. of Le-ping-fu.

KAE-TSING-HEEN, a district and town of

China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Tae-tsang-chu.

KAE-YUEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Leaou-tung or Shing-king, 69 m. NNE of Fung-teen-fu, in N lat. $42^{\circ} 40'$, E long. $124^{\circ} 15'$, on the Yegue.

KAE-YUEN-CHING, a city of China, in the prov. of Leaou-tung or Shing-king, div. of Kin-chu-fu.

KAENSOE, or STYRSÖ, an island in the Cattegat, off the W coast of Sweden, 9 m. SW of Gottenburg.

KÄFERMARKT, a town of Upper Austria, 4 m. SSE of Freystadt, on the Aist.

KÄFERTHAL, a village of Baden, 3 m. ENE of Manheim. Pop. 1,500.

KÄENIA, or KENIA, a high snow-capped mountain in Eastern Africa, the existence of which has recently been made known to us by the missionary Dr. Krapf. It is situated in about $0^{\circ} 20'$ S lat., and $35^{\circ} 20'$ E long., 105 m. NW by W of Kitui, the cap. of Ukambani. In conversation with a native chief, Dr. Krapf referred to the snow mountain Kilimanjaro in Jagga, which he had frequently and distinctly seen to the W of his route, towering over the high mountains Bura and Ndára, with a superiority of elevation so decided as to show that it must reach the region of snow; and was informed by this native that he had seen the white matter on the Kümä-ja-Jeu, [*i. e.* 'mountain of whiteness,'] but that there was a second and still larger Kuma-ja-Jeu between the countries Kikuyu, Mbé, and Uimbu, whence the river Dana rises; and that when the sky was clear both mountains might be seen from his hamlet, Kilimanjaro being 10 days' journey to the SW, and the other mountain 6 days' journey to the N. A few days afterward Dr. Krapf saw the mountain in question. "The sky being clear," he writes, "I got a full sight of this snow mountain, which I had been told by Kivoi is situated between Kikuyu and Uimbu. It—the Käenia—stretches from E to NW by W. It appeared to be like a gigantic wall, on whose summit I observed two immense towers or horns as you may call them. These horns or towers, which are at a short distance from each other, give the mountain a grand and majestic appearance, which raised in my mind overwhelming feelings. The Kilimanjaro, in Jagga, has a dome-like summit; but the Käenia has the form of a gigantic roof, over which its two horns do rise like two mighty pillars, which I have no doubt are seen by the inhabitants of the countries bordering on the N latitudes of the equator. Still less do I doubt that the volume of water which the Käenia issues to the N runs toward the basin of the White Nile." The Dana, which flows from the E portion of the Käenia to the Indian ocean, according to Kivoi's testimony, is navigable for boats from the sea to the Ukambani country. He said there were no rocks at all, and that, even in the dry season, the water reached as high as a man's neck, while during the rains it could not be forded. Its ordinary breadth is about 200 yds., and it is the privilege of the people of Mbé to carry strangers proceeding to Kikuyu or other countries from one bank to another. Dr. Krapf says—"This information gratified me much indeed, since I had all along conceived the idea of penetrating the interior by that river, which is on the maps called Quilimancy, but should be properly written Kilimansi, [*Kilima mansi, i. e.* 'Mountain water,'] referring, as it appears to me, to the snow mountain, Käenia—as the natives call the mountain and the white matter seen on it—of Kikuyu, where the river Dana takes its rise, according to the universal report of the natives."

KAFA, a town and small state in Western Africa, on the route from Sierra-Leone to Timbo. The town has a handsome mosque, but in every other

respect is desolate and ruinous, and seems never to have had more than 300 or 400 inhabitants.

KAFER, a village of Farsistan, in Persia, 40 m. S of Shiraz.

KAFFA, CAFFA, or FEODOSIA, a sea-port of Russia, on the Black sea, on the SE coast of the Crimea, in N lat. $45^{\circ} 1' 37''$, E long. $35^{\circ} 23' 37''$, rising on the sides of the hills enclosing the W angle of a bay of the same name. The streets are tolerably regular; and the town contains an Armenian and Roman Catholic, and a Greek church, the *soi-disant* palace of the archb. of the Crimea, and a few shops and khans. The bazaars are poorly supplied; but a few small craft frequent the harbour. The pop. has been recently estimated at 7,250, Tartars, Armenians, Greeks, and Russians, whose principal occupation is fishing, exporting salt, and making caviare.—*Theodosia* was founded by the Milesians in their early expedition to the Pontus Euxinus. The Alans sacked it in the first century of the Christian era. In the middle of the 13th cent. the Genoese obtained leave to found a colony here; and their city at last equalled in extent and pop. the capital of the Greek empire itself. In 1475, it was taken by Achmet Pasha, who carried off a large number of the inhabitants. In the middle of the 17th cent. it again became the great trading-port of the Black sea. When the Russians got possession of the Crimea, the beautiful mosques and minarets which adorned the town were converted into magazines or torn down, and the fountains and aqueducts ruined for the sake of their leaden pipes, and K. sunk into "a pauper district town."—The road or bay of K. has good holding-ground, and is well-sheltered from all points except the E.—A railway from Kharkhov to K. has been projected.

KAFFA, a small state lying to the S of Abyssinia, between the Godjeb on the N and the Bako on the S. Its cap. is Bonga, which Abbadie places in $7^{\circ} 12' 30''$ N lat., and $36^{\circ} 4'$ E long. Beke was informed that its inhabitants profess Christianity, and are governed by a *thato* or king whose power and wealth surpass those of any ruler of Abyssinia; that the currency consists of rock salt; and that the civet of Abyssinian commerce comes principally from K. He was likewise told that the people deal in slaves, and practise circumcision.

KAFFILAR-KUK, a village of Persia, surrounded by a range of high mountains, bearing the same name, on the road from Sultanieh to Senna, 70 m. NNE of Senna.

KAFFRARIA. See CAFFRARIA.

KAFFIRISTAN, or CAUFIRESTAUN, a mountainous region on both sides of the Hindu-kush and the Belur-Tagh, between the parallels of 35° and 36° N, and between $69^{\circ} 20'$ and $71^{\circ} 20'$ E long., partly within the N boundary of the Afghan territory, and partly within the S limits of Balkh and Badakshan. Its boundaries, generally speaking, are the country of Kashkar to the NE; Badakshan to the N; the district of Kunduz to the NW; Anderab and Khost to the W, in the territory of Balkh; and on the S the Kohistan of Cabul, and the other valleys and ridges of the subalpine region possessed by the Afghan tribes. The whole country is composed of snowy mountains, pine forests, and small but fertile valleys, running SE and NW, and traversed by affluents of the river of Cabul, the principal of which are the Kama, the Alingar, the Alishang, and the Tagoa, which produce large quantities of grapes wild and cultivated, also walnuts, apples, almonds, apricots, and mulberries, and feed flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, whilst the hills are pastured with goats. Grain is grown, but is inferior both in kind and quantity. The roads are often crossed by rivers and torrents, which are passed by wooden bridges or

swinging bridges made of ropes. All the villages are built on the slopes of hills, so that the roof of one house forms the street leading to the other above it. The valleys are well peopled. Caumdaish, within 3 stages of Fyzabad, the cap. of Badakshan, consists of 500 houses. The people have no general name for their nation. Each tribe has its peculiar name, according to geographical position, each valley being held by a particular tribe. Kafirs and Kafiristan are the general appellations bestowed by the Mahomedans on the people and their country.* All the Kafirs are remarkable for the fairness and beauty of their complexion. There are several languages or rather dialects among the Kafirs, all having many words in common, and a near connexion with the Sanscrit, which renders their conjectured Greek origin utterly improbable. Their traditions say that they originally dwelt in the vicinity of Candahar, whence they were expelled by the Mahomedans, at which time their nation consisted of four tribes.—There can be little doubt that the southern part of this region corresponds to the mountains of the *Lambata*, which Ptolemy extends to those of the *Comedi*, which may perhaps correspond to the region of Kashkar. The whole region is called Kafiristan, or 'the land of infidels,' by the Mahomedan writers, because these mountaineers never received the Mussulman faith. The first European writer who mentions it under this appellation seems to have been Benoit Goes, a Romish missionary, who in 1603 travelled from Attock to Cabul. He was informed at Peshawer that a region called Caphurstan lay a month's journey to the N. of that place, and that it was full of Christians; but he was hindered by the caravan from passing through it. It is probable the good father believed the inhabitants of that region to be Christians from its name, not adverting to the fact that *kafir* is an appellation bestowed on Pagan as well as Christian countries. The next appellation by which it was known to Europeans was that of Ketuer or Kuttore in the history of Timoor Bek, by La Croix, in 1723. The inhabitants are there denominated Siahpush, or 'Black vests' from the colour of their clothes. Baber describes K. as lying to the NE of Cabul; and in his time the inhabitants of Punjshir were happy to pay them a fixed contribution to be saved from indiscriminate plunder.

KAFR-EL-AIAT, a village of Egypt, on the r. bank of the Nile, 6 m. above Benisuef.

KAFR-ENNIZE, a village of Egypt, on the l. bank of the Nile, 18 m. S of Cairo.

KAFR-EL-RISK, a village of Upper Egypt, on the l. bank of the Nile, 3 m. NE of Atfieh.

KAFSHIGIRI, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Astrabad, 20 m. E of Gez, and 4 m. from the Karasu, on the road from Ashrif to Astrabad. It contains about 150 small thatched houses. The *kunjud*, a species of sesame, is extensively cultivated in the vicinity.

KAGA, a town of Japan, on the NW coast of Nifon.

KAGNAS, a small island in the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. 64° 48'.

KAGALNIK, a river of Russia, in Bessarabia, rising 18 m. W of Kichenu, running SSW, and after a course of 120 m., flowing into Lake Sasik, which discharges itself into the Black sea.

KAGALNITSKAIA, a town of Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks, 75 m. NE of Novo Chertkask, near the r. bank of the Don.

KAGGALVALLA, a town of Afghanistan, in the Daman, 180 m. SE of Cabul, on the Kuroru.

KAGHIZMAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pass. and 45 m. SSE of Kars, near the Aras river.

KAGUL, a lake of Russia, in Bessarabia, 21 m.

W of Ismail. It is about 22 m. in length, and 8 m. in breadth, and discharges itself into the Danube.

KAHARLYK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 52 m. SSE of Kief.

KAHEK, a village of Sistan, in Persia, 37 m. SW of Dergasp.

KAHERI, a village of Afghanistan, on the r. bank of the Indus, in N lat. 31° 25'. There is a ferry across the river here.

KAHEYDI, a town of Senegambia, in the territory of Futatoro, on the l. bank of the Senegal, 240 m. E of St. Louis.

KAHHLAN, a village of Yemen, in Arabia, 56 m. E of Loheia.

KAHIRA. See CAIRO.

KAHLA, a town of Saxe-Altenburg, in the circle of Eisenberg, 8 m. S of Jena, 18 m. SE of Weimar, on the l. bank of the Saale. Pop. 2,400. It has tanneries and manufactories of woollen cloth; and is a great entrepot for timber.

KAHLENBERG, or *JOSEPHSBERG, a mountain of Austria, extending along the r. bank of the Danube to the NW of Vienna, and forming the commencement of the range called the Kahlen-gebirge. It was by this mountain that Sobieski marched, in 1683, to the relief of Vienna, and raised the memorable siege by the Turkish army.

KAHLEN-GBIRGE, a branch of the Noric Alps, which begins near Kloster-Neuburg on the Danube, a few miles above Vienna, and extends under a variety of denominations, as far as Wippach, in Carniola, near the source of the Mürz. It corresponds to the *Mons Cetius* of the ancients, which separated the provinces of *Noricum* from *Pannonia*. It contains a great deal of picturesque scenery, and includes the rugged and woody tract called 'the Forest of Vienna.' Its basis consists chiefly of calcareous rock.

KAHLORE. See CAHLORE.

KAHLWANG, or KALLWANG, a village of Styria, in the circle and 28 m. W of Bruck, and 20 m. N of Judenburg, on the Lissing. Pop. 550. In the environs is a rich copper-mine.

KAHONE, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and regency of Posen, and circle of Birnbaum. Pop. in 1837, 635.

KAHONE, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Salem, and on a river of that name, 66 m. NNE of Alreda, and 150 m. S of St. Louis.

KAHUN, or BAHUN, a fort of Beluchistan, in N lat. 29° 20', E long. 69° 15', in a plain about 15 m. long and 6 m. broad. It is surrounded by an irregular sex-angular wall, 25 ft. high, and 900 yds. in circuit.

KAI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 162 m. NE of Viatka, on the l. bank of the Kama, in a dull and nearly desert tract of country.

KAI, a small village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency, circle, and 13 m. SSE of Merseburg, and 3 m. SSE of Lützen. A sanguinary engagement took place in its vicinity between the French and the combined forces of Russia and Prussia, commanded by Wittgenstein.

KAIAMA, or KIAMA, a district and town of Sudan, to the N of that of Yarriba, and separated from Nuf on the E by the Kowara. The town is 85 m. NW of Eyeo or Katunga.

KAIATLAMA, or KAIT-ALAMA (CAPE), a headland of Russia in Europe, in the Crimea, on the Black sea, 5 m. S of Kaffa, in N lat. 44° 54' 35", and E long. 35° 15'.

KAIBALIS, or KOIBALIS, a people of Russia in Europe, who inhabit the S part of the gov. of Yeniseisk, near the Sayansk mountains. They appear to be a mixed race of Samoiedes and Tartars.

KAIBO, a town of Fezzan, on the W confines, 150 m. WNW of Murzuk.

KAITON, a river of Turkestan, formed by the confluence of the Great and Little Yulduz, which descend from the mountains of Thian-Shan, and unite to the SSW of the town of the same name; thence it flows ESE to the Bosteng or Bostou-Nor, which it enters at Karashar; it issues again near the SW extremity, and after making a considerable circuit, joins the Erghen at Tangabakh, 80 m. E of the entrance of that river into the Lob-Nor, and after a total course of about 300 m.

KAIFFA. See CAIFFA.

KAIH, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, SE of Herrenberg. Pop. 588.

KAIKI, GRIMAKLI-KAIKI, or PAKHER-CHAI, a river of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, which has its source in the Coja-dagh; flows through the sanj. of Karasi, passing in its course Balikresi and Bergamo; and after a course in a generally WSW direction, throws itself by several embouchures into the gulf of Sandarli bay. It is the ancient *Caicus*.

KAIKORA MOUNTAINS, a chain of lofty, sharp-peaked mountains, which intersects the whole length of the Middle island of New Zealand in an apparently uninterrupted chain, from NE to SW; from Chalky bay at the SW extremity of the island to Cloudy bay in Cook's straits, at the NE extremity. Their highest peaks are clothed with perpetual snow, and in some instances attain an alt. of 9,000 ft. They branch off into numerous lower ranges, which terminate on the coast on either side of the island in bold capes. It has been suggested that the chain forms a kind of buttress to an elevated table-land; but little is yet known of the interior of the island.

KAIKORA POINT, a headland on the E coast of the Middle island of New Zealand, in 42° 25' Slat.

KAILAR, or KAILAN, a river of Manchuria, in the W part of the Sagalin-Ula, which has its source in the Yalo mountains, runs WNW, and, after a course of 150 m., joins the Kerlon or Lu-khui, on the l. bank, to the NE of Lake Kulon, and near the common frontier of Siberia and Mongolia. Its principal affluents are the Merghen on the r., and on the l. the Iben and Houei or Khouri. It has on its l. bank, about 10 m. above the junction of the last named river, a town of the same name.

KAILAS, or CAILLAS, a mountain-range on the S frontier of Tartary, divided from the Himalaya by the valley of the Upper Sutledge, here flowing to the NW. Moorcroft and his companion Hearsay had the credit for some years of being the only Europeans who had crossed the frozen defiles of the K. since the days of Father Andrade; succeeding travellers only had a glimpse of that more northern range which bounds on the S the upper valley and source of the Singchu or Indus. But the elevated plain immediately to the N of the British Himalayan provinces has been recently traversed by Captain Strachey; and the height of the peak of K., in N lat. 31° 5', E long. 81° 15', determined by trigonometrical operations to be not quite 22,000 ft. The range appears to run in a NW direction, and has its sides and summits very thickly covered with snow. It is clearly seen from the passes of Keobrun and Hangarang; and from this latter pass appears so thickly covered with snow that not a rock can be distinguished by a telescope of large magnifying power. The prominent features in the elevated valley to the S are the two famed lakes of Rhawanhrad or Rakas-Tal, and Manasarowar. These lie SW and NE, the latter to the SE of the former; and at an alt. of 15,200 ft. above sea-level. See articles HIMALAYA, MANASAROWAR, SUTLEDGE, and UNDES.

KAILLEAWALA, a village of Hindostan, in the

Punjab, 6 m. from the l. bank of the Chenab, and about 70 m. NW of Lahore.

KAILNA, a river of India, in the prov. of Berar, a branch of the Purna. In the important battle of Assaye, the Mahratta infantry were posted behind this rapid and, as it was stated, unfordable stream, a little above the point where it receives the Juah; but General Wellesley found a narrow practicable ford to the left of the enemy, and moving rapidly across placed his small force on the fork made by the confluence of the two streams,—a movement which threw the cloud of hostile cavalry out of play, and obliged the Mahrattas to abandon their original position.

KAILWARA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, 70 m. E of Kota.

KAIMENI, or BURNT ISLANDS, a group of three islets lying in the middle of the bay of Santorin, which have been successively thrown up by volcanic agency within the historical period. The most ancient, Palaeo K., made its appearance B. C. 197. It is about 2 m. in circuit, and produces a little grass, with here and there a fig-tree. In 1573, a terrible eruption gave birth to Mikro K., about 1½ m. NE of Palaeo K.; and in 1707, Neo K. appeared in the channel between the other two. This last island is a bank of black volcanic rocks of various shapes and sizes, about 2½ m. in circuit, with a perfect cone at its SE side, having an alt. of 351 ft. See SANTORIN.

KAIMOU, a town of Sudan, in the kingdom of Bambara, 45 m. WSW of Sego, on the l. bank of the Joliba.

KAIN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Tournai, watered by the Schelde. Pop. of dep. 2,023; of com. 643.

KAIN, KAYN, or GAYN, a town and fortress of Persia, in Khorassan, in the district and 150 m. ESE of Tubbus, and 250 m. ENE of Yezd, on the road thence to Furrah. It has manufactories of felt and carpets. Saffron is extensively cultivated in the environs.

KAINA, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, reg. and 29 m. E of Merseburg, circle and 6 m. S of Teitz, on the Schnauder. Pop. 700. It has a fine church. The environs are covered with orchards.

KAINACH, a village of Styria, in the circle and 15 m. S of Gratz, and 22 m. SE of Voitsberg.

KAINROUNGEJA, a town of Annam, in Tonquin, on the r. bank of the Sang-ca, 25 m. ESE of Kacheo.

KAINSK, a district and town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Tomsk. The district occupies the W part of the gov. It contains several large lakes, possesses little wood, and appears to have formerly been covered with water. The inhabitants, who are chiefly Barabintzi, find their principal employments in hunting and fishing. They rear also several good breeds of horses and cattle.—The town is 285 m. WSW of Tomsk, on the r. bank of the Om. Pop. 4,000. It consists of a number of straggling wood-built houses, enclosed by a rampart, and has 3 churches. Its trade consists chiefly in skins and furs; and it has several well-frequented fairs. It was built for the prevention of the incursions of the Barabintzi, Kalmucks, and Kirghiz, and always contains a small garrison.

KAIPARA, a channel-harbour on the W coast of the North island of New Zealand. It is a large basin opening between North-head and South-head, in 36° 30' S lat., and consisting of several arms, into which streams coming from the interior fall. Of these the principal is the Wairoa from the NW, and the Kaipara from the SE. The tide, rising 10 ft. at full and change, rushes with great velocity into this harbour, which is open to the W, and presents a

somewhat intricate entrance channel. The Wairoa is navigable for 85 m. from the heads of the harbour; and the Kaipara is navigable to a point separated from the harbour of Waitemata by a portage of about 3 m.

KAIR, or KADER, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Arabi, 15 m. SW of Meshid-Hosain.

KAIRA, or KEIRA, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Gujerat, district of Ahmedabad, 40 m. N of Cambay, at the confluence of the Watrak and the Seiri. It is a considerable town, and the residence of the British civil establishment in the prov.—The district of K. was ceded to the British in 1805; and its pop. in 1819 was estimated at 411,000.—Also a town in the prov. of Candeish, on the r. bank of the Panzar, 48 m. NE of Shandur.

KAIRABAD, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa, in N lat. $24^{\circ} 38'$, 11 m. S of the Mukundra pass.

KAIRAKU, a town of Upper Guinea, in the Warsaw territory, 36 m. NW of Cape Corse.

KAIRODEA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, in N lat. $24^{\circ} 35'$, E long. $74^{\circ} 6'$.

KAIRWAN, KAIRVAN, or EL-KIRWAN, a city of Tunis, second only to the capital in pop. and commerce, situated in N lat. $35^{\circ} 36'$, E long. $9^{\circ} 57'$, 74 m. SSE of Tunis, and 27 m. SW of Susa. It lies in a sandy and barren district, and is supplied with water only by rain collected in a large pond; but this is apt to fail in summer, and to occasion severe inconvenience from drought. Sir W. Temple describes the town as large and comparatively clean, with wide streets and good houses; but was not allowed to expose himself to the risk of walking about in a town into which neither Christian nor Jew is permitted to enter except under special protection. The great mosque here is esteemed at once the most magnificent and most sacred in Barbary. Dr. Shaw was not allowed to enter it, but was assured that the pillars of granite by which it was supported were not less than 500 in number. The principal manufacture carried on in the place is that of yellow morocco boots and slippers, the dye of which is said to be unequalled in the East. From its situation between *Tysdrus* and *Adrumetum*, it is supposed to be the *Vicus Augusti* of the itinerary, but Sir W. Temple doubts this. In 802, Ibrahim-Ibn-Aglab declared himself independent sovereign of what now constitutes the beylik of Tunis, and established his cap. at K., which continued the cap. of the Fatimite dynasty till 969.

KAISARIYEH, a sanjak of Asiatic Turkey, in the E part of the pash. of Caramania; bounded on the N and NE by the pash. of Sivas; on the E by Marash; on the S by the Taurus chain which separates it from Itsihil; and on the W by the sanjaks of Coniye, Nigdeh, and Kirksehr. It is 180 m. in length, by 90 m. in breadth, and is in great part covered by ramifications of the Anti-Taurus. The two branches of the Kizil-Ermak or *Haly*, the Karasu or *Melas*, and the Sihun or *Sarus*, intersect the country. It contains many fertile districts producing wheat, cotton, silk, and fruits.—Its chief town, of the same name, the ancient cap. of Cappadocia, called *Casarea*, in honour of Tiberius Caesar, is situated on the S side of a long and fertile plain, watered by the Karasu, at the foot of the Arjish, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 41'$, E long. $35^{\circ} 45'$, 135 m. SE of Angora. Two branches of this mountain advance a short distance into the plain, forming a small recess, in the centre of which stands the city, at an elevation above sea-level of 3,236 ft. according to Mr. Ainsworth. Its area is inconsiderable; the houses, though built of stone and mortar, are mean in their external appearance, and the streets are filthy even for a Turkish

town. It is, however, the emporium of an extensive trade, and the resort of merchants from all parts of Asia Minor and Syria, who come here to purchase cotton, which is here cultivated in great quantities, and yellow berries used in dyeing. The inhabitants were estimated by Kinneir at 25,000; of which number, 1,500 were Armenians, 300 Greeks, and 150 Jews. Mr. Ainsworth was informed that the pop. in 1840 amounted to 18,522. No part of Asia Minor surpasses the neighbourhood of this town for the plenty and variety of fruits. At the distance of about a quarter of a mile is *Eski-Shehr*, or the Old town, which contains a number of structures, walls, and gateways, bearing marks of various degrees of antiquity, but in a great measure covered with modern buildings.—Also a small ruined port of Palestine, 35 m. N of Joppa.

KAISERBERG, or KAYSERSBERG, a town of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, on the Weiss, 9 m. W by N of Colmar. Pop. 3,500. It has cotton spinning and weaving manufactories.

KAISERSBACH, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, SW of Kirchenkernberg. Pop. 490.

KAISERSLAUTERN, or LAUTERN, a town of Bavaria, in the Lower Palatinate, 25 m. NW of Landau, and 42 m. SSW of Mentz. Pop. 6,700. It has iron forges, cotton manufactories, and paper-mills; and is the seat of a lyceum and a school-of-agriculture. It has on one side a marsh formed by the Lauter; and commands the passage of the Vosges both to Mentz and Landau, so that it became of importance during the operations in this quarter in 1792 and 1793, and was the scene of much hard fighting.

KAISERSTUHL, or KAISERSTADT, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, on the Rhine, with a bridge over that river, 6 m. NE of Eglisau, and 9 m. SE of Zurzach. Pop. 500.

KAISERSWALD, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, on the borders of Lusatia. Pop. 1,500. It has manufactories of linen and cotton.

KAISERSWERTH, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and 5 m. N by W of Dusseldorf. It stands on the r. bank of the Rhine, and was formerly a place of some strength, but is now unfortified. It has a pop. of 1,700.

KAITAH, a town of India, in the prov. of Bundecund, 50 m. W of Bandah.

KAITAIA, a settlement in the North island of New Zealand, on the Awaroa, about 8 m. from the W coast, on a hilly eminence, an offset of the chain of hills which run from near this point through the interior. The valley of the Awaroa here narrows to the breadth of 1 m.; and the river is only passable by canoes above this point. A road 32 m. long has been cut through the primitive forest between K. and Waimate in the neighbourhood of the Bay of Islands.

KAITSHES, a town of Bulgaria, on the Devna lake, W of Varna.

KAITUNA BAY, an inlet on the S side of Pelorus sound, in Cook's strait, on the NE coast of the Middle island of New Zealand. From its head, a pass runs up the valley of a stream, about 14 m., to the plain of Wairau, which it joins 10 m. W of Cloudy bay.

KAJAAGA, KAJAGHAR, or GALAM, a country of Western Africa, on the upper part of the course of the Senegal, to the N of Bundu and Bambuk. The climate is said to be more pure and salubrious than in any of the districts nearer the coast. The face of the country is everywhere interspersed with a pleasing variety of hills and valleys; and the scenery is picturesque and beautiful. The inhabitants are

called by Labat, Saracolets; by Park, Serawullies; by Dard, Sarakhulis. They are a commercial people, and carry on the chief traffic in the kingdoms of Kasson, Kaarta, Ludamar, and the N parts of Bambarra. Their chief commodities are cotton and salt, which they carry into the interior, and sell with considerable profit. The French carry on a considerable commerce with this country. The capital is Galam, which name is applied by French writers to the whole country.

KAJANA, a town of Swedish Finland, in the laen and 75 m. SW of Uleaborg, on the Uleajoki. Pop. 700.

KAJUK, a town of Kharasm, in Central Asia, 23 m. NW of Samarcand.

KAKAVA—pronounced by the Turks KEKYOVA—a deep inlet off the coast of Carmania, 12 m. SW of Myra, in the sanj. of Mentesha. It is full of islands and creeks. Captain Beaufort is of opinion that future events may possibly recall this place to its former pop. and importance, as its numerous creeks will always render it a favourite resort of the Levant traders, while its bold shores and facility of defence may hereafter point it out as an eligible place for the rendezvous of a fleet. It has, however, the serious defect of wanting good water. The principal island in this inlet is identified by Captain Beaufort with the *Dolichete* of Ptolemy.

KAKHETI, the most easterly and mountainous prov. of Georgia. It is skirted by the Kur on the S, and the Alazan on the E. It was formerly governed by princes of its own, but is now subject to Russia. It has been called the vineyard of Georgia, but has been so desolated by the contentions of its feudal chiefs and the struggles of the Lezghis against the power of Russia, that it is covered with the ruins of fortresses, villages, and towns. The Russians, however, have exerted themselves with some success to restore its pop., and the traveller passes through many pleasing villages, in which each house, with its high-pointed roofs and broad verandahs, stands singly in its own domain.

KAKHON, a village of Birmah Proper, on the W bank of the Irrawadi, containing about 70 houses. The inhabitants are Shans, though all speak Burman. The adjacent country is pleasant, fertile, and extensively cultivated. A little distant from the village is a range of lofty hills, forming the NW boundary of Bamau valley. Near the foot of these hills are the widely scattered ruins of one of those cities that existed in former ages. The present race of inhabitants know nothing of its origin. The gloom and obscurity of a thousand years brood over its crumbling walls and towers.

KAKI, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 70 m. N of Meaco.

KAKILAN, a village of Sistan, in Persia, 65 m. N of Bost.

KAKIROMA, a small island of Japan, in N lat. 29° 55', E long. 130°.

KAKKABBAN, an island in the Eastern Indian sea, one of the cluster called Maratuba, 40 m. from the E coast of Borneo.

KAKKAWATA, one of the Friendly islands, 8 m. ESE of Niniva.

KAKUNDAH, a town of Western Africa, on the r. bank of the Quorra, 40 m. SE of Eggga. It was ravaged a few years since by the Felatahs. The natives manufacture mats, cloth, and hats, and grow Indian corn.

KAKUNDY, a large and important town of Western Africa, situated upon the l. bank of the Rio Nunez, in N lat. 11° 4', W long. 14°, about 60 m. from the coast. It conducts an active commercial trade with the Foulah territories lying higher up the

river, and likewise with the coast; and several British and French traders are established here. Its site is unhealthy; and two promising expeditions into the interior of Africa were successively terminated here by the death of their commanders.

KALABAGH, a town of Afghanistan, on the Indus, 70 m. S of Peshawar, in the gorge of the great Salt range, through which the Indus, which has here a breadth of 350 yds., rushes forth into the plain.

KALABSHEH (El), a village of Nubia, or rather an assemblage of villages, stretching about half-an-hour in length along the l. bank of the Nile, 40 m. S of Assuan.

KALAFAT, a village of Little Wallachia, on the l. bank of the Danube, opposite Widin, and 38 geog. m. direct distance SW by W of Krajova. It is little more than an assemblage of huts, in a dreary flat country; but has figured considerably in the military annals of Turkey. In the war of 1829, the Russians had an encampment here, and lost in battle with the Turks nearly 10,000 men. In 1853, the l. wing of the Turkish army, crossing the Danube at Widin, entered Little Wallachia at this point, and converted it into a stronghold of vast strategical importance.

KALAHARI DESERT, a parched and almost uninhabited waste in S. Africa, lying between the Orange river and the parallel of 24° S., and between E long. 19° and 22°. Its surface is covered with low bushes, and occasionally broken by the stumps of gigantic trees, and is only inhabited by a few Bushmen and Bechuanas. The arid character of the region is little broken for more than 300 m. N of the Orange river.

KALADJIK, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 8 m. SE of Kiangari.

KALAI-CHI, a town of the Derajat, near the r. bank of the Indus, in N lat. 31° 43'.

KALAI-SIFID, a fortress of Persia, in the prov. of Fars, district of Kohad, 105 m. NW of Shiraz.

KALAKULA, a river of Angola, which falls into the Coanza at Massingano.

KALAMAS. See CALAMAS.

KALAMATA. See CALAMATA.

KALAMAZU, a river of the state of Michigan, U. S., which rises in Hillsdale co., and flows WNW to Lake Michigan, which it enters 41 m. N of St. Joseph river, and 29 m. S of Grand river, after a course of 200 m. It has a depth of 12 ft. for 8 m. from its mouth, and is navigable for boats of 50 tons 38 m.—Also a co. in the SW part of Michigan. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 7,380; in 1850, 13,179. Its cap., of the same name, is 140 m. W of Detroit. Pop. 1,290.

KALAMO, a village in Eaton co., in the state of Michigan, U. S. Pop. 150.

KALAMPUNIAN, an island in the Indian sea, lying off the E horn of Maludu bay, in N lat. 7° 4' 17", E long. 116° 40' 30", and separated from the mainland of Borneo by a safe channel with 8 and 9 fath. water.

KALAMUN, a large village of Africa, in the oasis of Dakkel, in N lat. 25° 34', E long. 29', 12 m. S of El Kasr.

KALANE-GANGA, a river of Ceylon, formed by the confluence of the Maskelle and Kehalgamayas, at Weralu-Ella, 87 ft. above sea-level, whence it flows 43 m. to its mouth at Modera, 4 m. N of Colombo. It has a total course of 70 m., of which 40 m. are navigable for large boats.

KALARASHI, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, 9 m. N by E of Silistria.

KALAT. See KELAT.

KALAT-EL-ADGUZ, a fortress of Asiatic Turkey, on the Tigris, 15 m. E of Jeziret-ibn-Omar.

KALATIGAS, a small river of the island of Java,

near its E extremity, 684 m. from Batavia by the coast-road.

KALATOA, an island in the Sunda archipelago, in S lat. $7^{\circ} 18'$, between Flores and Celebes. It is about 30 m. in circumf. On the S coast of this island the English ship Ocean was lost in 1797.

KALATSH, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Voronetz, 40 m. NNE of Bogutshar, on the l. bank of the Tulusheiva.

KALAU, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 50 m. SSW of Frankfort, on the Dover. Pop. 2,052.

KALAVRIA. CALAUREIA.

KALAVRITA. See CALAVRYTA.

KALAWANG, a town on the NE coast of Sumatra.

KALBA, a small town of Oman, in Arabia, near the Persian gulf, 100 m. WSW of Julifar.—Also a village of Mazanderan, in Persia, 60 m. E of Feh-rabad.

KALBE-AN-DER-MILDE, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. of Magdeburg, circle of Salzwedel, on the Milde. Pop. 1,500.

KALBE-AN-DER-SAALE, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. and 18 m. SSE of Magdeburg. Pop. 5,010. It has important woollen manufactures.

KALDEN, a village of Hesse-Cassel, in the circle of Hofgersmar. Pop. 972.

KALDENHARD, a town of Prussian Westphalia, circle of Lippstadt, 3 m. S of Rhuden. Pop. 812.

KALDENKIRCHEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, reg. of Dusseldorf, circle and 11 m. WSW of Kempen, and 36 m. S of Cleves. Pop. in 1837, 1,591. It was formerly fortified, but its ramparts have to a great extent been destroyed. It contains 2 churches, a Catholic and a Reformed, and a custom-house; and possesses manufactures of ribbon, velvet and silk, tape, hats, calico and muslin, a pottery, several breweries and soap-works, 3 oil and several spinning mills. The vicinity of this town to the Meuse affords it considerable commercial advantages.

KALDYAO-MURAN, GALDJAO, KARTCHJA, or MUDIK, a river of Tibet, in the prov. of Wei, which issues from a lake to the S of the mountains on the S of the Khara-oussou; runs SW; passes a little to the N of Lassa; and 40 m. SW of that town joins the Sanpu, or Yarou-dzang, and after a total course of 120 m.

KALEFIELD, a village of Hanover, in the landr. of Gottingen, to the N of Nordheim. Pop. 641.

KALEG, or KILLOCK, a town and small port of Beluchistan, in the prov. of Mekran, 200 m. WSW of Kedge, on the sea of Oman, between the Bunt and Tank.

KALENBERG, or CALENBERG, a principality in the kingdom of Hanover, lying between the parallels of $51^{\circ} 51'$ and $52^{\circ} 44'$ N, and between $9^{\circ} 2'$ and $9^{\circ} 57'$ E long.; and bounded on the NE by the gov. of Luneburg; on the SE by the gov. of Hilderheim; on the S by the territory of Pyrmont and the duchy of Brunswick; on the W by Prussian Westphalia, the principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, Electoral Hesse, and Lippe-Detwold; and on the NW by the co. of Hoya. It is 57 m. in length from N to S; and 24 m. in breadth from E to W; and comprises an area of 1,046 sq. m. Pop. in 1816, 139,250; in 1833, 179,497. The S part of this principality is covered with mountains, amongst which are the Deister, the Suntel, the Osterwald, and the Lanenstein; on the N it spreads out into plains. The inclination of the whole surface is towards the Weser, which intersects it on the SW, and touches its NE extremity. The Leine intersects it in the centre, and towards the E. The soil is fertile, and well-cultivated. Grain, thread, wool, pottery-ware, and glass are exported. The

principal city is Hanover, besides which this principality contains the towns of Hameln, Bodenwerder, Munden, Neustadt - am - Rübenberge, Pattensen, Springe, and Wunstorf. It is subdivided into 18 bailiwicks, and 10 patrimonial jurisdictions.—The village of K. is situated on the l. bank of the Leine, 4 m. SW of Sarstedt, and 13 m. SSE of Hanover.

KALGONEV, or KOLGONEV, an island of the Arctic ocean, and comprised in the Russian gov. of Archangel and district of Mezen, situated between $68^{\circ} 44'$ and $69^{\circ} 27'$ N. lat. It is 60 m. in length from N to S, and about 42 m. in breadth; and is separated from the continent by a channel 60 m. in breadth. It is mountainous towards the interior, and is watered by 4 rivers, of which 2 are navigable for large boats. It contains extensive marshes; and abounds with foxes, wild geese, swans, and other aquatic birds. Its inhabitants are Samoiedes, and carry on a considerable trade in down, feathers, swans' skins, and salted geese.

KALHAT, or CALAGATE, a town and port of Arabia, in Oman, 63 m. SE of Muskat, on a river of the same name, at its entrance into the gulf of Oman. It is one of the most ancient towns of the prov., and has a considerable trade with other parts of Arabia, Persia, and Sind. To the N is a cape of the same name.

KALI, a river of Nepal, a principal head-stream of the Goggra, descending from the W snowy flank of Yumilla, and flowing SSW to its junction with the Gori, coming from the NW, from which point it flows S to its junction with the Sarayu, a little above Champawati.

KALI BAY, an indentation of the W coast of the island of Celebes, in S lat. $1^{\circ} 50'$.

KALIBLA, or KLEBLA, a town of Tunis, near the shore of the Mediterranean, 30 m. NW of Ras-Mus-tafa, and 60 m. E of Tunis.

KALIDA, a village of Putnam co., in the state of Ohio, 114 m. NW of Columbus, on the E bank of Ottawa river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from its junction with Auglaize river. Pop. in 1840, 150.

KALIMANA, a town of Sudan, in the kingdom of Bambarra, 60 m. W of Sego, near the l. bank of the Joliba.

KALIMNO. See CALAMO.

KALINGERA, a small but well-built village of Hindostan, in the territory of Banswarra, in Gujarat, between Burodea and Tambresra. It has a remarkably fine Jain temple.

KALINKI, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. district, and 12 m. ENE of Kostroma. It has a paper-mill.

KALINUDDY, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, which rises near Itwara, in the doab of the Ganges and Jumna, and joins the Ganges at Mendehaut.—Also a stream in the same prov., which rises to the SW of Kewa, and falls into the Hindan at Tali. Both rivers are extensively employed for purposes of irrigation.

KALIONDJIK, or GALIONDJIK (CAPE), a headland of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 38 m. ESE of Viza, on the Black sea, in N lat. $41^{\circ} 26'$, and E long. $28^{\circ} 27'$.

KALISCH, or KALICE, a palatinat of Russian Poland, lying to the E of Prussian Poland, and bounded on the other sides by the palatinates of Masovia, Sandomir, and Cracow. Its greatest length is 134 m.; its mean breadth about 50 m. Towards the S, its surface is mountainous; on the N it is flat and thickly-wooded. The Warthe is the principal stream. Pop. 600,000.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated on an island in the Prosa, 130 m. WSW of Warsaw. Pop. 12,000, of whom 3,000 are Jews. It is surrounded by old walls, and defended by a

citadel. It is well-built, and has a collegiate and 10 other churches, 2 monasteries, 2 convents, a Catholic high school, a military school, several hospitals, and a fine public garden. Its principal manufactures are cloth, linen, and leather.

KALITS-UL-FARS, or TURAT MOEZ, a small branch of the Nile, which separates from the great eastern branch, about 30 m. below Cairo, and terminates on the W side of Lake Menzaleh. It is about 150 ft. broad, and is navigable all the year. It abounds in fish.

KALITS-UL-MENHL, a canal or branch which separates from the Nile on its W side, about 85 m. above Cairo, and is reunited to it about 10 m. below that city.

KALITVA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 120 m. SE of Voronetz, near the r. bank of the Don.

KALKALLI, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 12 m. NW of Sophia.

KALKA-PIRA, a river of Tartary, in the country of the Kalkhas, which rises in a mountain called Suelki or Siolki, and empties itself into Lake Kulon.

KALKAR, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, reg. of Dusseldorf, on the Ley, 6 m. SE of Cleves. Pop. 1,900.

KALKHAS, or KHALKHAS, a race of Mongols who inhabit an extensive tract of country to the N of China, bordering on Siberia. They are a branch of the great Mongolian family, who have inhabited the N part of Central Asia from a period long antecedent to the dawn of history; although their historical epoch is of modern date. In the reign of Temujin, afterwards called Jenghis Khan, they rose to notice as the most warlike and destructive of all the nomadic tribes which had from immemorial time wandered in the steppes of Central Asia. By the successful termination of a contest with the Eluths, towards the close of the 17th cent., the sovereignty of China was extended to Sungaria and the Russian frontier to the S of the Baikal More; and the K. have ever since been the vassals of the court of Pekin. They were divided into three standards by the Chinese; but the chief khan seems to be the Tushidhi, whose camp seems at present to be on the Tula river, 220 m. SE of Kinkhita, and has been converted into a sort of town called Kyre. The temples, the palaces of the khan and the Khutukhtu lama, the houses of the lamas, and the palace of the Chinese viceroy and that of the Russian mission, are wooden buildings, the rest being felt huts. It may be observed, that none of the Mongol princes or chiefs of the nomadic tribes are now allowed to take the title of khan as heretofore. The prince of the K. does not, it would seem, pay any tribute to the court of Pekin, but on the contrary receives magnificent presents, as an acknowledgment for his tribe serving as a sort of garrison on the Russian frontier. See MONGOLIA.

KALKHORST, a parish and village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the bail, and 9 m. NNW of Greifsholm. Pop. 1,500.

KALKI, or CHALKE, one of the group of the Prince's islands, about 6 leagues from Constantinople. A small part of it is cultivated with corn, vineyards, and melon grounds.

KALKUN, or TURKEY ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the Sunda archipelago, in S lat. 6° 15', E long. 115° 20'. There are dangerous and extensive shoals in the neighbourhood.

KALLA, a small island on the E side of the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. 64° 20', E long. 23° 26', belonging to Russia.

KALLAER, a river of Ceylon, which falls into the sea 15 m. S of Manaar.

KALLAGHI, a kingdom of interior Africa, described to Bowdich as lying 14 journeys N from the Niger, and ENE of Timbuctu.

KALLAH (EL). See CALLAH.

KALLALMA, a port of Upper Egypt, 33 m. NE of Cossier, at the embouchure of a small stream flowing into the Arabian gulf, in N lat. 26° 28'.

KALLAPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurangabad, and district of Calliani, 33 m. ESE of Bombay.

KALLAVESI, a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Finland, connected on the NW with the Ruokovesi, and on the S with the Sotkavesi. It is 24 m. in

length, and 6 m. in greatest breadth. The town of Kuopio stands on its W shore.

KALLEMGAUNG, a town of Tavoy, on the l. bank of the river, and 50 m. NNE of the town of that name. It consists of a number of bamboo-built houses.

KALLERASCH, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, about 36 m. from Jassy, between that town and Bender.

KALLIAN. See CALLIAN.

KALLICH, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 21 m. NNW of Saatz. It has iron-works.

KALLIES, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Koslin, circle and 18 m. SSE of Dramburg, on the E bank of Lake Mulhen. Pop. 2,500. It was burned in 1777, and was rebuilt at the expense of government on a regular plan. It has manufactories of woollens.

KALLINGER, a district of Bundelcund, in Hindostan, between the 24th and 26th parallels of N lat., bounded on the N by the Jumna; on the E by Bogilcund; on the S by Gurrah-Mandela; and on the W by Chatterpur. Its principal towns are K., Semrab, and Attuah. The river Cane runs through the whole extent of it from S to N, and falls into the Jumna at Tana. It is a mountainous territory, and produces ebony, iron, and cotton. In 1803 it was ceded by the Mahrattas to the British. The natives are Hindus, many of them of the Rajput tribe.—The strong and celebrated fortress of K. is built on the top of a lofty mountain, in N lat. 26° 6', E long. 80° 25'. It is constructed of stone, is between 5 and 6 m. in circumf., and is on all sides safe from escalade. In many parts the ramparts are in ruins from the walls and parts underneath giving way. It is surrounded by a thick forest, which, although adding to its strength, renders it very unhealthy. In 1024 it was ineffectually besieged by Mahmud of Ghizni; and in 1545, Shu Shah, the Afghan, lost his life in attempting to take it. The Mahrattas frequently endeavoured to capture it, but without success. After the district had been some time in possession of the British, they were obliged, in 1812, to lay regular siege to this fortress, and with much difficulty succeeded in getting possession of it; since which period it has been garrisoned by a battalion of native infantry, and a detachment of European artillery. At its E end is a smaller hill, called the Little K. The whole buildings appear to be of great antiquity.

KALLINOWEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Gumbinnen, circle and SE of Oletzko. Pop. 213.

KALLO (NAGY or GREAT), a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Szabolcs, 27 m. NNE of Debreczin, and 62 m. N of Vardein. Pop. (chiefly Protestant) 5,342. It contains a Greek and a Calvinist church, and has a manufactory of saltpetre. Fuller's earth is also found in large quantities in the environs.—Kis-Kallo is a small village in the vicinity.

KALLORA, a village of Sindé, 35 m. NNE of Hyderabad, on the road thence to Khyerpur, in a level and uncultivated tract, about 12 m. E of the Indus.

KALLSIOEN, a lake of Sweden, in the NW part of the prefecture and of the haerad of Jamtland. It is about 15 m. in length from N to S, and 9 m. in breadth; and is connected with the Storsioen on the N by the Helgisund.

KALLSKAR, an island of Sweden, in the gulf of Bothnia.

KALLSTADT, a village of Bavaria, in the Pfalz, 17 m. NW of Spires. Pop. 1,105.

KALLU, a village of the Punjab, 15 m. W of Lahore, on the road from Ferozepur to Ramnuggur.

KALLUCA, a small town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 50 m. ESE of Rakka, on the l. bank of the Euphrates.

KALLUNDBORG, a maritime town of Denmark, in the stift of Sjælland, bail. of Holbæk, 61 m. W of Copenhagen, on the W coast of the island of Sjælland, in a bay between capes Resnaes and Asnaes. Pop. 2,400. It has a castle, now in ruins, a town-house, and an ancient church. The port is good, and has an active trade in grain and cattle. The castle was erected in 1111, for the defence of the town against the invasion of pirates; and was destroyed by the Swedes in 1658.

KALMAR. See CALMAR.

KALMAZIA, a river of Turkey in Europe, in Upper Wallachia, which has its source in the district of Oltoiu, 18 m. SE of Slatina; runs SE; receives the Ourlăi on the l.; and throws itself into the Danube, on the l. bank, 11 m. below Sistova, and after a course of about 90 m.

KALMIOUS, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Yekaterinoslav, 3 m. above Alexandrovka, runs S along the confines of the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and, after a course of about 90 m., falls into the sea of Azof at Marioupol.

KALMUCKS. See CALMUCKS.

KALMUNZ, or KALLMUNZ, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Pfalz, presidial and 5 m. SE of Burglangenfeld, and 15 m. NNW of Ratisbon, at the confluence of the Nab and Vils. Pop. 1,100. It has a parish-church, 2 castles, and an hospital. In the environs are the ruins of a fortress.

KALMYKOVA, a fort in Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 255 m. SW of Orenburg, district and 165 m. S of Uralsk, on the r. bank of the Ural.

KALNIBOLOTO, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kiev, district and 11 m. S of Zvenigorodka on the r. bank of the Tikie. Pop. 1,575.

KALNIJA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the pash. and NE of Silistria, on the Danube.

KALNIK, a mountain-chain in Civil Croatia, in the N part of the comitat of Kreutz, running SW, near the r. bank of the Bednya. It consists chiefly of barren rocks rent into numerous caverns.—Also a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kiev, district and 23 m. SE of Lipovilk, on the r. bank of the Sob. Pop. 770.

KALOCSA, CALOCSA, or KOLOCSA, a town of Hungary, in the comitat, and 73 m. S of Pesth, in a pleasant situation about 3 m. from the l. bank of the Danube, and from a steam-boat station on that river. Pop. 6,000. It is the seat of an archb., and has a cathedral, an archiepiscopal lycceum and seminary, a pianist college, a gymnasium, and an ancient castle, now the archiepiscopal residence, and containing a fine library. This town was formerly handsome and well-fortified.

KALOE-VYG, or KALEVIG BAY, a deep indentation of the W coast of Jutland, in the bail. of Randers, extending NNE of Aarhuis, and separated on the E by an irregular peninsular projection from Ebeltoft bay.

KALOIERO, a small island of the Archipelago, to the NE of the island of Andros, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 9' 33''$, and E long. $25^{\circ} 20'$. It is the ancient *Ax*, which is supposed to have given its name to the Aegean sea.

KALOLIMNO, an island of the sea of Marmora, about 5 m. N of the embouchure of the Susugherli-su, in Asia Minor, in N lat. $40^{\circ} 33'$, and E long. $28^{\circ} 32'$. It is 5 m. in length, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, and is comprised in the sanj. of Khodavendikar. Vagmites is its chief place.

KALOMBA, a town of the island of Sumbava, in the archipelago of Sunda, on the N coast.

KALONG-KONG, one of the eight states into which the island of Bali, in the Eastern archipelago, is divided. It adjoins Carang-Assam, but runs more inland; and has a port called Casamba. It is the oldest and the leading state in Bali; and its king assumes a certain precedence over those of the other states.

KALOPER, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romenia, sanj. of Sophia, 40 m. NNE of Philippopolis, near the source of the Tondja.

KALOTICHOS, or KALOTYKIA, a village of Greece, in the Morea, and diocese of Elias, 24 m. NNW of Lotrino, on a small river which flows into the gulf of Kotiki.

KALOUGA. See KALUGA.

KALOZ, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 20 m. S of Stuhl-Weissenburg, on the Sarviz canal. It has two churches, a Catholic and a Reformed.

KALPAKI, a village of Greece, in the Morea, in the eparchy of Mantinea, 18 m. N of Tripolitza, near the l. bank of the Sostemo or Lodon. In the vicinity are the ruins of the ancient *Orchomenos*, and on an adjacent height are the remains of an ancient Doric temple.

KALPEIN, an island of the Indian ocean, in the group of the Laccadive islands, 165 m. from the SW coast of Hindostan, in N lat. $10^{\circ} 5'$, and E long. $74^{\circ} 10'$.

KALPI. See CALPI.

KALSCHING, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 16 m. SW of Budweis, and 45 m. NE of Passau. Pop. 700.

KALSEYDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Melden. Pop. 359.—Also a commune in the same prov., in the dep. of Welle. Pop. 101.

KALSOE, an island of the Atlantic, in the group of the Faroe islands, to the NE of Osteröe, in N lat. $62^{\circ} 20'$, and W long. $6^{\circ} 30'$. It is 9 m. in length, and 5 m. in breadth; and contains two parishes.

KALSU, a town of Northern Hindostan, in Garwal, prov. of Sirmur, 23 m. NNW of Dehra, and 70 m. NW of Sirinuggur, near the confluence of the Tonse with the Jumna. It is the chief entrepôt for the merchandise of the surrounding states, and has a serai erected by order of the government in 1816. The Tonse is here crossed by a ferry.

KALTBRUNNEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of St. Gallen, SE of Uznach. Pop. 300.

KALTENBERG, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Lower Main, 8 m. NNE of Aschaffenburg, and 44 m. NW of Würzburg.

KALTENBRUNN, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Eisenburg. S of Dobra.

KALTEKOS, a village of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. of Gallipoli, on the Meritz, E of Feridshik.

KALTEN-NORDHEIM, a town of Saxe-Weimar, on the Fulda, 23 m. SSW of Eisenach. Pop. 1,510. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

KALTEN-STEIN, a small town of Austrian Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, 10 m. S of Neisse.

KALTEN-SUNDHEIM, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 24 m. SSW of Eisenach, on the l. bank of the Fulda. Pop. 720.

KALTEN-WESTHEIM, a town of Württemberg, in the bail. of Besigheim, 18 m. N of Stuttgart. Pop. 1,438.

KALTER-HERBERG, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 18 m. SSE of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 1,237.

KALTERN. See CALTERN.

KALUADA, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak-Arabi, on the Tigris, 10 m. SSE of Bagdad.

KALUGA, an extensive government of European Russia, lying between $53^{\circ} 20'$ and $55^{\circ} 24'$ N lat.; and between $38^{\circ} 40'$ and 37° E long. Its territorial

extent is 11,470 sq. m. Its pop. was in 1796, 853,000; in 1838, 915,000,—all Russians, and of the religion of the Greek church. The surface of this gov. presents an almost uninterrupted plain. Forests occupy more than half of the area. The chief river is the Oka, which skirts this gov. on the SE; and which receives the Jizdra watering the S, the Ugra watering the NW, and the Protoa watering the NE, sections of the gov. The climate is temperate and healthy. The soil, in part a mixture of sand and loam, in part a black rich mould, is of unequal fertility, but in general sufficiently fertile to supply the wants of the inhabitants. The chief products are rye, barley, hemp, and flax. This prov. contains iron mines; and its manufactures are comparatively important for Russia. In 1830, 18,000 workmen were employed in distilleries, sail-cloth manufactories, tanneries, and soap and candle works, in this gov. The exports consist chiefly of lamb-skins, Russia leather, oil, potash, wax, honey, hemp, and canvas.—This gov. is subdivided into 11 districts, viz. Borovsk, Jizdra, K., Koyelsk, Lichvin, Malo-Yaroslavitz, Mossalok, Medinsk, Metshovsk, Pere-myshl, and Tarusa. It contains 12 towns, and 2,061 villages and hamlets.

KALUGA, the capital of the above government, lies on the l. bank of the Oka, 107 m. SW of Moscow, and 437 m. SE of St. Petersburg, in N lat. 54° 30' 27", E long. 36° 17' 12". It is a large place, being little short of 7 m. in circuit, with some good public buildings, but in other respects it is irregular and ill-built, most of the houses being of wood. The streets also are ill-paved. The pop. amounts to 25,000, of whom a considerable proportion are employed in manufacturing canvas, cotton, paper, hats, woollens, soap, vitriol, and leather. It is the see of the archb. of K. and Borovsk.

KALUS, a town of Russia, in Podolia, on the l. bank of the Dniester, 36 m. W of Kamenitz.

KALUSZ, a town of Austrian Poland, situated among the Carpathian mountains, on the Lomnica, 38 m. SE of Stryi. Pop. 2,444, a majority of whom are Jews.

KALUSZYN, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Masovia, 12 m. ESE of Stanislawow. Pop. 1,826.

KALWARIA, a small town of Galicia, in the circle and 7 m. ESE of Wodowice.

KALWARY, a town of Poland, in the palatinat of Augustovo, 76 m. W by S of Wilna, and 12 m. SW of Marianpol, on the Szczepupe. Pop. 5,996.

KALZENAU (STARO), a town of Russia, in the gov. of Lurnia, 48 m. SE of Wenden.

KAM, or K'HAM, the most eastern district of Tibet, bounded on the N by the Bain-Kara-Ula mountains; on the E by the Chinese prov. of Sechwen; on the S by Yunnan and the Birman empire; and on the W by the prov. of Wei. It is covered with mountains and intersected by numerous rivers, whose general course is from N to S. Its chief town is called Bathang. See TIBET.

KAMA, a large river of European Russia, which rises near Lip, in the gov. of Viatka, on a branch of the Ural chain, runs N and then NE, into the gov. of Perm, in which it takes a SW direction, and again skirting the frontier of Viatka, separates that gov. from Perm and Orenburg; it then enters the gov. of Kasan, and flowing W, joins the Volga, on the l. bank, after a course of about 1,000 m. Its principal affluents on the l. are the Vichera, the Tshussovara, the Bielaia, and the Ik; on the r. the Obva, Ij. Viatka, and Mioka. It is navigable for boats of 150 pounds burden, throughout a great part of its course, and it abounds in fish. Its waters are at the lowest about the end of August, when its depth at Perm is 23 ft. 4 in. less than in spring.

KAMA. See KUNER.

KAMAK, a village of Russian Armenia, on the Euphrates, 10 m. SSW of Erzerum.

KAMAKURA, an island near the S coast of Nifon, in Japan, about 3 m. in circumf., and surrounded with high and steep rocks. It is used as a state-prison.

KAMALIA, a river of India, in the Punjab, in N lat. 30° 44", E long. 73° 55", within a few miles of the r. bank of the Ravi.—Also a small town of the Mandingo territory, in Western Africa, situated at the foot of some rocky mountains, in N lat. 12° 40', W long. 6° 25". The inhabitants are partly Mohammedans, partly Pagans; and the professors of the two religions live apart from each other. Park, being ill of a fever, was detained here for six weeks, and treated with the utmost hospitality.—Also a village of Bambarra, on the Niger, 18 m. SW of Sego.

KAMAMYL, or GAMAMYL, a district of Nubia, to the S of Sennaar, and W of Fazode, traversed by the Tunat river. It is a mountainous territory, covered with forests.

KAMANG, a town on the E coast of the island of Madura, in the Eastern seas, about 10 m. distant from Bancullan, and directly opposite to Sourabaya, on the coast of Java.

KAMAN, a village of Caramania, in Asiatic Turkey, 27 m. NW of Kaisariyeh. The environs present excellent pasturage.

KAMAN, or KOMANCA, a village of Wallachia, 21 m. S of Slatina, on the l. bank of the Aluta.

KAMAR (CAPE), point on the coast of Turin, in N lat. 36° 55", E long. 10° 17".

KAMARSKOI, a small fortress of Asiatic Russia, built in 1652, as a bulwark to the SE frontier of the empire. The Chinese, a few years after, besieged it with 10,000 men, and 17 pieces of cannon, but were obliged to raise the siege with loss.

KAMATSHINS, a people of Siberia, inhabiting the r. bank of the Yenisei. They are rude and savage, profess Shamanism, and yield implicit obedience to their shamans or priests.

KAMBACHEN, a river of Nepal, descending from between the Junnu [alt. 25,311 ft.], on the E, and the Nango [alt. 21,000 ft.], on the W, in about 27° 45' N lat., and flowing SSW to the Tambur, which it joins on the l. bank, between the Yangma and the Yallung affluents. On its l. bank, about 20 m. above its junction with the Tambur, is the village of K., at an alt. of 12,500 ft. above sea-level.

KAMBALINA, a small river of Kamchatka, which falls into the sea near the S extremity of that peninsula, in N lat. 51° 24'.

KAMBARA, the westernmost island in the eastern group of the Fiji archipelago. It is about 3½ m. long, and 2 m. wide; is fertile and well-wooded, and rises to a height of 350 ft.

KAMBELE, a small seaport of Mekran, in Persia, 120 m. S of Kej.

KAMBERG, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 16 m. NNE of Tabor. Pop. 300.

KAMBIA, a town of Senegambia, in the Wulli territory, 21 m. NE of Medina.

KAMBROVA, a small town of Turkey, in Bulgaria, 63 m. NE of Philippopolis.

KAMBURI, or PAK-PREK, a town of Siam, on the l. bank of the Tachin, 100 m. NW of Yuthia.

KAMEH, a district of Afghanistan, in the prov. of Cabul, situated between the 34th and 35th degrees of N lat., and extending along both banks of the Kameh or Kashgar river.

KAMEK, a town of Bohemia, 24 m. SSE of Beran, on the l. bank of the Moldau.

KAMELEY, a village of Sennaar, in Africa, 60 m. S of Gerri.

KAMEN, or KÄHME, a small town of Prussian

Poland, 42 m. WNW of Posen.—Also a town of Russia, in the gov. of Vitebsk, 13 m. NNE of Lopel.

KAMENA-GORICZA, a village of Croatia, in the com. of Warasdin, 15 m. NW of Koros.

KAMENITZ, a town of Bohemia, 24 m. SE of Tabor. Pop. 1,500.—Also a town of Hungary, in the com. of Syrmia, near the r. bank of the Danube, 2 m. SW of Peterwardein.—Also a small town of Moravia, 13 m. E of Igla. Pop. 1,150.

KAMENKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Kharkov, on the r. bank of the Oskol, 24 m. NNE of Kupransk.—Also a town in the gov. of Kiev, 27 m. NE of Novomirgorod.—Also a village in the gov. of Saratov, 45 m. N of Kamyshev.

KAMENNOI-OSTROV, an island of Russia, in the gulf of Finland, in the mouth of the Neva, to the NW of St. Petersburg, with which it is connected by a bridge. Also a small island in the Caspian, near Guriev, in the gov. of Orenburg.

KAMENOPOL, a town of Bulgaria, in the sanj. and 72 m. SE of Wedden, on an affluent of the Isker.

KAMENSKAIA, a town of Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks, 50 m. ESE of Slavenoersk, on the l. bank of the Severnoi-Donetz.

KAMENSKOE, a town of Asiatic Russia, 12 m. S of Penginskoi, in the district of Okhotsk, near the mouth of the Pengina.

KAMENSKOI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Perm, 45 m. SW of Kamishlov, on the Kamenka, an affluent of the Iset. It has 2,500 inhabitants, with a considerable iron work and cannon foundry.

KAMENZ, a town of Saxony, in Upper Lusatia, on the Schwar Elster, 18 m. NE of Dresden.

KAMERAN. See CAMORAN.

KAMERIE, a village of Yemen, in Arabia, 48 m. S of Saade.

KAMERSHOEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Berlaere. Pop. 291.

KAMEYK, a town of Bohemia, on the Moldau, 28 m. S by W of Prague.

KAMIENIEC, or KAMENETZ-PODOLSK, a town of Russian Poland, the cap. of the palatinate, and now of the gov. of Podolia, situated to the N of the Dniester, on the l. bank of its confluence the Smokrycz, in N lat. 48° 40' 50", E long. 27° 1' 30". It has a castle, which, though more indebted to nature than to art for its strength, is still one of the strongest in Poland. Its houses are generally built of wood. The town has a good trade, particularly in peltry, with Moldavia. It is the see of the Greek archb. of Podolia and Bratslov. Pop. 5,600. The Turks took this town in 1672, and retained it till the peace of Carlowitz, in 1699.

KAMIENZYK, a town of Poland, 36 m. NE of Warsaw, on the l. bank of the Bog, at the confluence of the Lewice.

KAMIESBERG, or LION MOUNTAIN, a range in S. Africa, a continuation of the Cedar-Mountain range, in S lat. 30° 18', E long. 18° 12'. Its highest peak rises about 5,000 ft. above the sea. To the E the view from this range is bounded by hilly ranges; to the W it extends over gradually decreasing ranges to the Atlantic ocean.

KAMINSK, a village of Poland, 18 m. SSW of Petrikau, in the voivode of Kalisch.

KAMIONKA, a small town of Poland, 19 m. N of Lublin. Pop. 500.—Also a town of Russia, in the gov. of Grodno, 30 m. N of Volkovisk.

KAMIONKA-STRZUMILOWA, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 34 m. NW of Zloczow, on the l. bank of the Bug. Pop. 2,500.

KAMIR, a village of Laristan, in Persia, 60 m. ESE of Lar.

KAMITSKI, a town of Ximo, in Japan, 28 m. ESE of Kocura.

KAMLACH, a small river of Suabia, which falls into the Mindel 2 m. NNW of Burgau.

KAMMEJAMMA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, 150 m. WSW of Yedo. Pop. 2,900.

KAMMERSTOCK, a mountain of Switzerland, 12 m. SSW of Glaris, between the cants. of Uri and Glaris. It has an alt. of 880 toises or 1,875 yds. above sea-level.

KAMNITZ, a town of Bohemia, 30 m. SE of Dresden, in the circle and 24 m. NNE of Leitmeritz, on a small stream of the same name. Pop. 2,200. It has manufactures of glass, stockings, and linen; also bleachfields.

KAMOR, or GAMOR, a mountain of Switzerland, on the SE frontier of Appenzell, which attains an elevation above sea-level of 900 toises in its highest summit, the Hoch-Kasten.

KAMP, a river of Austria, which rises among the mountains of Bohemia, 8 m. W of Westra, and falls into the Danube, on the l. bank, to the E of Krems, after a course of 60 m.

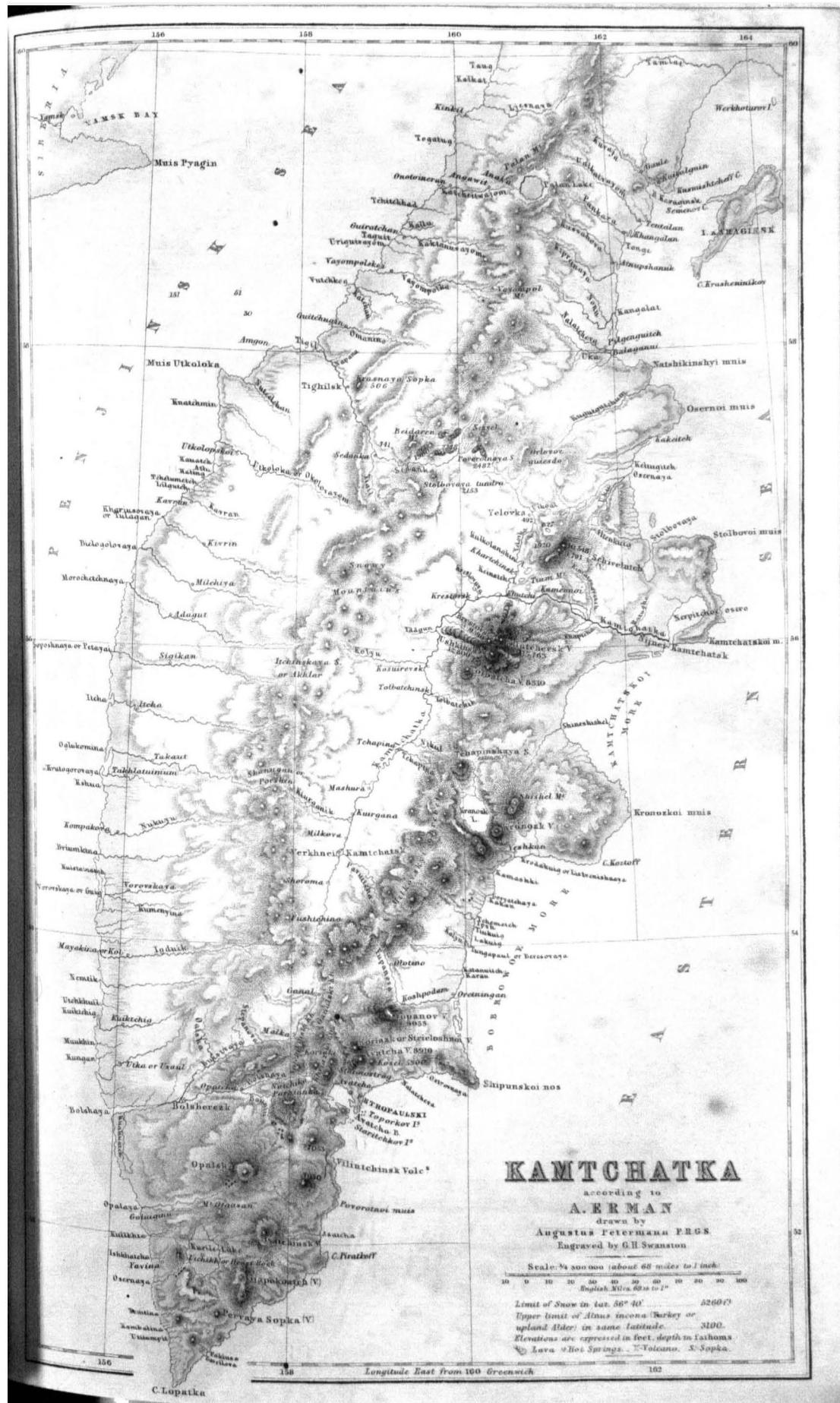
KAMPAR, a river of Sumatra, which falls into the sea on the NE coast.

KAMPEN, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Overijssel, on the l. bank of the Yssel, at its entrance into the Ketel-Diep, or channel by which it communicates with the Zuyder-Zee, 8 m. WNW of Zwolle, and 60 m. from Amsterdam, in N lat. 52° 33' 34", E long. 5° 54' 56". Pop. 7,500.—Also a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Borsbeke. Pop. 308.

KAMPENGPET, a village of Siam, on the r. bank of the Menam, opposite the confluence of the Man-lou, 200 m. NNW of Yuthia.

KAMPERSTAETE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Roosebeke. Pop. 106.

KAMPOT, or KONGPUT, a town and port of Cambodia, on the E coast of the gulf of Siam, at the mouth of a small river, in N lat. 10° 49', E long. 104° 28', 35 m. NE of Cape Ty-lung, and 45 m. NNW of Kang-kao or Hatien. This port is now the only harbour left the Cambodians for exportation of their productions: their powerful neighbours, the Siamese on the W, and the Cochin-Chinese on the E, having gradually stripped them of their once extensive seaboard. Mr. Helms, who recently visited this port, reports of it that it is "a place whence Cambodian produce never can be exported to any extent, it being situated in the extreme W, which is the thinnest populated and least cultivated part of the country, with no means for inland navigation, the river upon which it is built being navigable for small craft, and for a short distance only, and its course being N and disappearing in the mountains: besides, a bar lying in the mouth of the river makes it difficult even for cargo-boats to enter. The whole distance which cargo has to be carried to the shipping is about 9 or 10 m.; and the water being shallow, no closer anchorage has as yet been found for vessels drawing 10 ft. and upwards. For these reasons," continues Mr. Helms, "it will be seen that K. is entirely insufficient as an outlet for Cambodian produce, while Cancao, Basak, and other Cambodian ports commanding the large and navigable rivers which traverse this country through its most fertile and populous parts, penetrating into the very heart of Asia, are now in the hands of the Cochin-Chinese, who have thus got the trade of Cambodia in their own hands. The greater and more valuable part of this trade is carried on by way of Saigon; and the jealousy of the Cochin-Chinese permits access to this port to none but Chinese. Even from the canal of Cancao, which only a few years ago belonged to Cambodia, the king of that country is not permitted



to export any goods. This prince formerly resided at a place laid down on most maps under the name of Cambodia, at a point where four branches of the Cambodia river unite, but when his palace was burnt down by the Cochin-Chinese a few years ago, he retired about 10 m. more to the W, to a place called Udong, his present residence, and situated about 200 m. in a N direction from K. Having on my arrival at K. made known to the governor of that place my desire to visit Udong for trading purposes, he placed a number of carts and two elephants at the disposal of me and my travelling companions. Our small caravan left K. on the 3d March, travelling in a NE direction in good cheer, but not with great speed, making only about 20 m. in 24 hours." The party reached Udong on the tenth day, and were very favourably received by the king. "He had sold to me a quantity of produce," continues Mr. Helms, "which he was to send to K., by way of the Cancau canal, a distance which may be made in 10 or 12 days. The boats had already reached half that distance, when the Cochin-Chinese, hearing that the goods in question were destined for an English vessel, prohibited their further progress, and compelled the boats to return. This will, perhaps, better than aught else, show the position in which the king of Cambodia at present is placed; and it is to be highly regretted that this prince, though still ruler of an extensive and productive country, and desirous of forming friendly and commercial relations with Europeans, should be prevented from doing so by jealous neighbours closing for him those rivers which are the natural high-road of his country, and by right belong and have for centuries belonged to him, and which are the only means by which the produce of his country can be exported, unless it is to pass through the hands of the Cochin-Chinese. We returned from our visit to the king of Cambodia grateful for the kindness and hospitality with which he and his people had received us; the more so as it is a rare occurrence that princes in this part of Asia are friendly or even civil towards Europeans. May he find a powerful friend who may assist him to recover his just rights, and in doing so give him the power of opening to European commerce a new and vast field."

KAMRAIGNE BAY, a deep inlet on the coast of Cambodia, in about 12° S lat., with a high island called Tayu at its entrance, and surrounded on all sides by high land. The river which forms the N boundary of the Tsampa country here falls into the sea, after a course of 37 m. The river has an artificial connection with the Meikom river.

KAMRUP. See CAMROOP.

KAMTCHANG (POINT), a headland of Java, on the S coast, in E long. $107^{\circ} 53'$.

KAMTCHATKA, KAMCHATKA, or KAMTSCHATKA—pronounced KANTHATKA—large peninsula in the NE extremity of Asia, between $155^{\circ} 40'$ and 165° E long., and 51° and 60° N lat. It is bounded on the W by the sea of Okhotsk; on the E by the sea of Kamtchatka; on the S by the Pacific ocean; and on the N by the country of the Koriaks, from which it is separated by an isthmus about 40 m. broad, lying between the gulf of Oulorsk on the E, and that of Penjinsk on the W. From the junction of this isthmus with the mainland to its most S point, the peninsula stretches about 580 m., along a line running to the W of S, and measured from the Tamlat river to Cape Lopatka; and is nearly half that distance in breadth, from the mouth of the Petayai to that of the Kamtchatka river, in the lat. of 56° , but becomes gradually narrower towards each extremity. The W coast line is little indented, presenting only one considerable promontory, that of Muis-Utskolaka, in N lat. $57^{\circ} 52'$; but the E coast presents several

deep gulfs lying between far-projecting promontories. The two principal gulfs are the Kamtchatskoi-more, between the Kamtchatskoi-muis on the N, and the Kronozkoi-muis on the S; and the Bobrowoo-more, to the S of the former. The bay of Avatcha is 40 versts in circumf., and is encompassed by forest-covered mountains, and large tracts of low land. It embraces within its circuit 5 minor bays; and the Avatcha river flows into it by upwards of 100 mouths. The coasts, generally speaking, are abrupt and rocky, especially on the E side. A chain of volcanic mountains runs in a SSW direction from the Shiveluch, in N lat. $56^{\circ} 40'$, alt. 10,548 ft., to Avatcha bay. The loftiest of these is the Klutchevsk, or Klutchi, in N lat. $56^{\circ} 20'$, alt. 15,763 ft., which is at present in a state of great activity. No fewer than 13 craters have been discerned between Cape Lopatka and the parallel of 57° ; and the whole chain may be regarded as forming one extremity of the great volcanic belt which is continued from this peninsula, through the Kurile and Japaness islands, and the great volcanic islands of the Eastern archipelago. The sharp serrated crest of the mountains, capped with everlasting snow which glitters in the sunbeams, while their declivities are clothed in clouds, often gives a magnificent aspect to this coast.—From the mountains, many streams of rapid but short course descend to the coast. The principal rivers are the Tegil, which falls into the sea of Penjinsk, in 58° N lat.; the Bolshaya-reka, or 'Great river,' which falls into the sea of Okhotsk, in $52^{\circ} 45'$ N lat.; and the Kamtchatka, the only navigable river in the country, which, rising under the parallel of 54° , after a long NNE course, through the centre of the peninsula, and to the W of the volcanic chain, turns E under the parallel of $56^{\circ} 20'$, and joins the Eastern ocean in 56° N lat. It admits vessels of 100 tons as far as 150 m. up the stream.—Lakes are so numerous as to impede intercourse between the several parts of the peninsula except when frozen over. The most considerable lakes are Nerpitchoi, near the mouth of the Kamtchatka; Krontoskoi, or Kranotzk, farther S; and the Kurilskoi, or Kurile lake, near the S extremity of the peninsula.

Climate and productions.] The appearance of the country is rugged and mountainous. The surface is covered with low heath and stunted trees, among which are alders, poplars, and willows; but the valleys afford evidence of considerable natural fertility, and might perhaps be made capable of raising many valuable productions; they produce grass 5 ft. in height; and abound in wild roses and flowers of the finest perfume. Cochrane says that not a little of the timber is fit for ship-building; and that the finest trees are found on the banks of the Kamtchatka river and the Yelofka, and along the E coast. The climate has hitherto been considered as peculiarly adverse to all agricultural improvements; but later writers have given a more favourable representation of its capabilities. Krusenstern affirms that it is not inferior to that of any northern country under the same lat., and Kotzebue that "the vegetation is more luxuriant than that of Great Britain!" The average temp. is about 10° Reaum. On the coast, and in the southern districts, frequent fogs and drizzling rains, which are very injurious to the growth of grain and vegetables, prevail to a great degree even in the summer months; but the northern, and especially the middle districts, present a more fruitful soil and possess a more genial climate. The winter is long and severe; dreadful hurricanes, which bring on thick and heavy showers of snow, often prevent all out-door operations, and all travelling from one place to another, during this season. The snow begins to appear in October; and

no thaw takes place till April or May, especially in the valleys where the overshadowing mountains intercept the sunbeams. There are generally heavy rains in spring and autumn; but the summer-months, June, July, and August, and even September, "have just as many pleasant and cheerful days," says the last-mentioned navigator, "as in any other place under the same lat.;" "and the month of June," he particularly adds, "was as beautiful as it can possibly be in the most favoured climate." In more moderate terms, the naturalist of Kotzebue's expedition says, "We beheld at St. Peter and St. Paul, from the 29th of June to the 13th of July 1816, the first dawn of Spring. The year was backward; the early anemones and corydals were only in their first blossom; the snow melted on the hills, well covered with vegetation, which entirely surround the harbour, and they gradually assumed their verdure. At the time of our departure, the first roses were blowing, the first blossoms of the rhododendron, the lilies, &c., and the snow still crowned the mountains and covered the bases of the high volcanic pyramids which tower above the land. The bay of Avatcha lies between the latitude of Berlin and Hamburg; and the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the interior of it, seems to be as little exposed to the influence of the sea-wind as the interior of the friths of Nordland. The birch still grows here in the form of a tree, but stunted and unlike the slender beautiful trees which we admire in the north of Europe, and particularly about St. Petersburg. *Pinus Cembra*, which on our Alps grows higher than the *Pinus abies*, and marks the limits of trees, *Sorbus aucuparia*, *Alnus incana*, and several willows, retain the form of shrubs. Timber is obtained from the interior of the peninsula, which enjoys a milder climate than the east coast; and the seeds of the *Pinus Cembra*, which we meet with on the tables of the Russians, come from Siberia, by way of Okhotzk. Grasses and herbs grow with great luxuriance, on a rich soil, in a damp atmosphere. There are but a few kinds of plants, and they are everywhere equally distributed. In shady places grow *Spiraea Kamtschatica*, *Allium ursinum*, *Myanthemum Canadense*, *Uvularia amplexifolia*, a *Trillium obvatum* (of Pursh), &c. On the plains, a *Veratum*, *Lilium Kamtschaticum*, *Iris sibirica*, &c. On rocky hills, *Caprifolia*, *Spiraea*, roses, *Atragene alpina* and alpine plants, such as *Rhododendron Kamtschaticum*, *Empetrum nigrum*, *Trientalis Europaea*, *Linnea borealis*, *Cornus suecica*, *Saxifrage*, &c. Several ferns, by their number, constitute a considerable part of the vegetation. There are some *Orchidea*. *Urtica dioica* is evidently imported, but become naturalized. We are of opinion that summer corn would thrive in St. Peter and St. Paul, as in Lapland under the seventieth degree, and in the valleys of the Savoy Alps. In its absence, the potato grows tolerably, though it produces but small roots: and this root, which supplies the greatest part of Europe in the place of corn, might be here of the greatest importance." Even in the middle of May, wild garlic, celery, and nettles may be gathered for use; and every kind of cultivation may be commenced in the month of June. Several useful vegetables grow naturally in the summer-months, particularly wild pease, wild garlic, celery, purslane, angelica, and sarana. Towards the end of summer raspberries, strawberries, wild cherries, and several other kinds of wild fruit ripen. On the S coasts, the gardens of the Russian officers produce potatoes, turnips, radishes, and various kinds of salads and pot-herbs in abundance. At Bolcherezk, where the climate is rather unfavourable, potatoes produce more than thirty-fold; in other places, rye returns eight-fold, and barley twelve-fold. Hemp

has been cultivated with success; and the different kinds of Siberian corn might be advantageously introduced; but agriculture has hitherto been much neglected by the inhabitants, whose time is considerably interrupted by the services which the government requires, particularly in hunting sables.—The animals most common in this country are reindeer, the *argali* or wild sheep, the bear, beaver, fox, otter, hare, sable, ermine, marmot, wolf, weasel, and wolverene. There are not above 600 head of cattle in the whole country, though pasture is abundant in summer, and plenty of natural hay might be collected for winter-use. Sheep and goats might also be easily reared; but the scarcity of corn precludes the breeding of hogs. There are a few horses at the settlements, which are employed in conveying merchandise and other effects of the Crown, or for the occasional service of travellers. Dogs are the prevailing quadrupeds in K., and are peculiarly serviceable to the inhabitants. They resemble the shepherd's dog of Europe, and are fed chiefly on the offals of various animals, or decayed fish; but in summer they are left to provide for themselves, when they range over the country along the banks of lakes and rivers, always returning at the approach of winter to their respective proprietors.—There are no poultry in the country, but almost every kind of northern sea-fowl frequents the coasts and bays; and the inland lakes and rivers are plentifully stored with wild ducks, wild geese, and swans. Wild fowl are remarkably abundant, especially wood-cocks, snipes, and grouse, hawks, falcons, bustards, and various kinds of eagles.—The coasts and rivers abound with excellent fish, cod, herring, trout, flat-fish, and salmon of every species, and of the finest quality. Crabs and cray-fish are abundant, and a great variety of amphibious animals are found on the coast, particularly seals, which pursue the shoals of salmon into the rivers and lakes that have any communication with the sea. Whales also are frequently taken in the adjoining seas, and supply the inhabitants with various useful articles.

Natives.] The natives of K. are considered as a different race from the other inhabitants of Siberia, and as having proceeded originally from Mongolia, beyond the river Amur. Both in their language and persons, they are said to bear some similarity to the Mongols. They have a swarthy complexion, black hair, a round face, prominent cheek bones, small sunken eyes, thin eyebrows, large mouths, and thick teeth. They are of short stature, and broad between the shoulders, with slender legs and arms, and hanging bellies. They appear, however, to have occupied the peninsula at a very remote period, and have no traditional memorials of their emigration. The government established among them by the Russians is of a military character, but upon the whole mild and equitable; and the tribute exacted from individuals, though rendered heavy by a change of circumstances, was inconsiderable as originally established. In every *ostroy* a magistrate is elected by the inhabitants, who is named *tayon*, and whose authority resembles that of a *starost*, or elder, in the Russian villages. This person has power to settle all inferior disputes, and to inflict corporal punishment to the extent of 20 lashes; but all intrite cases and flagitious offences are referred to the governor of K. The *tayon* has another officer under him, bearing the title of *jessaul*, who executes the orders of his superior, and fills his place in his absence; while the eldest Kamtchadale in any village assumes the office of *jessaul*, when the actual holder of that station is not present. The *tayon*, besides attending to the internal regulations of his *ostroy*, collects the sables paid by the inhabitants as tribute, and carries them to the town, where they are examined and valued by a person authorised by the Crown, and the surplus above the duties is paid in money to the *tayon*, to be proportionally divided among the inhabitants. The annual taxes of a Kamtchadale, exclusive of the capitation tax, amounts to 3 rubles. Free schools have long been established in many of the *ostrogs*, and all the inhabitants have been led to adopt the Christian religion.—No correct estimate can be formed of the pop. of the country. When first subdued by the Russians, it was described as full of inhabitants; but, in 1768, many thousands were swept away by the small-pox, and in 1780 the number of persons who paid tribute was only 3,000. Kra-senstern states that in 1800 and 1801, 5,000 or 6,000 perished by another epidemic disorder; supposing one-fourth of the number to have been householders, liable in payment of tribute, this would reduce the above number of taxable persons to one-half.

viz. 1,500; and allowing to each a wife and 3 children, the whole pop. to between 7,000 and 8,000 souls. Their number has been rapidly decreasing, even without the aid of epidemics, and apprehensions are entertained that the native race of inhabitants will soon become extinct. Muller and Pallas estimate their number at under 4,000. Cochrane, whose information was received on the island in 1820, says, that the whole native pop. was only 2,760, and the number of Russians 1,260. To this he adds 100 for the pop. of the Korjak villages, and 498 for the pop. living to the N of Tygii: making a total of 4,574.—Their hamlets are surrounded by an earthen wall or by palisades, and contain two sorts of habitations, one kind, called *balagans*, for summer, and another, named *yurts*, for winter. The *balagan* is constructed by erecting 9 posts, about 13 ft. in height, in three regular rows, at equal distances from each other. About 10 ft. from the ground, rafters are laid from post to post, and firmly fastened with strong ropes or thongs; and upon these rafters are laid joists, which being covered with turf, complete the floor of the apartment. Upon this platform, a roof of a conical figure is raised by means of strong poles, fastened to the rafters at one end, and meeting in a point at the other. The whole is then covered with a thatching of grass, except an opening in the centre, to serve the purpose of a chimney. In the lower part of the *balagan*, which is left open, they dry their fish, and other articles, intended for winter stores; and sometimes employ the upper apartment as a magazine for holding their provisions. Their dogs, also, are frequently tied to the posts below, and find their kennel under the floor of the building. In forming a *yurt*, or winter habitation, an oblong square hole is dug in the earth to the depth of 6 ft., and of such dimensions as the number of families intended to occupy it may require. Strong wooden posts are then fixed in the ground at equal distances, on which are extended the beams for supporting the roof, the rafters of which rest with one end on these beams, and the other on the ground; and the interstices between them being filled up with wicker work, a covering of turf is laid over the whole. The external appearance of these dwellings resembles the roof of an ice-house, or a round squat hillock. A hole in the centre of the roof serves the purpose of chimney, window, and door; and the inmates pass through it by means of notched trees, as already described. There is another entrance on one side level with the ground, appropriated for the use of the women, and through which none of the men can go out or in without incurring ridicule and disgrace. The inside of this subterraneous abode forms only one apartment, with the fire-place on one side, and the utensils and provisions on the other. Broad platforms of boards are extended along the sides; and, being well covered with mats and skins, serve the purpose of seats and beds. They reside in these winter recesses from the middle of October to the middle of May. *Ibas* have been introduced by the Russians; and the natives have been prohibited, especially in the southern districts, from constructing their accustomed subterranean habitations. These *ibas* resemble the dwellings of the Russian peasantry. The walls are formed by piling long trees, smoothed only with the hatchet, horizontally upon one another, and filling up the interstices with clay or moss. The roof is of a sloping form, like the thatched cottages of Europe, and is covered with coarse grass, rushes, or sometimes with boards.—The clothing of the Kamtchadales consists of an upper garment resembling a wagoner's frock, which in summer is made of nankeen, or of skin without hair, but in winter of deer or dog skin, with the hair worn innermost: a close jacket of nankeen, or other cotton stuff; a shirt of thin Persian silk, of a red, blue, or yellow colour; a pair of long breeches or tight trousers made of leather, and reaching nearly to the ankles; boots of goat, dog, or deer skin, tanned in summer, but in winter with the hair turned inwards; and a fur cap with two flaps, which are usually tied up round the head, but in cold weather are brought down to cover the neck and shoulders. The principal food of the Kamtchadales is fish, and especially salmon, which, with little exertion, they can procure in great abundance during the whole summer-season, from the middle of May to the end of September. The greater part of this provision is dried or smoked, and stored up for winter use, when it is either eaten like bread, or pulverized and formed into paste and cakes. In K. "men, dogs, bears, wolves, foxes, sables, and birds-of-prey, all live upon fish."—Several of their instruments and utensils are neatly made. From a coarse kind of grass which grows plentifully along the coast, they make a strong matting to cover their floors, beds, &c.; and from the same material form baskets, bags, sacks. From the nettle, which they cut down in August, and hang around their houses to dry, they form a useful kind of hemp, which they spin into thread with a spindle, and manufacture into cordage, for fishing-nets and other purposes. Formerly they used spears and arrows, poisoned with the juice of a root called *zgate*; but since their subjugation to the Russians they are provided with rifle-barrelled guns. The principal other articles which they must still provide for themselves are boats and sledges. The former are of the most wretched description, being nothing more than the trunk of a tree hollowed out, and resembling a trough more than a boat. In the northern districts, where timber cannot be procured, the boats are made of still more slender materials, namely, of the skins of sea-animals sewed together, and caulked with moss or beat nettles. Their sledge is formed like an oblong basket, with the two extremes rising in a curve; and is made of very thin wood, with the sides of open work, ornamented with straps of different colours. This basket, or frame, which is about 3 ft. in length, and scarcely above 1 ft. in breadth, is

placed upon two parallel planks, longer than the sledge, and 3 or 4 inches broad; which serve as supports, or skates. The whole machine is remarkably light, sometimes weighing only about 10 lbs. To these vehicles the dogs are harnessed by means of a leather strap which passes under the neck, resting on the breasts, and is joined to the sledge by traces. The animals being yoked in couples, are also fastened together by straps passing through their collars; but a single one goes foremost as a leader. The animals are trained to this service by being fastened when young to elastic stakes, while their food is placed beyond their reach, so that by continually pulling in order to obtain a meal they acquire strength, and the faculty of drawing. These useful animals do much of the work in K. that horses perform in England. They are fed as circumstances may dictate, but are left to shift for themselves from June to October.—Besides the long journeys which the Kamtchadales have often occasion to make, both on their own account and in the service of government, their principal occupations are hunting and fishing. In the former they are more or less employed at all seasons of the year, as they must pursue the different animals at the time when their furs are most valuable: the argali or wild sheep in autumn,—the reindeer in winter,—the sable in the beginning of winter,—the fox at any period except summer,—the bear in all seasons of the year. They employ snares, nets, and pit-falls, but more commonly place their chief dependence on their rifle. The language of K. is said to be extremely guttural in its sounds, and difficult to be pronounced. The dialects and accents also are very various, almost every *ostrog* having its own peculiarities of speech. See article KORIAKS.

Commerce.] Formerly the Kamtchadales received their principal articles of commerce from the Japanese; but of late the Dutch, and particularly the Russians, have supplied the daily diminishing demand of the country. They import from Europe different kinds of coarse cloth, serges, knives, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, red wine, tobacco, and sugar; from Siberia, iron and copper utensils, fire-arms, wax, hemp, rope-yarn, nets, tanned reindeer skins, and the common Russian cloths; from Turkey, different sorts of cotton stuffs; from China, silk and cotton cloths, tobacco, coral, and needles; and from the Sandwich islands, salt.—The exports from K. consist of furs and skins, particularly of the beaver, sable, fox, and sea and river otter, and dried fish. Cochrane says the number of skins annually exported from or consumed in the peninsula may be about 30,000, chiefly sable and fox. All furs exported pay a duty of 10 per cent. Every year a vessel belonging to the Crown sails from Okhotsk to K. laden with salt provisions, corn, and Russian manufactures; and returns in June or July of the following year, with skins and furs for the Chinese market at Kiachta. See articles KIACHTA and OKHOTSK.

Discovery, &c.] K. was first discovered by the Russians about 1696; but the natives preserve a tradition of a much earlier visit from that people. They point out the spot where a few strangers from Russia settled, and intermarried in the country, who were afterwards murdered in a quarrel with the natives; and this account is supposed to describe the fate of a ship's crew belonging to a small squadron which sailed from Kolyma about the middle of the 17th cent. The whole peninsula was finally subdued by the Russian arms in 1711, but for some time added little to the trade or wealth of the empire, except a small tribute of furs. After the discovery, however, of the adjoining islands, the supply of furs was greatly increased, and K. became an important station of Russian commerce with the E.—The peninsula is divided into 4 districts, forming one government, and protected by a force of 300 men. The principal *ostrogs* or towns are Bolsheresk, formerly the residence of the governor, containing about 300 inhabitants, and situated near the SW coast, on a swampy plain on the Bolshaya-reka; Peterpaulowska, or Peter and Paul, containing about 100 houses, situated in the bottom of Awatcha bay, on the E coast, now the residence of the governor; Nijni-Kamtchaita, about 20 m. up the river Kamtchaita, a considerable mart for the inland traffic of the country, defended by a fort, and containing 150

houses; and Tygil, a town of about 300 inhabitants, chiefly Russians, on the river of the same name, 30 m. from the W coast, a place which serves to keep up winter-communication with Okhotsk. Several forts are planted along the coast, in the vicinity of which a few houses are found; but the inhabitants are thinly scattered over the country, in solitary huts or small hamlets. The fixed annual tribute paid to the Russian government consists in 279 sables, 464 red foxes, 50 sea-otters, and 38 cub-sea-otters. The state of the Russian settlements in K., though founded more than 100 years ago, was in 1805, when visited by Krusenstern, in every respect wretched and unpromising. The finest bays were entirely deserted and uninhabited, and not a single boat was to be seen in the beautiful harbours of St. Peter and St. Paul. Cochrane gives a more flattering account of the country and its capabilities; but he considers it to entail an expense of nearly 200,000 rubles, or £10,000, on Russia.

KAMTCHIK, a river of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. of Silistria, formed by the junction of the Akali-Kamtchik, and Deli-Kamtchik, which descend from the chain of the Balkan, unite a few miles above Keuprikim, and flow thence E to the Black sea, into which they pour their waters at Star-Bachina, 18 m. S of Varna, and after a course of about 30 m. This river is the ancient *Panisus*.

KAMURD, a fortress and village in the district of Kunduz, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 18'$, E long. $67^{\circ} 40'$, 30 m. N by W of Bamian, on a stream of the same name, which flows into the river of Kunduz, and at an elevation of 5,600 ft. above sea-level.

KAMYA, a town of Tavoy, on the right bank of the river and 10 m. N of the town of that name.

KAMYCH, a lake or marsh of Russia in Europe, in the S part of the gov. of Orenburg, 195 m. S of Uralsk. It is nearly 24 m. in length at ordinary periods; but in spring, after the melting of the snow, it swells into a larger sheet of water, and discharges itself into the Ural.

KAMYCHIN, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Saratov. The district is traversed by the Volga. Its eastern part consists of steppes containing numerous salt lakes; the western presents also extensive flats, but is partially woody, and has some fertile tracts. Pop. 120,000.—The town is 11 m. SSW of Saratov, on the r. bank of the Volga, at the confluence of the Kamychinka. Pop. 2,500. It is enclosed by walls flanked with towers, and surrounded by a ditch. It has two churches, and is an entrepot for salt. This town was originally a fortress named Dmitrievsk. It owes its existence to the scheme projected by Peter I. to connect the Volga and Don by means of a canal.

KAMYCHLOV, or KAMICHLOV, a district and town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Perm. The district lies in the S part of the gov. It is intersected by several ranges of mountains, but possesses tracts of great fertility. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle form the chief branches of local industry. Copper, mill-stone of excellent quality, and limestone are found in the mountains. Pop. 60,000.—The town is 270 m. ESE of Pern, on the l. bank of the Pechma. Pop. 2,700. It is entirely built of wood.

KAN, a river of Manchuria, which flows into the Argun at Novo-Tzurukaishevsk.

KANABAK, one of the Bijuga islands, off the coast of W. Africa, lying to the E of Bawak, and NE of Orango island, in N lat. $11^{\circ} 14'$, W long. $15^{\circ} 44'$. It is 11 m. in length from NNE to SSW, and 4 m. in average breadth. On its NE side is Damiong bay. It is moderately high, with an excellent soil of decomposed lava.

KANADEL, a town of Russia in Europe, in the

gov. and 96 m. SSW of Simbirsk, district and 38 m. W of Syzran, on the l. bank of the river of that name. Pop. 1,800. It contains 2 churches.

KANAGA, an island of the North Pacific, in the group of the Andrianov islands, Aleutian archipelago, to the E of the island of Tanaga. It has no port, nor does it possess a single tree, and its inhabitants do not exceed 30 in number, but it is much resorted to by the hunters of sea fur-bearing animals, which abound upon it and in the vicinity. In a geological point of view, the island is remarkable for its volcano and hot springs. The latter are employed by the inhabitants to cook their food.

KANAJA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, prov. of Tutomi, 120 m. SW of Yedo. It contains about 200 houses.

KANAJEE, a village of Beluchistan, on the road from Beila to Kelat, 35 m. N of the former town, in a hilly locality, near the E bank of the Purally.

KANAKA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, prov. of Kutsuke, 30 m. N of Yedo.

KANA-KAMIN (BAY), an indentation of the S coast of Arabia, 160 m. ENE of Aden. The Shab, a considerable river, flows into it.

KANAKANIC, a township of Milwaukee co., in the state of Wisconsin, U.S. Pop. in 1840, 404.

KANALI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. of Janina, 7 m. N of Previsa, on the shore of the Ionian sea.

KANAR. See GOGGRA.

KANARA. See CANARA.

KANARAH, or KINEAR, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, sanj. and 24 m. N of Kirk-Kilissia, on an affluent of the Telee. Fishing forms the chief employment of the inhabitants.

KANARUK, a village of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. of Orissa, 18 m. N of Jangrauth, and 48 m. SSE of Kuttack, amid sand hills, near the shore of the gulf of Bengal. It derives its name from a famous temple of the sun, called the Black Pagoda. This edifice, which was erected in 1241, is now, with the exception of a small portion, in ruins: what remains of it is a square building, with walls of amazing thickness and 50 ft. high, supporting a pyramidal roof. It is situated among sand-hills, about 2 m. from the sea.

KANARY (GREAT), an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Molucca islands, to the NW of Mysol, in S lat. $7^{\circ} 11' 30''$, and E long. $129^{\circ} 41' 30''$.

KANAWHA, a county of the state of Virginia, U.S., comprising an area of 2,000 sq. m., watered by Kanawha river, and its tributaries Elk and Coal river. It contains abundance of coal and highly productive salt-springs, extending over an area 15 m. in length, and affording annually 1,500,000 bushels of salt. Pop. in 1840, 13,567, of whom 2,560 were slaves; in 1850, 13,354. Its capital, which sometimes bears the same name, and also that of Charleston, is on the N bank of the Great Kanawha, at the junction of the Elk river. Pop. 390. The K. is here 300 yards in width and 20 ft. deep at low water.

KANAWHA (GREAT), or NEW RIVER, a river of the United States, which has its source in North Carolina, in the ridge of the Blue mountains; runs into the state of North Carolina; directs its course, with considerable sinuosities, first N, then NW, and falls into the Ohio at Point Pleasant, 252 m. below Pittsburg. Its principal affluents are Greenbrier, Gauley, and Elk rivers on the r.; and on the l. the Blue-stone and Coal rivers. About 100 m. from its mouth are the Great falls, where the river descends perpendicularly 50 feet. Near Charleston, 66 m. from its mouth, are the Kanawha salt-works, which produce an annual quantity of 1,500,000 bushels of

salt, and give employment to about 1,000 men. The river is here 155 yards in width.

KANAWHA (LITTLE), a river of the state of Virginia, U. S., which has its source in Lewis co., runs first WNW, then NW, through Wood co., to the Ohio, which it joins at Parkersburg.

KANAWHA-SALINE, a village of Kanawha co. in the state of Virginia, U. S., 307 m. WNW of Richmond, on the NW side of Kanawha river. It consisted in 1840 of about 25 dwellings.

KANAZAVA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nipon, and prov. of Kanga, 180 m. WNW of Jedo, on a small river which flows into the sea of Japan. This is said to be one of the most important towns in the empire.

KAN-BADAM, a town of Independent Tartary, in the khanat and 60 m. W of Kokan, on the road from that town to Samarcand, and about 10 m. S of the Sibun. It is surrounded by a river, and commanded on the N by a mountain. It was formerly noted for its almonds.

KANBARSKOI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 165 m. SW of Perm, district and 90 m. SW of Osa, on the l. bank of the Kama. Pop. 1,174. It has extensive iron-works.

KANCABA, or KANIABA, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Manding, 45 m. SW of Bammaku, on the l. bank of the Joliba. It has an extensive trade in gold.

KANCHANG-JUNGA. See KINCHIN-JUNGA.

KAN-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se. The div. comprises 2 districts, viz., Woo-kung-heen and Yung-show-heen. The town is on an affluent of the Hsei-ho, 60 m. NE of Se-gan-fu.

KAN-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kean-se. The div. comprises 9 districts. The town is 95 m. S of Keih-gan, and 225 m. SSW of Nan-chang-fu, on the l. bank of the Kan-keang, near the confluence of the Tung-ho, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 52' 48''$, and $1^{\circ} 40' 54''$ E of Pekin. The banks of the K. are here of great elevation, and are surmounted by a high wall. Access to the town is obtained by means of several flights of stone stairs, which rise from landing-places on the river. A strong wall, defended by square bastions, surrounds the town. The streets are broad, and the houses handsome. The shops, excepting those of tea merchants, are generally small. The principal public buildings are the banks, the architecture of which corresponds to that of the finest Chinese temples; and the temples, of which there are two, one dedicated to Confucius, and the other to Kwang-fu-tse. At the junction of the rivers is a bridge of boats, and at its centre a custom-house. The trade of the town is extremely active. Ink and varnish form its chief articles of manufacture. The latter is grown in large quantities in the environs. At some distance from the town is a tower 9 stories in height, and near it a pagoda for Chinese mariners, who here present their offerings to the genii of the river for a safe passage through the rocks which obstruct the rapid course of the Kan-keang.—Also a division and town in the prov. of Kan-suh. The div. comprises 3 districts, viz., Foo-ting, Chang-yih-heen, and Shan-tan. The town is 270 m. NW of Lan-chu-fu, near the NW extremity of China, and not far from the Great wall, in N lat. $39^{\circ} 0' 40''$, and $15^{\circ} 32' 30''$ W of Pekin. It has manufactures of coarse woollen fabrics, and carries on a considerable trade in skins and wool, brought by the caravans from Western Tartary. This town is the Kampion or Kan-pian, or frontier of Kan, mentioned by Marco Polo as containing several Christian churches.

KANDA, a town of Lower Guinea, in Congo, 45 m. NE of San Salvador.—Also a town of Japan, in the island of Sikeko, prov. and 15 m. N of Awa.

KANDAHAR. See CANDAHAR.

KANDAHR, a town of Hindostan, in the Deccan, in the prov. and 66 m. N of Beeder, near the l. bank of the Manhat.

KANDAIROH, a village of Buhawulpur or Daodapetra, in the desert, 150 m. SW of Buhawulpur.

KANDAL, a town of Java, on the N coast, to the W of Samarang.

KANDALASK, a gulf of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Archangel, in the W part of the White sea. It is 135 m. in depth, and 42 m. in breadth, and is connected by the Kovda with Lake Kovdozero. On its banks is a village of the same name.

KANDALEN, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi, 30 m. SE of Hamadan, on the road thence to Isphan.

KANDAU, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Courland, 55 m. W of Riga.

KANDEISH. See CANDEISH.

KANDEL, one of the highest summits of the Schwarzwald mountains, in Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 9 m. NE of Freyburg. It rises to the height of 650 toises = 1,385 yds. above sea-level.

KANDEL, or LANGEN-KANDEL, a town of Bavaria, in the Pfalz, 9 m. SSE of Landau, on the l. bank of the Otterbach. Pop. 3,542.

KANDELA, a town of Greece, in the Morea, especially of Cyllene, 5 m. E of Kalavrita.

KANDELAY. See CANDELAY.

KANDEPAN, a state of the island of Celebes, in the W part of the northern peninsula. It is of considerable extent, and abounds in gold. It has a town of the same name, situated on the N coast.

KANDER, a river of Switzerland, in the S part of the cant. of Bern. It has its source in a glacier of the same name, in the Bernese Alps, on the confines of the cant. of the Vallais; runs in a generally N direction; receives the Simmie on the l., and several other streams; and, after a course of about 30 m., falls into Lake Thun, 2 m. S of the egress of the Aar. Previous to the year 1714, the K. flowed directly into the Aar, near Thun, and occasioned disastrous inundations by the quantity of debris with which it is loaded. The road from Thun to Bern, by the Gemmi pass, runs through the valley of the K.

KANDERN, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 23 m. SSW of Freyburg, on the Kanderbach. Pop. 1,320. It has several blast-furnaces, manufactories of ribbon and of soap, extensive paper-mills, and a tile-work.

KANDERSTEG, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Bern, SE of Frutigen, on the Kander, at an alt. of 3,220 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 300.

KANDILLI, a headland of Greece, on the E coast of Egripo or Negropont, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 47'$, and E long. $23^{\circ} 42'$.—Also a mountain near the W coast of the island, 14 m. NNW of the town of Egripo.—Also a village of Asia Minor, in the sanj. of Kodjalli, 8 m. NE of Skutari, on the shore of the Bosphorus.

KANDOVIMA, a mountain in Albania, in the sanj. of Delvino, near the confines of the sanjaks of Aviona and Janina.

KANDULLAGUDY, a town of Hindostan, in the Southern Carnatic, prov. and 50 m. N of Tinnevelly.

KANDY, a town and military station in the island of Ceylon, in N lat. $7^{\circ} 21'$, E long. $80^{\circ} 48'$, 72 m. NE of Colombo, near the extremity of the mass of hills of which the centre of the island is composed, and at an elevation of 1,467 ft. above the level of the sea. It is situated in the district of Yattineurs, in a valley bounded on the SW by an artificial lake, and encircled on the W, N, and E, at the distance of about 2 m., by the windings of the Mahavelle-ganga.

Beyond this, two lofty and precipitous mountains rise to the height of 3,192 and 4,380 ft. respectively; while others of less elevation stretch around in every direction, leaving, in the centre of the valley, a level strip of land, not exceeding a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in diameter, on which stands the town, embosomed as it were in an amphitheatre of rocky hills densely wooded to their very summits. The present town consists of two main streets running E and W, with another street intersecting these from N to S, and a bazaar at the point of intersection. The hall of audience of the ancient palace is now employed as a court-house and chapel. A fine pavilion erected by Sir E. Baines stands at the NE extremity of the town. The Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Roman Catholics, have each a chapel here, and there are one or two Mahommedan mosques. As might be expected from the elevation, the climate differs considerably from that of the sea-coast; the therm. seldom rises above 80° , and the mean throughout the year is 7° under that of Colombo; the breeze is also more frequent, and absolute calms are seldom experienced. Owing to the confined nature of the position, the power of the sun within the amphitheatre of hills is at times very oppressive, particularly in dry weather, but the mornings and evenings are cool and pleasant. The climate is influenced, by both monsoons, more equally here than in the low grounds. The SW commences about the latter end of April or beginning of May; the NE about the end of October or beginning of November; the irregularities of the surface, however, cause the direction of the wind to appear more variable than on the sea-coast. Fogs are also more frequent, especially towards the close of each monsoon, and often linger in the valleys for the greater part of the day. Rain falls in considerable quantities during every month of the year, but is always heaviest about the commencement of the monsoons. The annual average of three years, during which it was carefully measured, amounted to 82 inches; heavy showers and fine weather rapidly succeed each other, like the April weather of Britain; the alternations of temperature are also very considerable, as will be seen by the following table:

Months.	Highest temperature.		Lowest temperature.		Fall of rain in each month on average of 3 years.
	1817.	1819.	1817.	1819.	
January, .	80	80	67	53	4.5
February, .	80	84	68	57	1.7
March, .	80	87	68	53	5.5
April, .	83 $\frac{1}{4}$	87	69	63	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
May, .	84	84	70	67	4.4
June, .	79	83	67	68	7.6
July, .	78	81	70	68	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
August, .	80	84	67	68	4.7
September, .	81	84	67	68	7.2
October, .	78	83	68	65	10.3
November, .	78	82	67	61	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
December, .	80	82	68	64	12.4

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The soil around K. consists principally of silicious and argillaceous particles, the detritus of the neighbouring mountains, mixed with small portions of calcareous matter. Mica also abounds in it, and near the artificial lake before referred to, rich iron ore and beds of loam or potter's clay have been found. The pop., which in 1819 amounted to 3,000, is now at least double that number; exclusive of 750 military. The barracks of the white troops are on a slight elevation on the W side. The European hospital stands on the banks of the lake, about 1 m. from the barracks, having the town interposed between; and the military magazine is situated on an island in the lake.

KANDYN, or CANJEO, a town and port of Annam, prov. of Dongnai, 30 m. SSE of Saigon, in the delta

of the Saigon river, and on its r. or W bank, 9 m. from the opposite point of Cape James. It consists of about 300 miserable huts. The inhabitants, who chiefly support themselves by fishing, are said to be faithless in character and revoltingly filthy in their habits.

KANE, a river of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Yeniseisk, which has its source in the Sayansk mountains, near the Chinese frontier; runs N to Kansk, then NW; and joins the Yenisei, on the r. bank, 75 m. NE of Krasnoiarsk, after a course of about 300 m.

KANE, a county of the state of Illinois, U. S., comprising an area of 1,296 sq. m., watered by Fox river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 6,501; in 1850, 16,716.

KANEGORUM, a village of Afghanistan, in the Damauna, 70 m. NW of Dera-Ismail-Khan.

KANELA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kiev, district and 53 m. ESE of Lipovetz.

KANEM, an extensive territory of Nigritia, bounded on the N by the Sahara; on the E by Dar Saley, Wada or Bergu; on the S by Beghermi and Bornu, from the latter of which it is separated by Lake Chad; and on the W by Bornu. It contains the Bahr-el-Gazel, and the Bahr-Bottali, and in the S are several small fresh-water lakes. The banks of Lake Chad are studded with numerous villages. The chief town, Mau, lies to the NW of the Bahr-Bottali, but its precise situation is not yet ascertained. The inhabitants are named Kanembus, or, according to Hornemann, Kojam. They possess numerous herds of horses and cattle, and are said to subsist chiefly on meat and milk. They are partly Mahomedans and partly Pagans. The lance, poniard, and buckler, form their principal arms. The women wear the hair in loose tresses strung at the extremities with grains of copper, or small silver rings.

KANENAVISH, a tribe of North American Indians, who inhabit the district extending between the Missouri and Yellow stone rivers, and between 41° and 43° N lat. They are estimated at about 6,500 in number, and to possess 1,800 fighting men.

KANETI, or HANETI, a place in Independent Tartary, on the road from Bokhara to Kokan.

KANEV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 71 m. SE of Kiev, district and 32 m. ENE of Bojouslav, on the r. bank of the Dnieper. Pop. 2,570. It has 2 churches and a convent. It was formerly fortified.

KANEVTSY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Poltova, district and 14 m. ESE of Zolotonosha.

KANFAKOI, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the sanj. and SE of Siliistra.

KANGA, a prov. of Japan, in the island of Nifon, bounded on the N by the prov. of Noto; on the E by those of Yetsiou and Fida; on the S by the prov. of Yetsizen; and on the W by that prov. and the sea of Japan. The soil is sterile, and its productions scarcely suffice for the consumption of the locality. It possesses, however, considerable industry, consisting chiefly in the manufacture of silk fabrics and of vinegar. It has also several distilleries. The prov. is divided into 6 districts.

KANGARAH, a village of Nigritia, in the territory of Kanem, on the NE shore of Lake Chad.

KANGAROO, a river of Van Diemen's Land, in Pembroke co., a branch of Coal river.—Also a river of New South Wales, in Camden co., an affluent of the Shoalhaven.

KANGAROO HEAD, a promontory on the NE coast of Kangaroo Island, in S. Australia, in S. lat. $35^{\circ} 43' 0''$, E long. $137^{\circ} 58' 31''$, 11 m. SE of Cape Jervis, and 17 m. WNW of Cape Willoughby.

KANGAROO ISLAND, an island off the coast of S. Australia, discovered by Flinders in 1802, and so named by that navigator from the great number of kangaroos which he found on it. It extends about 80 m. in length from W to E, and is 32 m. broad on the meridian of Cape Gantheaume, or $137^{\circ} 29' E$, which is nearly its central meridian. The parallel of $35^{\circ} 50' S$ intersects it centrally. Its coast-line presents numerous headlands and bays. Between Point Marsden, its N extremity, and Kangaroo-head, lies Nepean bay; between Kangaroo-head and Cape St. Alban's, Antichamber bay; between Cape St. Alban's and Cape Willoughby, Pink bay. The headlands on the S coast, from E to W, are in succession Cape Willoughby, Cape Linois, Cape Gantheaume, Cape Kersaint, Cape Bouguer, and Cape Du Concedie. The S and N extremities of its W end are respectively Capes Bedent and Borda. The rocks generally are devoid of stratification, and belong to the trap class. Its area has been estimated at 2,500,000 acres. The greater part of the surface is covered with matted bush, which swarms with snakes, tarantulas, scorpions, and mosquitoes. The trees principally belong to the classes of Eucalyptus and Casuarina. The few streams which flow N are dried up in summer; but a few on the S side flow permanently. Some patches of grain of good quality are grown, and about 2,000 sheep are at present depastured upon it. Stone is occasionally brought from it to Port Adelaide; also fine cray-fish, and salt, which is supplied by several extensive lagunes. A lighthouse has been erected on Cape Willoughby, its SE extremity, which is 16 m. SSE of Cape Jervis.

KANGAROO POINT, a village of Van Diemen's land, in Monmouth co., on the Derwent river, opposite Hobart-town.

KANGAWAR, or CONCOBAR, a small town of Persia, in the district of Ardelan, 40 m. SW of Hamadan. It contains the ruins of a temple of Diana.

KANG-CHAN, a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Kin-chan, 195 m. SE of Han-yang.

KANGELANG, an island in the Sunda archipelago, NE of the island of Java, in S lat. $6^{\circ} 50'$, and E long. $115^{\circ} 30'$. It is about 30 m. in length from E to W, and about 15 m. in breadth, and is surrounded by numerous islets and rocks. Its form is irregular, and in the S it is indented by several deep bays.

KAN-GEN, a town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Keun-che-fu or Hainan, in N lat. $18^{\circ} 50'$, and E long. $108^{\circ} 20'$. It is situated on the SW coast of the island, to the S of the Nan-lung-kiang and is surrounded by a wall 756 yds. in circumference. At the distance of 21 m. NE of the town are several thermal springs.

KANG-KAO, or HATIEN, a river of Cambodia, which falls into the gulf of Siam in N lat. $10^{\circ} 14'$, E long. $104^{\circ} 55'$. Its embouchure is wide but shallow. It is connected with the lower part of the Meinan-kong by a natural channel, which has of late years been artificially deepened into a navigable canal, 20 fath. broad, and 15 ft. deep.

KANGLACHEM, a pass from Nepal into Tibet, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 55'$, E long. $87^{\circ} 41'$. It ascends the W head-stream of the Yangona, a branch of the Tam-bar, and attains an elevation of 16,000 ft.—*Hooker*.

KANGOXIMA, a town of Japan, on the S coast of the island Kiusiu, in the prov. and 15 m. SW of Satzouma. It was at this port that the Portuguese first landed on their discovery of Japan in 1543.

KANGRAH, KOTE-KANGRAH, or NAGORKOTE, a fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Lahore, in N lat. $32^{\circ} 15'$, E long. $75^{\circ} 22'$, on the river Ravi. It was formerly called Bhime or Bhimnagar; and was taken in 1010 by the famous Mahmud of Ghizni, who

found therein immense riches, the accumulated wealth presented to the idols of Nagorkote. It is situated on the top of a steep mountain, is well supplied with water, and contains sufficient ground to raise subsistence for a numerous garrison; but like many other hill-forts in India, is very unhealthy.

KANG-TCHU, a town of Corea, in the prov. of Kin-Shan, 170 m. SE of Han-yang.

KANHAN, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, which runs SE through the district of Nagpore, and joins the Bain-ganga, on the r. bank, after a course of about 100 m.

KAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, div. of Kan-chu-fu.

KAN-HIA-TCHIN, a town of China, in the prov. of Quang-tong, 62 m. SE of Hoei-tchu.

KANICZY, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Mohilev, 24 m. NNW of Saraj, on the l. bank of the Besed.

KANIEV, or KANIOV, a small town of Russian Poland, in the gov. of Kiev, on the Dnieper, 70 m. S by E of Kiev.

KANJI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 5 m. S of Rhadunpore.

KANICA, a town of Bambarra, on the Niger, 100 m. WSW of Segu, on the l. bank of the Joliba.

KANIN-NOS, an isthmus or tongue of land running out into the Frozen ocean, between the White sea and the bay of Tscherkoja-Guba, between $66^{\circ} 30'$ and $68^{\circ} N$ lat.

KANISA, or KANISZA (NAGY), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Szalad, 21 m. NNE of Kopremitz, on the frontier of Styria, near the r. bank of the Kanisa, a small affluent of the Mur. Pop. 8,470, of whom about one-fifth are Jews. It has large cattle fairs.

KANISA, or KANISZA (KIS), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Bacs, near the l. bank of the Theiss, in N lat. $46^{\circ} 3'$, 54 m. ENE of Zombor. Pop. 9,137.

KANISS, a small town of Dongola, on the W bank of the Nile, 25 m. ESE of Dongola.

KANITZ, or KAUNITZ, a small town of Moravia, on the r. bank of the Igla, 10 m. SW of Brunn. Pop. 2,644.

KANK, or GANG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 7 m. NW of Czaslau, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Kuttenberg. Pop. 610. In the environs is a mine of silver.

KANKAH (EL), a small town of Lower Egypt, 15 m. NNE of Cairo, on the skirts of the eastern desert.

KANKAKE, the southern head-branch of the Illinois river, which rises in a tract of swampy ground to the S of Lake Michigan, and flowing nearly W for about 100 m., unites with the Des Plaines or Maple river, a stream nearly as large as itself, a few rods below the point where another stream, called the Otokakenog or Du Page, coming from the NW, mingles with it.

KANKAN, a district and town of Sudan, in about $10^{\circ} 30' N$ lat., and $8^{\circ} 50' W$ long., between Sangara on the W, and Wassalo on the E; and watered by several streams, tributaries of the Joliba. The town is situated at the distance of two gunshots from the l. bank of the Milo, a fine river, flowing from the S, and fertilizing the country of Kissi, where it has its source. It runs to the NE; and discharges itself into the Joliba, 2 or 3 days' journey from K. It is broad, deep, and fit for the navigation of canoes drawing 6 or 7 ft. water. In August it overflows, and fertilizes the neighbouring country. The following are the names of the villages which Caillie was informed are dependent on K.: Carfamondeya, Dio-cana, Boucalan, Nafadi, Bacouco, Foussé, Sofino, Dio-Samana, and Kiémorou. The town of K. is

situated in a fertile plain of grey sand. None but very small hills are visible in the distance. It is surrounded by thick quickset hedges, which protect it better than a mud or earth wall. The pop. does not amount to more than 6,000. In every direction there are small villages for the slaves, surrounded by fine plantations of yams, maize, rice, soigné, onions, gombo, and pistachio-nuts. The inhabitants of K. are governed by a chief, called *Dougou-tigui*; but who never pronounces any decision without first convoking the council of elders. "I was often present at these meetings," says Caillie. "The greatest silence prevails; and, contrary to the usual practice of the Negroes, each speaks in his turn. They are always very cautious in coming to a decision, and deliberate leisurely." They are all Mohammedans, and entertain a mortal hatred of all pagans or infidels. A market is held at K. three times a-week, at which all sorts of merchandise and necessities of life are sold. The Mandingo are all traders, and travel a great deal. They go on foot to Sierra-Leone, Kakondy, Gambia, Senegal, and even to Jenné. Their proximity to Bouré renders them comparatively rich, for they bring large quantities of gold from that country. In time of peace the women of K. go to Bouré to sell rice, millet, and various other articles of food, which they barter for gold. The men travel to Kissi, where they procure handsome slaves, who are usually purchased for a cask of gunpowder of 25 lbs., a bad musket, and a few yards of pink silk. A Mandingo who possesses 12 slaves may live at his ease without travelling, merely by taking the trouble to superintend them. A brisk trade is carried on between K. and the neighbouring countries; and it receives from the Wassouli white cloth of native manufacture, which is highly valued in commerce. The inhabitants possess some hairy sheep, goats, and abundance of horned cattle. These last have a hump on the back, like those belonging to the Moors who inhabit the banks of the Senegal. The country also furnishes handsome horses, which however are far from attaining the excellence of the Arabians. In their household affairs the natives of K. are particularly neat and clean, and always dress in very white cloth. They manufacture fine calico from cotton which their women spin. Every dwelling is surrounded by a fence of straw or a thorn hedge. Within this enclosure are the huts; and on the outside of it is a small garden, in which the women and children cultivate maize and tobacco. The streets are broad and clean; and the town is shaded by numerous date-trees, papaws, bombyces, and baobabs.

KANKANODEA, a province of Futajallon, in W. Africa, inhabited by Mandingo, and subject to the *almami* of Timbo. It is fertilized by the inundations of the Tankisso, which meanders southwards through it, and then flows NE to the Joliba. Its surface is level, and it is surrounded by hills rising from 400 to 600 ft. above the level of the plain, and inhabited by pastoral Foulahs, who rear numerous flocks.

KANKARU, a small town of the Mandingo territories, situated on a river falling into the Niger, 40 m. S of Bammaku.

KAN-KEANG. See KANK-HO.

KANK-HO, or KAN-KIANG-HO, a large river of China, in the prov. of Kiang-si, flowing from S to N through the centre of the prov., and conveying its whole drainage into the great Poyang lake, into which it empties itself by numerous mouths. It forms a continuation of the great water-communication reaching from Pekin southwards for upwards of 1,000 m.; and on crossing the Meling, a chain of mountains on the S frontiers of the prov. of Kiang-si, travell-

ers reach the Pe-kiang, another large river, which conveys them to Canton. The waters of the Kank-ho are very clear; but its bed is rocky, and the navigation sometimes dangerous. Its principal affluent is the Eu-ho, which it receives on the l. The cities of Kan-chu, Ki-ngan, and Nan-chang, are situated upon its banks.

KANKYLABY, a small town of Senegambia, in the country of Futajallon, 45 m. SE of Laby, near the sources of the Bafing.

KAN-NGEN, a town of China, of the third rank, on the W coast of the island of Hai-nan, in N lat. 18° 50'.

KANNYA, a village of Ceylon, on the road between Trincomalee and Nillavellé, about 6 m. from the latter place, celebrated for its hot-springs, which are 7 in number, and are resorted to as warm baths.

KANO, an important town of Sudan, in N lat. 12° 0', E long. 9° 20', the emporium of the kingdom of Haussa. Captain Clapperton, who was hospitably received here in 1824, and resided more than a month with its governor, was of opinion that this city may contain from 30,000 to 40,000 resident inhabitants, of whom, however, the majority are slaves, besides a very large fluctuating pop. attracted hither by mercantile pursuits. It is surrounded by a clay wall, 30 ft. high, with a dry ditch on both sides, and enclosing an irregular oval-shaped territory said to be 15 m. in circuit; but not more than one-fourth of the space within the walls is occupied by houses, much of it being laid out in fields and gardens, and a large portion consisting of a morass which intersects the city from E to W. "The houses are built of clay, and are mostly of a square form, in the Moorish fashion, with a central room, the roof of which is supported by the trunks of palm-trees, where visitors and strangers are received. The apartments of the ground-floor open into this hall of audience, and are generally used as store-rooms. A staircase leads to an open gallery overlooking the hall, and serving as a passage to the chambers of the second story, which are lighted with small windows. In a back court-yard, there is a well and other conveniences. Within the enclosure in which the house stands, there are also a few round huts of clay, roofed with the stalks of Indian corn, and thatched with long grass. These are usually very neat and clean, and of a much larger size than those of Bornu. The governor's residence covers a large space, and resembles a walled village. It even contains a mosque, and several towers 3 or 4 stories high, with windows in the European style, but without glass or frame-work. The *sug* or market is well supplied with every necessary and luxury in request among the people of the interior. It is held on a neck of land between two swamps; and as this site is covered with water during the rainy season, the holding it here is limited to the dry months, when it is numerously frequented as well by strangers as by the inhabitants: indeed, there is no market in Africa so well regulated. The sheikh of the *sug* lets the stalls at so much a-month, and the rent forms a part of the revenues of the governor. The sheikh also fixes the prices of all wares, for which he is entitled to a small commission, at the rate of 50 cowries on every sale amounting to 4 dollars or 8,000 cowries, according to the standard exchange between silver money and this shell currency. There is another custom, regulated with equal certainty and in universal practice: the seller returns to the buyer a stated part of the price, by way of 'blessing,' as they term it, or of 'luck-penny,' according to our less devout phraseology. This is a discount of 2 per cent. on the purchase money; but if the bargain is made in a hired house, it is the landlord who receives the luck-penny."

Particular quarters are appropriated to distinct articles; the smaller wares being set out in booths in the middle, and cattle and bulky commodities being exposed to sale in the outskirts of the market-place. Wood, dried grass, bean-straw for provender, beans, Guinea-corn, Indian-corn, wheat, &c., are in one quarter; goats, sheep, asses, bullocks, horses, and camels, in another; earthenware and indigo in a third; vegetables and fruit of all descriptions, such as yams, sweet potatoes, water and musk melons, pappaw fruit, limes, cashew-nuts, plums, mangoes, shaddock, dates, &c., in a fourth; and so on. Wheaten flour is baked into bread of three different kinds; one like muffins, another like our twists, and the third, a light puffy cake, with honey and melted butter poured over it. Rice is also made into little cakes. Beef and mutton are killed daily. Camel-flesh is occasionally to be had, but is often meagre; the animal being commonly killed, as an Irish grazier might say, to save its life: it is esteemed a great delicacy, however, by the Arabs, when the carcase is fat. The native butchers are full as knowing as our own, for they make a few slashes to show the fat, blow up meat, and sometimes even stick a little sheep's wool on a leg of goat's flesh, to make it pass with the ignorant for mutton. When a fat bull is brought to market to be killed, its horns are dyed red with henna, drummers attend, a mob soon collects, the news of the animal's size and fatness spreads, and all run to buy. The colouring of the horns is effected by applying the green leaves of the henna-tree, bruised into a kind of poultice. Near the shambles, there is a number of cook-shops in the open air; each consisting merely of a wood fire, stuck round with wooden skewers, on which small bits of fat and lean meat, alternately mixed, and scarcely larger than a penny-piece each, are roasting. Everything looks very clean and comfortable; and a woman does the honours of the table, with a mat dish-cover placed on her knees, from which she serves her guests, who are squatted around her. The interior of the market is filled with stalls of bamboo, laid out in regular streets: here, the more costly wares are sold, and articles of dress, and other little matters of use or ornament, are made and repaired. Bands of musicians parade up and down to attract purchasers to particular booths. Here are displayed coarse writing paper, of French manufacture, brought from Barbary; scissors and knives of native workmanship; crude antimony and tin, both the produce of the country; unwrought silk of a red colour, which they make into belts and slings, or weave in stripes into the finest cotton tobes; armlets and bracelets of brass; beads of glass, coral, and amber; finger-rings of pewter, and a few silver trinkets, but none of gold; tobes, turkadees, and turban shawls; coarse woollen cloths of all colours; coarse calico; Moorish dresses; the cast-off gaudy garbs of the Mamelukes of Barbary; pieces of Egyptian linen, checked or striped with gold; sword-blades from Malta, &c., &c. The market is crowded from sunrise to sunset every day, not excepting their Sabbath, which is kept on Friday. The market is regulated with the greatest fairness, and the regulations are strictly and impartially enforced. If a *tobe* or *turkadee*, purchased here, is carried to Bornu, or any other distant place, without being opened, and is there discovered to be of inferior quality, it is immediately sent back, as a matter of course—the name of the *dylala*, or broker, being written inside every parcel. In this case, the *dylala* must find out the seller, who is forthwith obliged to refund the purchase money. The slave-market is held in two long sheds, one for males, the other for females, where they are seated in rows, and carefully decked out for the exhibition.

Slavery is here so common, or the mind of slaves is so constituted, that they always appeared much happier than their masters; the women, especially, singing with the greatest glee all the time they are at work. People become slaves by birth or by capture in war. The Felatahs frequently manumit slaves at the death of their master, or on the occasion of some religious festival. The letter of manumission must be signed before the cadi, and attested by two witnesses; and the mark of a cross is used by the illiterate among them, just as with us. The male slaves are employed in the various trades of building, working in iron, weaving, making shoes or clothes, and in traffic; the female slaves, in spinning, baking, and selling water in the streets. K. is famed all over Central Africa for the dyeing of cloth, for which process there are numerous establishments. They show some ingenuity in the manufacture of leatheren jars, fashioning them upon a clay mould out of the raw hide, previously well soaked: these jars serve to contain fat, melted butter, honey, and bees'-wax. They are also acquainted with the art of tanning, in which they make use of the milky juice of a plant called in Arabic *brumbugh*, and in Bornuese *kyo*. The women of this country, and of Bornu, dye their hair blue, as well as their hands, feet, legs, and eyebrows. The unmarried girls, whether slaves or free, and likewise the young unmarried men, wear a long apron of blue and white check, with a notched edging of red woollen cloth. It is tied with two broad bands, ornamented in the same way, and hanging down behind to the very ankles. This is peculiar to Sudan, and forms the only distinction in dress from the people of Bornu. Blindness is a prevalent disease. Within the walls of the city, there is a separate district or village for people afflicted with this infirmity, who have certain allowances from the governor, but who also beg in the streets and market-place. Their little town is extremely neat, and the coozees are well-built. With the exception of the slaves, none but the blind are permitted to live here, unless on rare occasions a one-eyed man is received into their community. I was informed the lame had a similar establishment; but I did not see it. Every one is buried under the floor of his own house, without monument or memorial; and among the commonalty, the house continues occupied as usual; but among the great, there is more refinement, and it is ever after abandoned. The corpse being washed, the first chapter of the Koran is read over it, and the interment takes place the same day. The bodies of slaves are dragged out of town, and left a prey to vultures and wild beasts. In K. they do not even take the trouble to convey them beyond the walls, but throw the corpse into the morass or nearest pool of water."

KANOBIN, a celebrated Maronite monastery in the pash. of Tripoli, situated in a magnificent ravine of immense depth, about two-thirds down the precipitous bank. It is 3 hours distant from the convent of St. Anthony at Kasheya.

KANSAKI, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 28 m. SW of Meaco.—Also a town of Ximo, in Japan, 15 m. SW of Ikua, and 60 m. NW of Nagasaki. It consists of about 700 houses.

KANSAS, a river of the Missouri territory, U. S., which rises in the vast plains between the Arkansas and the Platte, in two head-streams, the Smoky-hill and Republican-fork; and after a course, generally towards the E., of about 150 m., falls into the Missouri, on the r. bank. Its banks consist of low meadows, with high grass; the whole adjacent country abounds in salines, so that many branches of this river are so impregnated with salt as to be unfit for use. The K. is 340 yds. wide at its mouth where it

joins the Missouri in N lat. $38^{\circ} 31'$, though it is wider a short distance above. The point of union with the Missouri is low, and subject to inundations for about 250 yds. It then rises a little above high water-mark, and continues so as far back as the hills. On the S of the K. the high lands come within 1 m. of the river; on the N of the Missouri, they do not approach nearer than several miles; but on all sides the country is fine.—The Kansas, a small Indian tribe, a branch of the Osages, take their name from, or have given their name to, this river.

KANSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Yeniseisk, on the l. bank of the Kane, 120 m. E of Krasnojarsk.

KAN-SU, or KAN-SO, a province in the NW of China, comprising the W part of Shen-si, and a part of Chinese Turkistan or Little Bokharia. It formerly extended no further W than the pass called Kiayü-kwan, in the Great wall, near Suh-chu; but since its erection into a distinct prov., its limits have been extended across the desert of Gobi to the confines of Sungaria on the NW, and the borders of Tibet on the W. Its name is formed by joining the names of two of its largest towns, Kan-chu-fu and Suh-chu. It is bounded on the N and NE by Gobi and the country of the Mongols; on the E by Shen-si; on the S by Se-chuen; on the SW by the Koko-nor and the Desert; and on the NW by Cobdo and Ili. It extends across 12 degrees of lat., and 21 degrees of long.; and comprises a large part of the ancient kingdom of Tangut. Its entire area cannot be much less than 400,000 sq. m., the greater part of which is a howling desert. The quantity of land in cultivation is estimated at only 3,556,626 acres; and the land-tax at 280,652 taels of silver. The pop. has been estimated at 15,200,000. The natives are a strong, hardy, mixed race, who to the westward freely intermarry with the Calmucks and Mongols. The country is mountainous, some of the peaks rising 10,000 ft. The principal chain is a spur from the Peh-ling, called Lung mountains on some maps, which, running NE, bounds the valley of the Yellow river on its E, and forces its waters northward; it also forms the E water-shed of the Wei and other tributaries of the Yellow river in Shen-si. The Yellow river flows through the prov. in a NE direction, and receives a few large affluents in its course, as the Ta-tung-ho and Chau-ho, both of which join it near Lan-chau-fu. Near the termination of the Great wall, a range of hills, called Ki-lien-shan, forms the water-shed between the valley of the Ta-tung and a number of small rivers which flow N into the Desert.—The climate of K. is colder than that of Shen-si, and its inhabitants make much use of skins and furs in their clothing. The country E of the Yellow river is fertile, and produces wheat, barley, millet, and other edible plants. Wild animals are frequent, whose chase affords both food and peltry; large flocks and herds are also maintained by the Tartars living within the prov. The mountains produce copper, cinnabar, almagatholite, jade, gold, and silver.* The cap. of the prov. is Lan-chu-fu, which lies on the S side of the Yellow river, where it turns NE, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 8'$, W long. of Pekin $12^{\circ} 33'$. At Si-ning-fu, about 200 m. E of Tsing-hai, the superintendent of Koko-nor resides. The political importance of this district has largely increased its trade within the last few years. Ming-hai-fu, in the NE of the prov., is the largest town on the borders of the Desert. The pass called Kiayü-kwan is gradually rising in importance, from its being the first settlement reached by travellers coming from the Desert. Duties are levied here, and a garrison maintained. West of this pass lie the towns of Barkul, Hami, Turfan, and Orumtsi, with other settlements, ruled partly by Chinese of-

ficers, and partly by the chieftains of the various tribes. Orumtsi is more than 2,000 m. from Pekin, and the communication between them is constant.

KANSUTI, a river of Hindostan, which rises in Ajmir, flows through Narnul, and joins the Sabi on the l., 48-m. WSW of Delhi, after a course from SW to NE of 80 m.

KAN-SZE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Keen-chu-fu, or Hai-nan.

KANT, a small town of Prussia, in the reg. and 12 m. WSW of Breslau. Pop. 1,200.

KANTA, a district of Cutch, extending along the N coast of the gulf of Cutch, and watered by a number of small streams.

KANTAL, a lofty mountain in the NE of Cashmere, to the S of the Bultul pass, between the valleys of the Lidur and the Sind.

KANTENS, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Groningen, NW of Delfzyl. Pop. 1,720.

KANTERA (EL), a village of Tunis, 14 m. S of Tunis.

KANTEZ, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Bachte-Maria-Leerne. Pop. 207.

KANTH, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 14 m. WSW of Breslau, on the Weistritz. Pop. 1,710. It is surrounded by walls, now in a ruinous state, and has a suburb. It contains a Catholic church and an hospital, and has manufactories of pottery and small wares. Agriculture forms also an important branch of local industry. A sanguinary battle between the Prussians and French was fought in 1813 under the walls of this town.

KANTO, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, prov. of Isumo, 378 m. W of Yedo.

KANTOR, or CONTOR, a territory of Senegambia, on the S side of the Gambia, along which it extends between the territory of Tenda on the E, and Tomania on the W, and by which it is separated from Wulli on the N. Its chief town, Kantor, is about 10 m. S of the Gambia.

KAN-TSEUEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Yang-chu-fu.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Shen-si, div. of Yen-gan-fu, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 24'$, and E long. $108^{\circ} 13'$.

KANTURK, a town of co. Cork, in the ps. of Clonfert, Kilroe, and Castle-Magner, on the road from Mallow to Newmarket, at the confluence of the Dalaus and Allua, 3 m. above their junction with the Blackwater, and 4 m. SE by E of Newmarket. This town is remarkable for the general superiority in character and appearance which it bears in comparison with other small Irish towns more favourably situated. Pop. 6,502.

KAN-YU-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Hae-chu, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 52'$, and E long. $119^{\circ} 28'$.

KAO, OGHAO, or GRAIN MOUNTAIN, a volcanic island of the S. Pacific, in the group of the Friendly islands, in S lat. $19^{\circ} 41'$, and E long. $175^{\circ} 10'$. It is smaller than, and lies about 3 m. NE of the island of Tufoa. It affords excellent water, and is inhabited. It was discovered by Tasman.

KAOU, a district of the island of Hawaii, in the group of the Sandwich islands, in the W part of the island. It contains the volcano of Vororai, and is generally sterile.

KAOU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, district of Ho-nan-fu.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Szechwen, div. of Seu-chu-fu.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Shantung, div. of Lae-chu-fu, in N lat. $28^{\circ} 18'$, and E long. $104^{\circ} 33'$.

KAOU-CHAN-LI-KHOTON, a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Ping-gan, on the l. bank of the Ya-lu-kiang, 270 m. NNW of Han-yang.

KAOUCHANY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the prov. of Bessarabia, district and 14 m. S of Bender, on the l. bank of the Botna. Pop. 2,000. It is surrounded by walls; and has 2 churches, a Greek and an Armenian, a synagogue, and several public baths and fountains, and a few shops and cafés. The streets are narrow and dirty, some of them are paved, and all have footways. The houses are built of wood and mud. This town was formerly extremely flourishing, and contained 20,000 inhabitants. It has suffered much from the ravages of war. The Turks were defeated by the Russians in its vicinity in 1789. The little trade which it now possesses is in the hands of the Jews.

KAOU-CHING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. and 18 m. ESE of Shing-ting-pe, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 5'$, and E long. $114^{\circ} 59'$.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Wei-hwuy-fu, near the r. bank of the Hoang-ho, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 47'$, and E long. $115^{\circ} 26'$.

KAOU-GAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, div. of Suy-chu-fu.

KAOU-LAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-su, div. of Lan-chu-fu.

KAOU-LIN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-si, div. of Se-gan-fu, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 30'$, and E long. $109^{\circ} 4'$.

KAOU-LING, or KORT, a town of China, on the S coast of the Great Lu-chu island, in the Lu-chu archipelago.

KAOU-LING-KHOTON, a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Heen-king, on the l. bank of the Toumen, 390 m. NNE of Han-yang.

KAOU-MEIH, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Lae-chu-fu, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 23'$, and E long. $119^{\circ} 11'$.

KAOU-MING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Chaou-king-fu, 48 m. WSW of Canton, in N lat. $22^{\circ} 51'$, and E long. $111^{\circ} 18'$.

KAOU-MING-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. and 30 m. NE of Yun-nan-fu, near a lake.

KAOU-MING-SSE, a temple of China, in the prov. of Kiang-su, 75 m. NE of Nan-king, on the Imperial canal. It is dedicated to Fo, and has 200 priests. It is of great antiquity, and is under the special patronage of the emperor.

KAOU-PING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. of Tsih-chu-fu, 24 m. S of Lu-gan-fu, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 45'$, and E long. $112^{\circ} 53'$.

KAOU-TAE-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-su, div. of Suh-chu, in N lat. $39^{\circ} 25'$, and E long. $100^{\circ} 17'$.

KAOU-TANG-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Tung-chang-fu, 48 m. WNW of Tse-nan-fu, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 58'$, and E long. $116^{\circ} 24'$. Near the entrance of this town are numerous tombs, and a tower 11 stories in height, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country; and two triumphal arches of wood mark the approach to one of the suburbs. The town appears to be of large extent, and to possess an active trade.

KAOU-YANG, a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Kiang-yuen, 69 m. S of Han-yang, in the E part of the peninsula.

KAOU-YAOU-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Chaou-king-fu.

KAOU-YEW-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Yang-chu-fu, 72 m. NNE of Nan-king, on the E bank of a lake of the same name, in N lat. $32^{\circ} 47'$, and E long. $119^{\circ} 20'$. The lake of K. is nearly 60 m. in length from N to

S, and about 15 m. in breadth, and is connected on the E with the Hoang-ho, on the S with the Yang-tse-kiang, and by numerous streams, with several small lakes and the Yellow sea.

KAOU-YIH, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chin-li, div. of Chaou-chu, 39 m. S of Ching-ting, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 40'$, E long. $114^{\circ} 47'$.

KAOU-YUEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Tsing-chu-fu, 72 m. NE of Tse-nan-fu, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 10'$, E long. $118^{\circ} 12'$.

KAOU-YUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Paou-ting-fu.

KAPACH, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 26 m. SE of Silistria.

KAPADU, a town on the SE coast of the island of Madura, 18 m. NW of Pamakassang.

KAPALANY, a town of Turkey, in Romania, 8 m. S E of Uscup.

KAPELLA, a chain of mountains in Croatia, a portion of the Dinaric and the Julian Alps. See CROATIA.

KAPELLO. See CAPELLO.

KAPFENBERG, a town of Styria, in the circle and 2 m. NNE of Brugg, on the Murz. Pop. 600.

KAPINI, a small uninhabited island, about 25 m. in circumf., lying off the W coast of Sumatra, nearly under the equator. In some charts it is named Batu.

KAPITAN, a summit and pass in the Aldan mountains, in the Russian gov. of Yakutsk, in about N lat. 60° , E long. 140° . The pass, over which the road from Yakutsk to Okhotsk is carried, has an alt. of 4,200 ft. above sea-level; and the highest crags of the mountain rise about 30 ft. above it. Larches with tall and well-grown stems, and heath-plants, clothe the pass. Its geological constitution is grey-wacke.

KAPITI. See ENTRY ISLAND.

KAPLITZ, a small town of Bohemia, in the circle and 18 m. SSW of Budweis, on the l. bank of the Malsch. Pop. 1,400.

KAPNIK, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Szathmar, 12 m. E of Nagy-Banya.

KAPNIK, or BANYA-KAPNIK, a small town of Transylvania, in the district of Kovar, 27 m. N by E of Clausenburg.

KAPORNAK (NAGY), a small town of Hungary, in the com. of Szalad, 48 m. WSW of Wesprim.

KAPOSVAR, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Schemeg, 21 m. SW of Koppany, on the Kapos, an affluent of the Sarviz. Pop. 2,500.

KAPOUL, one of the Sulu islands, NE of Borneo, in N lat. 6° E long. $121^{\circ} 23'$.

KAPPEL, or WINDISCH-KAPPEL, a small town of Carinthia, 18 m. SE of Klagenfurt, on the r. bank of the Fella. Near it are the quicksilver mines of New Idria.

KAPPEL, a town of Baden, in the circle of Kinzig, 3 m. NW of Ettenheim, on the r. bank of the Elz. Pop. 850.

KAPSDORF, or KAPOSZTAFALU, a village of Hungary, in the palatinate of Zipš, 26 m. NNW of Cassovia. Pop. 900.

KAPUVAR, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 21 m. E by S of Oedenburg, in N lat. $47^{\circ} 35' 14''$, between two arms of the Raab.

KAR, a town of Irak, in Persia, 156 m. N of Is-pahan.—Also a district of Nigritia, near Darfur.

KARA, a river of Russia, which rises in the Urals, and flowing N and NW, separates the European gov. of Archangel from the Asiatic gov. of Tobolsk, and falls into the sea of Kara, after a course of 150 m.—Also a district of Arabia, in the prov. of Jafa or Jaffea, governed by an independent sultan.

KARA (SEA OF), or KARSKOE MOŘE, a name given by Russian geographers to that portion of the Arctic ocean which lies

to the S of Nova Zembla, between the coasts of European and Asiatic Russia. It is bounded by the island of Nova Zembla on the NW, and by a peninsular projection of the Asiatic gov. of Tobolsk on the SE. It lies between the meridians of 58° and 77° E, and the parallels of 69° and $76^{\circ} 30'$ N. On the SE it is prolonged by a deep indentation called Karaskaia bay; on the SW it communicates by two channels, the straits of Kara and of Waygatz, with the sea to the W of Nova Zembla. The river Kara, which gives its name to the bay and gulf, discharges itself a little to the W of the bay of the same name.

KARABAGH, a province of Russian Armenia, intersected by the Kur, and occupying the space between the Kur and the Aras, immediately above the junction of these two rivers. Its interior is mountainous, being traversed by branches from Mount Ararat, and well-watered by the Kargar, Terter, Intcha-chai, Kara-chai, and Bazar-chai, in addition to the Araxes and Kur. It has a superficies of 5,250 sq. m. It produces wine, tobacco, silk, flax, wheat, maize, millet, and cotton; but is without manufactures, and has no commerce. The pop., Armenians and Moslems in nearly equal numbers, is estimated at about 100,000. Its cap. is Shusha or Shushi.—Also a district and town of Afghanistan, 35 m. SW of Ghuzni, at an alt. of 7,426 ft. above sea-level, in N lat. $33^{\circ} 10'$.

KARABAND, a town of Persia, in Kurdistan, 9 m. N of Kermanshah, on the Kerkhah.

KARABIGNAR, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Caramania, 20 m. S of Akserai.

KARABLA, an island in the Euphrates, 6 m. above Anna. An irregular shelf of rocks extending throughout the course of the river about 600 yds. towards Anna, with only 2 ft. water over it in some places, here presents a very formidable impediment to navigation in the dry season.

KARABOGHAZ, a bay on the E side of the Caspian sea, on the coast of Independent Tartary, 40 m. long, and 25 m. broad. Its entrance, in N lat. $41^{\circ} 5'$, is narrow and dangerous. The great salt lake of Kuli-Deria communicates with this bay.—Also a small river which flows into the Caspian about 6 m. to the N of the NW extremity of this gulf.

KARABONARI, a small town of European Turkey, 30 m. SE of Schmno.

KARABSHEH, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Mazanderan, on the Caspian, 60 m. E of Fehrabad.

KARABULAKI, a village of Georgia, in the prov. of Kartvel, 45 m. S of Gori.

KARABUNAR, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 40 m. ESE of Koniyeh, at the SW foot of the Karaja-Tagh, inhabited chiefly by Turkomans. There are salt-petre works here.

KARACHL. See KURACHI.

KARADERA, a village of Persia, in the pash. of Divarbekir, 10 m. SSE of Mardin.

KARADIVE, or KARETVOE, an island off the W coast of Ceylon, 9 m. N of Calpenty, in N lat. $8^{\circ} 20'$, separated from the mainland by a channel from 5 to 8 m. broad. It is about 9 m. long, and from 1 to 2 m. broad. In the middle is a large pond; and both extremities are covered with jungle, which affords shelter to herds of deer.—There is another island of the same name, but sometimes marked **AMSTERDAM** in charts, off the NW extremity of Ceylon, 12 m. NNW of Jaffnapatam, and separated by a shallow fordable channel from the district of Welligamo. It is about 5 m. in length, and 2 m. broad; and is said to contain a pop. of 5,500, who maintain themselves by agriculture and fishing.

KARADRO, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Caramania, 50 m. WSW of Selefke.

KARAGATCH, a fine bay on the E shore of the Aegean, in the sanj. of Mentesha, separated from that of Marmorice by a sandy isthmus not exceeding 1 m. in breadth. It is land-locked, and has within

it several well-sheltered nooks. The mountains rise abruptly from the water, in some places wooded from their base to their summits. At its upper extremity, a point of land separates two broad basins of calm water, and a considerable stream empties itself by a number of mouths. There is no modern town within the bay, but only a few scattered cottages of wood-cutters and hunters.

KARAGOL, a town of Great Bukharia, 45 m. SW of Bokhara, on a lake of the same name which discharges itself into the Jihun, on the r. bank.

KARAGOL (CAPE), a promontory on the NE coast of the island of Corfu, opposite to the point of Butrino.

KARAGUIL, a village of Armenia, on the Morad, 75 m. SE of Erzerum.

KARAHISAR, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, 20 m. SSW of Kaisariyeh, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 21' 20'$, in an extensive plain, in which are several lakes that become mere marshes in summer. This plain has an elevation of 3,420 ft. above sea-level, and does not send out a stream in any direction.—Also a town in the pash. of Sivas, 65 m. SW by W of Gumishkana, and 48 m. S of Tereboli, on the Black sea. It is built near the summit of a high hill, and is overhung by a perpendicular rock crowned with a fortress. It contains about 2,500 mud-built houses, of which 500 are inhabited by Armenians, and 50 by Greeks. The bazaars are extensive, and well-stocked with country-made cotton cloths.

KARAHISAR. See AFJUM-KARAHISAR.

KARAHOTUN, a town of Mongolia, in Western Tartary, 120 m. NW of Pekin.

KARAJAH-TAGH, a mountain ridge of Asiatic Turkey, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 40'$, E long. $33^{\circ} 55'$, between the Hasan-Tagh on the NNE, and the Kara-Tagh on the SSW.

KARAJEHLAR, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 36 m. SW of Kastamuni.

KARAJINSK, or **KARAJI**, an island off the E coast of Kamtchatka, between the parallels of $59^{\circ} 15'$ and $50^{\circ} 28'$. It is nearly 60 m. in length from NNE to SSW, and from 6 to 12 m. broad. In the summer-months it is visited by the inhabitants of the ostrogs or hamlets on the adjacent main for the purpose of hunting black and red foxes, reindeer, and game.—The river Kuraja, which descends from the Palau ridge, flows in a SSE course into the bay of K. on the main, opposite Cape Semenov on the W coast of this island.

KARAK, or **KARRACK**, a small rocky island in the Persian gulf, the *Icarus* of Alexander. It contains about 12 or 13 sq. m., and affords a safe anchorage at all seasons, but more particularly during severe gales which blow from the NW, the prevailing winds in this sea. The greater part of the island is so rocky that little use can be made of it; but the E side being somewhat lower than the others, is capable of being cultivated. The pop. does not at present exceed 300; but under the Dutch it is said to have amounted to 2,000 or 3,000. They manufacture a coarse kind of cloth, and subsist upon the produce of their gardens and fishing-nets. Sir John Malcolm, in 1808, strongly recommended that the British should occupy and fortify K., as a defensive position, and one from which trade might be securely carried on with the neighbouring coasts of Persia and Arabia: at present it is in the possession of the Persians, and a dependency of Bushire. The best pilots for Bassora may be procured here; and there is also a good supply of water.

KARAKAGI, a village of Georgia, 80 m. SE of Tiflis.

KARAKAL, or **KARAKALLA**, a small town of

Wallachia, 85 m. WSW of Bucharest, and 65 m. ESE of Widdin.

KARAKAL. See CARAKAL.

KARAKALDERIN, a small town of European Turkey, in Romania, 25 m. W of Silivria.

KARAKALPACS, a people of Tartary, who inhabit the country to the E of the Aral, and to the N of the Sihun or Jaxartes. This district was called GHAZ by the Arabs, and sometimes GHAZNAH; and it probably extends to the N of the Syr, and joins the desert of Burrak. It is 7 days' journey from E to W; and 10 from N to S. The K. call themselves Kara-Kiptchaks, or 'Black Kiptchaks.' They are called Mankats by Abnighazi; but Kyrillow, in his map of the Russian empire, makes the Mankats a distinct people from the Kara-Kalpaks. However this may be, the nomades so called were divided into two hordes, the greater and the lesser; and in 1742 the latter tribe, then consisting of 15,000 families, having sought the protection of Russia, were almost annihilated by the Kirghisians for calling in foreign aid. They are Mahomedans, and employ themselves in cultivating the ground, which possesses a considerable degree of fertility. They have khans, but pay more respect to certain supposed descendants of Mahomet, whom they call Seits, than to their princes.

KARAKAN, a village of Kurdistan, 10 m. SW of Betlis.

KARAKAR, a village of the Nedjid, in Arabia, 150 m. NE of Hajar.

KARAKASH, or KARADEREAS, a town of Khoten, on a river of the same name, 20 kos E of Yarkund, and 10 kos W of Elechi. It was represented to Moorcroft as containing 3,000 houses. At the distance of 7 kos from K., on the way to Choulak, the face of the country is covered with a fine light sand, which often effaces all in direction of the road, and renders it necessary to have its line marked out by a double row of wooden posts which extend without interruption to K.—The river K. flows first from E to W 24 kos, and then N for 12 kos, when it receives the Toghrisu. After this increase it turns to the NE, till it reaches the city of K., which is upon its r. bank, and about 9 days' journey from its source. Pursuing its course in the same direction, it passes Yurungkash, on its r. bank, and receives at that city a tributary of the same name. It afterwards joins the river of Yarkund. This river is reported to contain very fine agates, which are carefully reserved for the Chinese court.

KARA-KERMAN, a town of Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the coast of the Black sea, in N lat. 44° 34', at the point where the S channel of Lake Rassein discharges itself into the sea.

KARAKI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Kodja-Ili, on the N coast of the gulf of Iismid.

KARAKILISSA, a village of Azerbijan, 15 m. S by W of Maku, on an affluent of the Dalykla.—Also a village in the khanate of Nakshivan, on an affluent of the Arpachai, 35 m. N by E of Nakshivan.—There are several other villages and hamlets of this name in Russian Armenia and in Asiatic Turkey.

KARAKITA, a small island in the Eastern seas, to the S of Sangir, in N lat. 3° 7', E long. 125° 26'. It is about 6 m. in circumf., and inhabited.

KARAKONISI, an island of Turkey, in the gulf of Arta, connected with the N shore of the gulf by two strips of sand,—one attaching it to the coast near Salagora, and about 3 m. in length,—the other meeting the shore about 2½ m. to the NE. The island is covered with olive-trees and prickly oaks, and has upon it a small convent, and a Greek chapel.

KARAKORUM PASS, a pass of Central Asia, in the mountain-range between Ladak and Yarkand, at the head of the valley of the Shayok. It was estimated by Dr. Thomson, who ascended it in 1848, at 18,604 ft. above sea-level. It was quite free from snow, and even on the slopes above there were only a few snowy patches. It led over a mass of dry stones without a vestige of vegetation, nor did any-

thing of the kind, whether phenogamous or cryptogamous, appear till at least 500 ft. below. To the N, a small stream commencing just below the pass could be traced for about a ½ m., at the end of which distance it disappeared amongst hills by which the view is limited in this direction. The road to Yarkand lies along this small stream. The name K. is confined to the range N of the table-land, and in particular to this pass. This range nowhere exceeds 20,000 or 21,000 ft., and seems an offset from a snowy range 20 or 30 m. further W.

KARA-KUBAN, a river of Eastern Circassia, which descends from the N flank of the Caucasus, and joins the Kuban, on the l. bank, 6 m. SE of Yekaterinodar, after a course of 150 m. from SE to NW.

KARA-KUBAN. See APHIBS.

KARALEIJANGO, a town of Kaarta, in W. Africa, 105 m. E. of Kemnu.

KARALUKALA, a village of Turkish Armenia, 30 m. E of Erzerum.

KARAMAK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Saratov, which flows NW, and joins the Volga on the l. bank, after a course of 60 m.

KARAMAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 45 m. SSE of Koniyeh, containing about 1,000 houses. It was formerly called LARANDEH from the ancient *Laranda*.

KARAMAN. See CARAMAN.

KARAMANIA. See CARAMANIA.

KARAMANKIES, a tribe of S. Africa, located in the NE branch of the Orange river and its affluents. They are probably a branch of the Koranas.

KARAMIT, or KEREMIT, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Adalia, 30 m. ENE of Macri, on the Phoneka river.

KARAMNA. See CARMANASSA.

KARAMURAD, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 32 m. N of Mangalia.

KARAMUSAL, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Kodja-Ili, on the sea of Marmora, 36 m. NNE of Brusa.

KARAMUSTAFALAR, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 20 m. N by E of Philippopolis.

KARAMYCH, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Saratov, which rises about 40 m. N of Kamychin, and, after running successively E, N, and W, joins the Medvieditz, on the l. bank, at the small v. of K., after a course of 75 m.

KARANEVACZ, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, on the Morava, 22 m. NW of Kursumblia.

KARANG - SAMBONG, a considerable inland town of Java, 168 m. SE of Batavia, situated on a fine river which is navigable for large prows, and runs through Indramayo into the sea.

KARANGAN, a village of Borneo, about 140 m. E of Pontianak, on a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Landak.

KANANKULLA, a town of Kaarta, in W. Africa, 10 m. SW of Kemnu.

KARANSEBES, or SERES, a town of Hungary, on the r. bank of the Temes, 51 m. SE of Temesvar, on the Wallach-Ilyrian military frontier. Pop. 2,837. There are several schools here, as in all the principal places on the frontier. A great quantity of Thracian, Greek, Roman, and Byzantine coins, have been dug up from time to time in the vicinity of this place, which was included in the Roman prov. of *Dacia Ripensis*.

KARAPUNAR, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 15 m. S of Burgas.

KARAS, or KARASCH, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Eastern Carpathians, on the SE frontiers of the com. of Krassova; flows S through that com., and then forms its frontier with Temesvar, and joins

the Danube, on the l. bank, 45 m. E of Belgrade, after a course of 75 m. prevailingly from NE to SW.

KARASI, or QUARACI, a sanjak of Asiatic Turkey, bounded on the N by the sanj. of Bigha; on the E by that of Khodavendikar; on the S by Saruhan; and on the W by the Ægean sea. It is traversed from E to W by the Demirrji range. Its NW section is traversed by a river which falls into the gulf of Adramyti; and its SW by the Bergama-su or *Caucus*. It comprises the island of Mitylene, and the districts of Balikesri, Adramyti, Sandarli, and Ayasmund.

KARASICZA, or KARASSCHICZA, a river of Hungary, in the com. of Werowitz, formed by the union of the Vuchinska and the Csagavicza. It flows E, and joins the Drave, on the r. bank, at Petrovitz, 9 m. NW of Eszek, after a course of 40 m.—Also a river in the com. of Baranya, which rises NE of Funfkirchen; flows S; and joins the Danube, on the r. bank, after a course of 54 m.

KARASJI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, in N lat. $17^{\circ} 26'$, and E long. $75^{\circ} 28'$. It is chiefly inhabited by Mahomedans.

KARASJOKI, a village of Finmark, on the r. bank of a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Tana, in N lat. $69^{\circ} 26'$, 75 m. SE by E of Altengaard.

KARASS, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Caucasus, district of Georgievsk, at the foot of the Bechtau, 7 versts from Petigorsk. It was selected as the site of a mission from Scotland about the beginning of the present cent.; but a ukase of the Russian government broke up the mission, and the village is now the seat of a colony of Germans.

KARASSINSKAIA, a village of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, district and 114 m. E of Cheliabinsk. It has extensive iron-works.

KARASU, a mountain-range in European Turkey, in Romania, which forms the E boundary of Macedonia. It corresponds to the *Mons Pangaeus* of the ancients.—Also a river of European Turkey, the source of which is on the W side of Mount Rhodope. It falls into the Archipelago, opposite the island of Thasos.—Also a considerable river of Asia Minor, which rises in Mount Taurus, and falls into the Kizil-Irmak. Though broad, it is forded with difficulty.—Also a river of Azerbijan, which rises on the W frontier of the khanate of Ardebil; flows past the town of Ardebil; enters the district of Karadagh; and flows into the Aras, on the r. bank, in N lat. $39^{\circ} 22'$. Its principal affluents are the Sambur-chai and the Ahar-chai.—Also a river in the khanate of Erivan, which joins the Aras, on the r. bank, at a point 20 m. E of the Little Ararat, after a course of about 30 m., nearly parallel to the Aras.—Also a river in the pash. of Trebisond, which rises in the Almalii-Tagh, and flowing N. joins the Gumishkanah.—Also a river of Russia, in the Crimea, an affluent of the Salghier, which it joins 3 m. N of Tokur, after a course of 60 m.—Also a stream of Afghanistan, which descends from the Sufid-Koh, and falls into the Surkhrud, an affluent of the Cabul.

KARASU. See article EUPHRATES.

KARASU AVOGLI, a village of Azerbijan, in Persia, 6 m. NW of Tabriz.

KARASU-BASAR, a town of Russia, in the Crimea, situated in a valley, 36 m. W of Kaffa, and 25 m. ENE of Simferopol, on the r. bank of the Karasu. Its inhabitants, partly Russians and Greeks, but chiefly Tartars and Armenians, amount to 3,500. They manufacture Turkey and other leather, and traffic also in saltpetre, cattle, and agricultural produce. The town is the great mart of the Crimea for fruit and wine.

KARAT, a small town of Oman, in Arabia, 190 m. SW of Mascat.

KARA-TAGH, the southern and lower range of the Taurus Proper, which diverges from the Zagros, and runs WNW to the Derbend pass near Sulimaniyeh, whence it runs onward to the Pirman.—Also a lofty mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 21'$, E long. $33^{\circ} 20'$, 15 m. N by W of Karaman.

KARA-TAGH. See MONTENEGRO.

KARATAOU, a chain of mountains in Independent Tartary, in the N of the khanate of Khokan, near the Kirghiz frontier. It runs from NW to SE, and joins the Alatagh.

KARATAYA, a river of Hindostan, in the E part of Nepal, which rises in the mountains of Sikkim, and flows into the Mahanaddi, on the r. bank, after a course from N to S of 60 m.

KARATCHEV, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Orel, on the river Sneja, 50 m. W by N of Orel, 27 m. ESE of Briansk. Pop. 6,000. It is a place of active commerce.

KARATEGHIN, a small mountainous territory of Independent Tartary, 120 m. S of Khokan, inhabited by Tadjiks, and watered by a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Vakhshab.

KARATEPEH, a village in the pash. of Bagdad, S of the Zengabid hills, and 7 hours from Kifri. The environs are watered by a cut from the Diala, and produce cotton, *dari* or Indian corn, and rice.—Also a village of Afghanistan, on the l. bank of the And-khu, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 15'$, E long. $64^{\circ} 48'$.

KARATOPE, a town of Khamil, in Chinese Tartary, 30 m. W of Hami.

KARAT-SIRIM, a village of Kurdistan, 40 m. SE of Keruk.

KARATUIN, a village of Irak, in Persia, 40 m. SE of Hamadan.

KARATUPPEH, a village of about 200 houses, in the Persian prov. of Mazanderan, about 3 m. from the coast, on the road from Ferrabad to Ashrif, and 7 m. NE of the latter place. It is built on a dark-coloured *tappah* or earthen mound, rising abruptly from the plain, and evidently of artificial formation. The inhabitants, who are of Afghan descent, cultivate rice, barley, and wheat, in neatly enclosed fields.

KARAULI, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 30 m. W of Silivria.

KARAVARSKAIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Kharov, 21 m. SSE of Valki.

KARAVI, a mountain of Turkey, in the pash. of Trikala, on the N frontiers of Greece, 5 m. W of Mount Afendico, and 6 m. NNW of Mount Bugiaki, in N lat. $39^{\circ} 18'$, E long. $21^{\circ} 37'$.

KARBEN (GROSS), a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Upper Hesse, and bail. of Nidda, 7 m. S of Fridberg, and 8 m. NNE of Frankfort-on-the-Main, on the l. bank of the Nidda, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 733. It has several oil and tobacco-mills. In the environs are 2 mineral springs.

KARBITZ, or KARWICE, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 14 m. NW of Leitmeritz, on the Strade. Pop. 1,046. It has a calico printing-mill, and in the environs are several coal-mines.

KARBOLE, a village of Sweden, in the laen of Gefleborg, on the Ljusne, SE of Ytter.

KARBONARA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 10 m. NE of Valona, on the l. bank of the Vojutza or Poro.

KARBONATES, an assemblage of villages in Albania, in the sanj. of Valona, 15 m. NW of Berat.

KARBONERO-EL-MAYOR, or CARBONERO-EL-MAYOR, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido and 15 m. NNW of Segovia. Pop. 2,051.

It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary.

KARBUCCIA, or CARBUCCIA, a commune of Corsica, in the arrond. and 15 m. NE of Ajaccio, near the l. bank of the Gravone. Pop. 3,334.

KARBUS-ABAD, a town, consisting of about 60 houses, in Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi, and district of Kaskin, on the road from that town to Teheran. In the vicinity is the royal castle of Kiazha.

KARCABUEY, or CARCABUEY, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 38 m. SE of Cordova, and partido of Priego. Pop. 3,996. It has two churches, several convents, an hospital, a classical and an elementary school, a custom-house, and a public granary. It was founded by the Arabs, and contains some Roman remains.

KARCACI, a village of Sicily, in the prov. and 21 m. W of Catania, district and 24 m. ESE of Nicosia, near the r. bank of the Simeto.

KARCAGNA, a town of Abyssinia, in the kingdom of Amhara, prov. of Mailsha, on a river of the same name, an affluent of Lake Dembea, and 90 m. SSW of Gondar.

KARCAMISSAS (SIERRA DE), a mountain of Cuba, to the W of the town of Holgum, and forming a portion of the great chain by which the island is intersected in its entire length.

KARCAR, or CARCAR, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 28 m. SSW of Pamplona, partido and 14 m. S of Estella, on a hill at the foot of which flows the Ega. Pop. 1,472. It has a parish church and a custom-house, and possesses some manufactories of linen. Cattle are extensively reared in the environs.

KARCARANA, a tribe of Indians who inhabit the E bank of the Parana, in La Plata, between the 32° and 33° S lat.

KARCARTON. See MEANGIS.

KARCEDO, or CARCEDO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido, and 17 m. NNE of Burgos, near the r. bank of the Omino.

KARCHI, KURSHI, or NAKHSHEB, a town of Independent Tartary, in the khanate and 100 m. SE of Bokhara, on a river of the same name, and on the great caravan route from Samarcand to Afghanistan. Large quantities of skins, chiefly those of the martin, fox, and lamb, are imported thither from the S part of Bokhara, and an active export trade is carried on in cotton, spun and raw tobacco, silk, and dried fruit. A garrison of from 2,000 to 3,000 men is constantly maintained here by the khan. In the vicinity are several small towns belonging to the jurisdiction of K.—The river Karchi makes a considerable sweep from E to W, passing in its course Shehri-Subz, and loses itself in the sand, a little to the W of Karchi.

KARCHUT, or KHARSHOOT, a river of Turkey in Asia, which has its source in the W part of the pash. of Erzerum, passes Gumishkhana, traverses the pash. of Trebisonde, and falls into the Black sea at Tireboli, 50 m. W of Trebisonde, and after a total course, in a generally NW direction, of about 120 m.

KARCINA, or CARCINA, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 7 m. N of Brescia, on the l. bank of the Mella, in the valley of Trompia. Pop. 415. It has a paper-mill and a forge.

KARCZEW, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Mazow, and obwod of Stanislawow, on an affluent of the Vistula.

KARDAMUM, an island in the group of the Lakadive islands, in N lat. 11° 12', E long. 73° 18'.

KARDANAH. See BELES.

KARDANO, or CARDANO, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 26 m. NW of Milan, district and 1½ m. SW of Gallarate. Pop. 1,244.

KARDASCH, a small district and town of Nubia, in the territory of the Kenons, on the l. bank of the

Nile, 30 m. SSW of Es-Souan. It contains the ruins of a temple.

KARDASCH-RESCHITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 20 m. SSE of Tabor, and 8 m. WNW of Nenhaus. Pop. 800.

KARDEDEU, or CARDEDEU, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 21 m. NE of Barcelona, and partido of Granollers-de-Vales.

KARDEH-DUN, a valley of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gurwal, extending between the Jumna and Sutlej, and to the N of the town of Nahān. It possesses a highly productive though marshy soil, and affords luxuriant pasturage, but it is extremely unhealthy, and has been suffered to become overgrown with jungle. It is supposed to have formerly been populous and well cultivated. In 1815 the total number of houses was 280, and these contained only 606 inhabitants, who periodically migrated during the rains. The pasturing of cattle forms the chief source of local emolument.

KARDELAR, or CARDELAR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 27 m. NE of Grenada, and partido of Iznalloz.

KARDEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 18 m. S of Coblenz, circle and 7 m. NE of Kochem, on the l. bank of the Moselle. Pop. 415.

KARDENAS, or CARDENAS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido, and 20 m. SW of Logrono, partido and 5 m. SSW of Najera, on the r. bank of a river of the same name.

KARDENOSA, or CARDENOSA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido, and 8 m. NNW of Avila. Pop. 816. It has a parish church, a custom-house, and a public granary, and possesses some manufactories of common linen fabrics.

KARDIKI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 14 m. N of Delvino, in the midst of steep mountains, on the l. bank of the Bilitza.—Also a town in the sanj. of Janina, 15 m. SE of Kalerites.

KARDO, a village of Sind, on the r. bank of the Kori arm of the Indus, 22 m. SSW of Kotri.

KARDZAG, KARDZAG-UJ-SZALLAS, or KUN-KARDZAG-UJ-SZALLAS, a town of Hungary, capital of a privileged district of Great Cumania, 38 m. WSW of Debreczin, and 96 m. E of Pesth. Pop. 11,424. It occupies a wide extent of surface, and contains 3 churches—a Catholic, a Greek, and a Lutheran. The environs are noted for their melons.

KAREE, or KARREE MOUNTAINS, a chain of mountains in South Africa, on the N confines of the district of Beaufort. It appears to form a portion of the Nieuwveld range, and rises with remarkable uniformity to the height of about 1,000 ft. above the level of the plateau on which it stands, which is estimated at the height of 5,300 ft. above sea-level. These mountains present a variety of curious forms, and are generally wild and sterile in aspect.

KAREEKA, or KARREEKA. See CAMTOOS.

KARELI, an ancient district of Russia in Europe, now comprised in the govs. of Viborg, Kuopio, Olonetz, and Archangel. The inhabitants are of Finnish origin, and speak a dialect named Karelin, compounded of the Russ and Finnish languages. They profess adherence to the Lutheran and Greek churches. During the Russian civil wars a large portion of this territory fell to Sweden, but in 1710 was restored by the treaties of Neistad and Abo to Russia. The name is now restricted to a small tract of land in the environs of Keshholm, gov. of Viborg.—Also a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Georgia, prov. of K'arthle, 12 m. W of Gori. Pop. 500.

KARENS, KARLAINES, KARIANS, or KARRANS, a pastoral people

of Birmah, who inhabit the mountain-regions of the S and E parts of Birmah Proper, and parts of the Tenasserim provs., extending as far as the W parts of Siam, and thence northwards among the Shians. Their numbers probably amount to 35,000. They are divided into tribes, among which the principal appear to be the Sgauas or Chegaws, and the Poi or Pgwoes. The missionaries who have resided amongst them represent them as much superior in moral character to all the surrounding tribes, as universally practising integrity and hospitality, and as treating their women with respect. They cultivate the ground with industry, raise hogs and poultry, and procure large quantities of game in the forests. Their chief article of dress is a long coarse cotton shirt, made loose and without sleeves, and descending below the knees. They are fond of ornaments, and wear a great variety on their necks, arms, and ankles.

KARETIVA. See KARADIVE.

KARGAHOL, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and NE of Tchirmen, on the Tundja.

KARGALINSKAIA, a fortified town of Russia in Europe, in the prov. of Caucasus, district and 15 m. SW of Kizliar, on the l. bank of the Terek.

KARGALKA (UPPER, MIDDLE, and LOWER), three small rivers in Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district of Orenburg, which flow through a tract of country abounding with copper, and discharge themselves into the Sakmara, to the NE of Orenburg. The course of the largest does not exceed 36 m.

KARGANTSCHK, a river of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Tomsk, district of Kainsk, in the E part of which it has its source. It runs SW, and, after a course of about 180 m., falls into Lake Tchan, on the E bank, 75 m. S of Kainsk.

KARGE, KARGOVA, or UNRUHSTADT, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and 54 m. SW of Posen, and circle of Bomst, on the Omбра. Pop. 1,970. It is well built, and has a suburb and a Lutheran church. It possesses some manufactures of cloth, and carries on a considerable trade in cattle.

KARGHALIK, a large village of Chinese Turkestan, 36 m. S of Yarkand, on a river of the same name. It has a military school, and possesses a weekly market for horses, cattle, carpets, &c. The river, which also bears the name of Mazar, descends from the N side of the Yagni or Kukeyar mountains, flows N, and joins the Yarkand, at the town of that name.

KARGHEN, or KARKUN, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and sanj. and 24 m. NNW of Sivas, on the road from that town to Tokat. The manufacture of fine leather forms the chief branch of local industry.

KARGOPOL, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Olenetz. The district occupies the eastern portion of the gov. The soil is cold and damp, and possesses little fertility. Its chief productions are timber and game. Pop. 44,500. The town is 150 m. ESE of Petrozavodsk, on the l. bank of the Onega, 6 m. from the egress of that river from Lake Latcha. Pop. 5,000. It is well-built, and contains 20 churches and convents. This town is of great antiquity. Its founder and the epoch of its foundation are both unknown. It has been the asylum of several eminent Russian exiles.

KARGOUCH-KEGHICH-TAOU, three mountains of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orenburg. They belong to a branch of the Ural chain, and are near the villages of the Bashkirs-Muzalars. They are remarkable for the fires which have for years past been burning within them, and which have calcined the rocks and destroyed the vegetation with which they were formerly covered.

KARGOVA. See KARGE.

KARHN, GARNI, or GUERNI, a village of Russia in Asia, in the prov. of Armenia, 9 m. E of Eriwan, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Aras. It was formerly a town, founded, according to Armenian tradition, by Kegham, one of the an-

cient princes of the country, and a magnificent palace was erected in it in the 3d century by Tiridates. The surrounding district is named from it Karhndusor, or the valley of Karhni.

KARIATEIN, a town of Syria, in the pash. and 80 m. ENE of Damascus, on the road from that town to Palmyra, and on the confines of the desert.

KARICAL, or CARICALA, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, district of Tanjore, 8 m. S of Tranquebar, and 78 m. S of Pondicherry, on the Coromandel coast, near the mouth of a branch of the Cavery which bears the same name, in N lat. 10° 55', and E long. 80° 4'. It is defended by ramparts and by a fort; and contains a church, several Hindu temples, and extensive store-houses. It has several large manufactures of cotton fabrics, and building-docks, and carries on an active trade in rice. The territory of K. consists of 4 maganoms or districts, and comprising 113 villages. Pop. in 1836, 44,191, of whom 40 were whites, 46 half-cast, and 44,105 Indians. It is watered by several branches of the Cavery, and is very fertile, a rich and finely cultivated diluvium being deposited by the rivers over the sand, which forms the substratum of the locality. Its principal production is rice. On the coast are several salines, which form also an important branch of industry. This town was ceded to France in 1739 by the sultan of Tanjore. It was taken by the English in 1803, but restored in 1814, by the treaty of Paris, to the French.

KARIMATA. See CARIMATA.

KARIMON. See CARIMON.

KARIN, a village of Irak, in Persia, 15 m. S of Kashan.

KARINABAD, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the sanj. of Silistria, 20 m. W of Aidos.

KARINJA, a town of India, in the Deccan, 60 m. S of Ellichpur.

KARIPTSCHA, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. of Tchermen, S of Jamboli.

KARITENA, a town of Greece, in the eparchy of Gortynia, 17 m. W of Tripolitza. Pop. 1,000. It is situated in a strong pass, at the N extremity of the valley of the Upper Alpheius; and is defended by a castle on the summit of a high rock. The whole surrounding district is mountainous, but fertile in wheat, barley, and maize.

KARITZA, a small town of Greece, in the district of Magnesia, about 2½ m. NE of Thanaton, at the foot of a mountain. It contains 150 houses.

KARK, or ESKI-BAGDAD, a village of Irak-Arabi, on the l. bank of the Tigris, 80 m. NNW of Bagdad.

KARKA, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Sivas, 30 m. S of Tokat.

KARKAR, a mountain-chain of Algiers, in the prov. of Mascara, 30 m. S of Oran.

KAR-KARKARALI, Russian settlement in the Kirghiz steppes, at the base of the Alatan mountains, in N lat. 50° E long. 75°. A sort of patriarchal government is formed among the Kirghiz in the neighbourhood of this place. Their magistrates are chosen among themselves, and guaranteed by the Russians, who pay an annual salary to the president, who is assisted by a divan, of whom half is chosen by the Russians, while his authority is maintained when necessary by Cossack bayonets.

KARKARLANG, a small island in the Pacific, belonging to a cluster called Meanguis, in N lat. 4° 45'.

KARKEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, circle and 4 m. NW of Heinsberg.

KARKISSA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Bagdad, on the Euphrates, in N lat. 35° 8'.

KARKOD, a town of Nubia, on the r. bank of the Bahr-el-Azrek, 48 m. SE of Sennaar.

KARKOV. See KHARKOV.

KARLA (LAKE), a lake in the Turkish pash, of Trikala, which receives the drainage from the Karadagh on the S and SW, and the Macrovouni chain on the NE. It is 15 m. in length from SE to NW, and has a breadth varying from 1 to 3 m. It discharges itself by the Asmak into the Karachair lake, which communicates with the Salembia river on the r. bank, 5 m. below Larissa.

KARLEBY (GAMLA), or **OLD KARLEBY**, a town of Russian Finland, on a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 75 m. NE of Wasa, and 18 m. NE of Yakobstad, in N lat. 63° 51', E long. 23° 8'. It has a good port. Pop. 1,800.

KARLEBY (Ny), or **NEW KARLEBY**, a town of Russian Finland, in the gov. and 48 m. NE of Vasa, on the Lapjoki, which forms a haven here, at its embouchure in the gulf of Bothnia. Tallow, timber, and butter are exported from both Old and New K.

KARLINSKAIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Simbirsk, 15 m. NNE of Karsun. Pop. 850.

KARLOPAGO. See **CARLOPAGO**.

KARLOWITZ. See **CARLOWITZ**.

KARLSBURG. See **WEISSENBURG**.

KARLSCRONA. See **CARLSCRONA**.

KARLSTADT. See **CARLSTADT**.

KARM-EL-ARAB, a village of Upper Egypt, on the l. bank of the Nile, 10 m. S of Benisuef.

KARMEILIS, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 15 m. E of Mosul, near the Khazir, an affluent of the Great Zab.

KARMIN, a village of Sistan, in Persia, 25 m. NE of Zareng.

KARMINA, or **KERMINA**, a town of Independent Tartary, in the valley of the Miankal, 48 m. E of Bokhara.

KARMOE, an island of Norway, at the entrance of Karm sound. It is divided into 4 parishes, the inhabitants of which subsist chiefly by fishing. The sound is 15 m. in length, and is bordered by walled masses of grey rock from 300 to 800 ft. in height.

KARN-AL-MANSIL, a village of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, 50 m. SSE of Mecca.

KARNABAT, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 40 m. W of Burgas.

KARNAK, a village of Upper Egypt, on the r. bank of the Nile, opposite Medinet-Abu, and 1 m. NE of Luxor, in N lat. 25° 44' 15", E long. 32° 40' 5". It is celebrated for its magnificent ruins. "From the village of Luxor," says Mr. St. John, "we proceeded across the plain to K. Civilization has not here, as about the site of Memphis, covered the fields with verdure, or raised living avenues of date-palms, to replace the fallen obelisk and column: the country is nearly desert, and the date woods are few and scanty. So much the more impressive, however, are the ruins. Even a sheikh's tomb, or a dilapidated caravanserai, on this dreary and abandoned plain, would be an object of interest; and it will therefore be easy to imagine the effect, in such a situation, of the most prodigious masses of ruin anywhere existing on the globe. The great propylon [nearly 400 ft. in length], with its gigantic portal, commands admiration from afar. Presently we reach the commencement of that long avenue of colossal sphinxes by which we approach the entrance looking toward the S. These mysterious symbolical figures, intended to represent the united beauty and strength of two natures, couching on either side of your path, awaken, in spite of time and violence, which have leagued together against them, strong emotions of pleasure, touched with melancholy and mingled with regret. You behold them extending one beyond another in vast files to the portal of the temple. But the traveller is at first distracted by the multitude of objects around him; and, before he examines any portion minutely, passes hastily through the whole, enjoying rather than observing. The plan of this vast scene of ruins has never been satisfactorily made out." "I thought," says another recent visitor to the ruins of K., "that Ibsambul had filled the measure of my astonishment at the prodigies of Egyptian art, but what is it compared to K.?—to that confusion of stupendous structures, amidst which the sublime hypostyle rears its lofty columns in gigantic symmetry,—a colossus amidst colossi! Here the eye wanders from marvel to marvel,—from obelisk to propylon,—from long avenues of shattered sphinxes to prostrate statues and ruined sanctuaries,—and yet always returns to that matchless hall with increasing admiration. Nothing that remains of the architecture of ancient Greece or Rome can vie with the tranquil majesty of the scene that presents itself, as, approaching the ruins of K. by the great W entrance that faces the river,

the eye pierces through a long vista of propyla, colonnades, peristyles, and obelisks, following each other in almost endless succession, and terminated by a distant perspective of the Arabian hills, seen as through a magnificent frame of sculptured stone. You enter, and, on either side, prostrate columns, mutilated colossi, headless sphinxes, and huge fragments of stone, that have toppled down from the lofty roofs, and carried destruction in their fall. lie scattered around; and then the hypostyle, the giant hall of Osirei, bursts upon you, like a forest of columns, each one,—and there are now 128 of them standing,—measuring 34 ft. In circumflex, lofty in proportion and covered with a lavish profusion of painted sculptures, representing the deities and the sacred animals of Egyptian Pantheism mingled with the ovals of the greatest among the Pharaohs. In the centre runs a double row of columns, still larger and loftier than the lateral ones, surmounted by graceful lotus-flower capitals, and embellished with the same sacred subjects. The bas-reliefs and sculptures on the walls of the palace of K. are descriptive of the campaigns of its founder, Osirei, in Asia, and are executed in the best style of the best period of Egyptian art; in short, all that meets the eye is of surpassing beauty; and no words can do justice to the effect produced by this amazing structure, in which grandeur of conception and delicacy of detail are so happily united. The colossus of Rome, and the Christian temples of St. Peter's and St. Paul's, and of the Iglesia Mayor in Seville, mighty as they are, shrink into littleness when measured by the standard of K.; and Champollion, enthusiast as he was in all that concerned the creations of the Pharaohs, did not exaggerate when he averred, that 'Aucun peuple, ancien ni moderne, n'a conçu l'art de l'architecture sur une échelle aussi sublime, aussi large, aussi grandiose que le firent les vieux Egyptiens; ils concevoient en hommes de cent pieds de haut, et l'imagination, qui, en Europe, s'élançait bien au dessus de nos portiques, s'arrête et tombe impuissante aux pieds des cent quarant colonnes de la salle hypostyle de K.' Temple or palace, whichever it was, this mighty structure stands unrivaled in beauty and grandeur, worthy of the genius and magnificence of its founder, the Pharaoh Osirei; whose name is encircled with a double halo in the annals of Egyptian history, as having bequeathed to his country the greatest temple and the greatest sovereign that it ever possessed—K., and his son, Rhamses Sesostris! Here everything speaks of the glorious eighteenth dynasty; the famous race of Theban kings, who registered their great deeds upon the walls of their palaces and of their tombs, and left those solemn and mighty chronicles to unfold to succeeding ages—to new races—and to the followers of new faiths,—the history of the oldest civilization, of the most extraordinary people, and of the most mystical religion that the world ever produced. But although Osirei was the sole creator of the matchless hypostyle, the storied walls and columns of K. possess the portraits, and record the achievements of many succeeding Pharaohs; among them, Sheshonk, the Shishak of the Bible, the conqueror of Rehoboam, who is represented returning in triumph to Thebes, after having sacked Jerusalem, and bringing in his train the captive Jewish king, with his arms bound behind his back, together with the numerous Hebrew prisoners he had taken, all of them bearing the peculiar and distinctive traits of the Jewish physiognomy. There are also Ptolemaic remains at K.; a temple dedicated to the Egyptian Venus, Athor; and a beautiful propylon, approaching more nearly to the form of a triumphal arch than anything I have seen in this country.' [Mrs. Homer in 1846.] Sir G. Wilkinson has furnished a minute description of these magnificent remains in the 2d vol. of his *Modern Egypt and Thebes*.

KARNATIC. See **CARNATIC**.

KARNICAR, a village of Great Bukharia, 20 m. NE of Termed.

KARNOW. See **JAGERNDORF**.

KARNEN. See **CARINTHIA**.

KARNUL, a district of Hindostan, in the Balghaut, bounded by the Tumbudra and Krishna. Its cap., of the same name, is a strongly-fortified town, situated on the S side of the Tumbudra, in N lat. 15° 44', E long. 78° 2'. Pop. in 1816, 1,600.

KAROLEZ, a beautiful Tartar village of the Crimea, in the vicinity of Mangup, celebrated for its fine springs and romantic mountain scenery.

KAROLY (NAGY), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Szathmar, 54 m. NNE of Grosswardein, in N lat. 47° 40' 10", E long. 22° 28'. Pop. 8,000.

KARORI, a district and village at the S end of the north island of New Zealand, a little to the NE of Wellington. It is an undulating table-land, at an elevation of 591 ft. above sea-level, and surrounded by higher hills. The New Zealand Company have a prosperous settlement here.

KAROS, or **CHERO**, an island in the Grecian archipelago, SE of Naxos, and W of Amorgo, in N lat. 36° 53' 29", E long. 25° 39' 38". It is 5 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth.

KAROTEKOTY, a town of Hindostan, in Gurwal, 51 m. N of Serinagur.

KAROTSHA, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Kursk, 30 m. NE of Bielgorod, on the r. bank of a small river of the same name. Pop. 7,000.

KAROTTA, a small island in the Pacific, belonging to the Mengnus group, in N lat. 5° , E long. $127^{\circ} 10'$.

KAROUANIE, a river of French Guayana, an affluent of the Mana.

KARPATHEES. See CARPATHIANS.

KARPENITE, a town of Greece, in the eparchy of Eurytania, 27 m. SW of Zeitun.

KARPFEN, KORPONA, or KRUPINA, a mining town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Sohl, and 15 m. S of Altsohl; in N lat. $48^{\circ} 21' 50'$, E long. $1^{\circ} 49'$. Pop. 3,000, mostly Bohemians of Slavonic origin. The Piarists, a Catholic order, charged with the education of youth, have here a church, a gymnasium, and college. This town was greatly devastated by fire in 1824.

KARPFSTOCK, a mountain of Switzerland, in the S part of the cant. of Glaris, SE of the Glarnisch. Alt. 1,176 toises = 1,286 yds.

KARPOVKA, a town of Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks, 24 m. WSW of Zaritzyn.

KARPUT, or CHARPOTE, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Diyarbekir, at the E extremity of the fertile valley of Sophene, 36 m. E of Malatia.

KARPUZLI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Mentesha, 30 m. NE of Melasso.

KARQUINES (STRAIT OF), a channel connecting Suisun bay, into which the Sacramento river discharges itself, with the outer bay of San Francisco, in California. It runs nearly E and W for the distance of 8 m., and at its narrowest point is a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, with from 12 to 17 fath. water. The banks on both sides are high, and composed of free-stone. See article FRANCISCO (BAY OF).

KARRISTHAN, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 7 m. SE of Castalborgas.

KARROOS (THE). See article CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, p. 284.

KARS, a pashalic of Asiatic Turkey, bounded on the N by the pash. of Akhalzikhe; on the E by Russian Armenia; on the S and W by the pash. of Erzerum. Its NW section is intersected by the Kur. The Aras skirts its S, and the Arpachai its E frontier. The Childer-Tagh intersects it from SW to NE. The climate is severe, but the plains produce abundant crops of wheat and barley, and pasture numerous herds of fine cattle.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated in N lat. $40^{\circ} 32'$, E long. $43^{\circ} 35'$, 95 m. NE of Erzerum, and 100 m. SW of Tiflis, on the Arpachai, in a fertile and well-cultivated plain. Some years ago it was a thriving town, and contained from 6,000 to 8,000 families; but the forcible expulsion of the Armenian pop., at the close of the last war between Turkey and Russia, destroyed its trade and robbed it of its wealthiest and most industrious inhabitants. It is still a place of transit for Georgian produce and that of Erivan into Turkey, and of Turkish goods from Erzerum to the Russian frontiers. Its citadel is built of unhewn stone, and lines the face of a steep hill, at the foot of which the straggling town commences, but is commanded by heights within musket-range, on the opposite side of the deep ravine in which the Arpachai runs. Two stone bridges unite the two portions of the city divided by the river, which is here about 25 paces wide, and flows in a shallow bed. The Russians held this place for nearly two years.

KARSEK, an island near the W coast of East Greenland, in N lat. $60^{\circ} 35'$.

KARSKOE MORE. See KARA.

KARST, a high mountain of Illyria, in the inter-

ior of Carniola, to the E of Trieste, forming part of the Julian Alps. It consists of a mass of barren chalk, not of great height, but very steep, and presenting numerous dark clefts and caves.

KARSUN, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Simbirsck, 60 m. WSW of Simbirsck, on the l. bank of the Barych. Pop. 3,500.

KARTAL, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the sea of Marmora, $55\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Ismid. It is surrounded by gardens, which supply the market of the capital with tomatoes, capsicums, onions, grapes, and peaches; and has a harbour for small vessels.

KARTALINIA, or KARTHLI, the most western prov. of Georgia, in Asiatic Russia, bounded on the E by Kakheti, and on the W by Imeretia. It occupies both banks of the Kur; and comprehends the greater part of the ancient *Iberia*; but no longer boasts of the fine cities, embellished with sumptuous edifices, which it contained in the time of Strabo. Its general aspect, indeed, has become that of a wild uncultivated country. It produces a little wine, cotton, and silk. Its chief town is Gori.

KARTBIRT, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 48 m. WNW of Diarbekir.

KARTES, a town of Whydah, on the Slave coast of Guinea, 12 m. E of Sabi.

KARTHAUS, a village of Clearfield co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 114 m. NW of Harrisburg.

KARTUM. See KHARTUM.

KARUAH, a river of New South Wales, flowing into Port Stephens.

KARUKU, a small island in the Eastern seas, 3 m. E of Amboyna. It is principally allotted to the culture of the clove tree.

KARUN, or KURAN, a river of Persia, the ancient *Eulaeus*, rising in abundant springs on the Kuh-i-Zerd or Zardah-Kuh, near Ispahan; traversing the Bachtiyari range by several deep valleys; passing Shuster, Bundikir, Wais, and Ahwaz; and disengaging into the Persian gulf by several channels, one of which joins the Euphrates. Its principal tributaries are the Abi-Gargar, and the Dizful, which it receives on the r. bank, at Bundikir. After the union of these streams the K. becomes a noble river, "exceeding in size the Tigris or the Euphrates" [Layard], and well suited to steam-navigation.

KARUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Coimbatore, on the l. bank of the Amravati, in N lat. $10^{\circ} 53'$, E long. 78° . It contains about 1,000 houses.

KARURA, one of the Pelew group, in the Pacific.

KARYES, a town on the peninsula of Mount Athos, at nearly equal distance from its E and W shores, in N lat. $40^{\circ} 14'$, E long. $24^{\circ} 15'$.

KARYSTO, or CASTELROSSO, a small town of Greece, at the S extremity of the island of Eubea, near the head of the gulf of Karystos. Pop. 3,000.

KARZAUT, AKARZAUT, or REDONDO, one of the Curia Murfa islands, off the S coast of Arabia, between Helaniyah and Jebeliyah. It is a small rocky isle, rising to 210 ft. in alt.

KAS (El), or RAS KASARUN, a mountainous cape of Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 3 m. N of Catieh, in N lat. $31^{\circ} 10'$, E long. $33^{\circ} 4'$.

KASABI, a village of Syria, on the Euphrates, 25 m. E of El Der.

KASAH (Ras), a promontory on the Oman coast of Arabia, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 14'$, E long. $56^{\circ} 30'$.

KASAKURA, a town of Ximo, in Japan, 22 m. ESE of Taisero, 70 m. WNW of Nagasaki.

KASALA. See CASAL.

KASAMANSA. See CASAMANZA.

KASAN, an extensive government of European Russia, lying between $46^{\circ} 20'$ and $49^{\circ} 40'$ E long., and 54° and 57° N lat.; and bounded on the N by the gov. of Viatka; on the E by Orenburg; on the S

by Simbirsk; and on the W by Novgorod. Its territorial extent is 23,970 sq. m. Its pop. in 1846 was returned at 1,342,900, partly Chuvatshes, partly Russians, and partly Tartars, though of very mixed origin. It is divided into 12 circles, and consists for the most part of an immense plain, with few elevations, except towards the E, where lateral branches from the Ural produce considerable inequalities. The rivers are the Volga, the Kama, the Sura, the Viatka, and the Kasanka; besides smaller streams, and a great number of lakes. The soil is in some parts of clay, in others a black mould; and, though cultivated with little skill or industry, is in general fertile. The climate is temperate in summer, but in winter severe: the rivers freezing in November, and continuing shut up till the end of March. The vegetable products are rye, wheat, fruit, hemp, and hops. Among the minerals of most frequent occurrence are copper and alabaster. The rearing of cattle is extensively prosecuted. In the towns there are manufactories of cloth, soap, leather, &c. Upwards of one-half of this prov. belongs to the Crown.—During the flourishing time of the Tartar empire, K. was a country of great celebrity. The grandson of Jenghis-Khan founded the khanship of Kaptschak, which comprehended most of the country lying along the Volga, the Ural, and the Don. The son of this prince built the city of K. in 1257, and it became the cap. of the khanship. In 1441 the khan of K. asserted his independence, and erected his prov. into a kingdom, which subsisted as such till 1552, when it was conquered by Ivan II., and annexed to Russia, of which it has formed a part ever since. The Tartars of K. form the majority of the inhabitants of this prov., and are found also in other govs., particularly in those of Simbirsk, Riasan, Viatka, Perm, and Orenburg; but their number, though considerable, is far below what the accounts of ancient historians would lead us to infer. They are superior in several respects to the other Tartar tribes. In former ages, before the irruption of the Mogul Tartars, this country was called Bulgaria or Volgaria, from its lying along the river Volga. At the epoch of the migration of the northern tribes the ancient inhabitants quitted their country, and after several successes and reverses, founded a new state on the banks of the Danube, in the prov. now called Bulgaria. The emperors of Russia still retain among their titles the appellation of sovereign of Bulgaria.

KASAN, the capital of the old kingdom of Kasan, and since 1781 of the above Russian prov., is situated on the river Kasanka, about 4 m. above its junction with the Volga, 208 m. E by S of Nizni-Novgorod, and 345 m. ESE of Kostroma; in E long. $49^{\circ} 21' 9''$, N lat. $55^{\circ} 47' 51''$, at an elevation of 148 ft. above sea-level. It chiefly stands on elevated ground, between the l. bank of the Kasanka and its affluent the Bulak. The streets are irregular but spacious; the lower part of the town, along the Bulak, is frequently covered with water. A great part of the houses are built of brick. It consists of three parts,—an antique Tartar fortress, the town proper, and the surrounding villages. The *Kreml* or fort is built of stone, close to the steepest part of the bank on which the city is built: a wide gate gives access to it from the middle town. It contains within its walls the barracks, prisons, criminal-workhouses, and the cathedral. The *gostinoi-door* or bazaar is of great size; and the university is a fine modern building of white hewn stone. Cottrell estimated the pop. of K. in 1820 at 65,000, of whom a fifth part were Tartars. It is a bishop's see, and the seat of a university founded in 1803, and attended by about 250 students in 1848. It has also a theological seminary, 2 gymnasias, a school for the children of Tartar converts to Chris-

tianity, and one for the children of soldiers, an observatory, and a normal school. It has large soap-works and tanneries; also manufactories of woollen cloth, cotton, lace, steel, and earthenware. Its boots, made of pieces of different coloured leather inlaid, are famous throughout the empire; and its gold and silver embroideries employ many workmen. With these articles, and the corn, wax, honey, dried fruits, skins, tallow, black and white caviar, and potash, &c., brought from the surrounding country, and furs and Chinese tea from Siberia, it carries on an active trade, for which its situation for an inland town is favourable: it being in a manner the central point between St. Petersburg, Archangel, Tobolsk, Astrakhan, Moscow, and Orenburg. The great fair of Macariev is another important channel for the merchandise of this place. At a little distance from K. is an admiralty establishment, with a navigation-school, magazines, and a dock-yard, in which galliots are constructed, which are sent down the Volga to the Caspian sea. The mouth of the Kasanka is, according to Erman, only 28·9 ft. above sea-level. K. had been already nearly burnt down three times before its devastation by fire in 1774, when all its ancient archives perished. In 1815 it was again devastated by fire, when nearly the whole town, except the castle and a few churches, was destroyed, most of the houses being built of wood. In 1842 it again suffered severely from fire. The extent of the old Tartar city appears to have been hardly less than that of the K. of the present day. It offered a desperate resistance to the Russians in 1552.

KASANIK, a small town of Russia, in the prov. of Daghestan, khanate of Tarki, 75 m. NW of Derbend, on the Osen.

KASATCHIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Kharkov, 21 m. NNW of Bogodukov, on the Vorskla

KASBERG, a mountain of Lower Austria, on the borders of Styria, to the N of Priel, having an elevation of 5,800 ft. above sea-level.

KASCHAU—in Hungarian KASSA—a town of Hungary, the cap. of the com. of Aba-ujvar, situated on the r. bank of the Hernad, 96 m. NE of Pest. Pop. in 1837, 12,468, of whom 10,600 were Catholics. It is a handsome town, and is much resorted to by the nobles of the northern districts of Hungary as a winter-residence. It has a royal Catholic academy and library, an episcopal seminary, an arsenal, a theatre, a military asylum, and barracks; and is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Erlau. Its great architectural ornament is its Gothic cathedral, which was begun in 1324, and finished by Mathias Corvinus. In its great square is a statue of John Nepomak. K. is a place of active industry. Pottery, hats, paper, turnery ware, and tobacco, are among its manufactures; and it has a lively trade in wines, corn, gall-nuts, and salt.—In its vicinity are mineral springs.

KASCHIN, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Tver, on the Kaschinka, a small affluent of the Volga, 112 m. ENE of Tver. It contains 3,600 inhabitants, and has some trade, particularly in leather.

KASCHIRA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Tula, on the S bank of the Oka, 73 m. S by E of Moscow.

KASHAN—pronounced KAUSHUN—a large and ancient city of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi, in N lat. $33^{\circ} 54'$, E long. $51^{\circ} 17'$. Its pop. has been recently estimated at 30,000. It is encompassed with a wall, which extends nearly 2 m. from E to W, and 1½ m. from N to S. It is said to contain 30 mosques, 12 baths, and 10 madressahs. It is famed for the excellence of its weavers, and for its manufactures of silk and cotton goods, and copper utensils. It is celebrated also for its apricots, melons, pears, figs,

and grapes. The surrounding plain has a very high temp. in summer, and is said to be infested with scorpions of a large black species.

KASHGAN, a river of Persia, in Luristan, formed by the union of several streams in about N lat. $33^{\circ} 22'$, and E long. $47^{\circ} 50'$, and flowing SSW to the Kerkhah, which it joins on the l. bank 10 m. below Jaidar.

KASHGAR, or KHASHGHAR, the most western division of Chinese Turkistan, now comprehended in the district of Yarkund, which also includes that of Khotan. The capital, of the same name, was for many ages the seat of an independent prince; in later times the residence of the Karakitayan khans; and subsequently that of Jagatay-khan and his successors, till subdued in 1683 by the Eluths. It is situated, according to the Jesuits' maps of 1760, in $33^{\circ} 25' N$ lat., and $76^{\circ} 0' 45'' E$ long. of Greenwich, on the banks of a river which derives its name from the city; and was at one period a place of great celebrity both as a royal city and a commercial entrepôt. Before the rebellion of 1826 and 1827, this city was supposed to equal Amritsir, then the capital of Ranjit Singh, in size, containing 10,000 houses, and being crowded with population and thronged with strangers. K. is called ORDUKEND, or 'the city of the horde,' by Abulfeda; and HASIKAR in the Jesuits' map; and KIH-SHI-KO-URK by the Chinese.

KASHKAR, or KHAUSHKHAUR, a river of Afghanistan which rises in the snowy peak of Pushtikhur, being separated merely by an intervening ridge from the source of the Oxus to the N. From this point it runs SW, having two ranges of lofty snow-clad mountains bordering its course all the way to the Hindu-kush. Near Drush it receives the Shisha, a large stream, from the NE; and then, passing through a gap of the Hindu-kush, it enters the district of Kuttore, or Kafiristan, having on its r. the S projection of that range, and on its l. mountains of great elevation but not bearing perpetual snow, running parallel to it. Having passed the snowy peak of Kund to the SW, it pierces the subalpine ranges to the S, and rushes with great violence into the valley of the Kabul river, which it joins at the village of Kamma, after a comparative course of 330 m.

KASHMIR. See CASHMERE.

KASI-KUMUKS, a Circassian tribe inhabiting the N part of Daghestan and speaking a Lesghi dialect.

KASIMOV, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Riazan, on the l. bank of the Oka, which is here 620 yds. wide, 75 m. ENE of Riazan. Pop. 6,500, chiefly of Tartar descent, who conduct a considerable commerce in furs, silk, and cotton goods.

KASIN, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Azerbijan, 30 m. WNW of Ahar, containing 200 families.

KASKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Finland, 60 m. SSW of Vasa, on the gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 400.

KASKAREL MELIK, a village of Persia, in Irak-Arabi, 36 m. N of Bagdad.

KASKASKIA, a town of Randolph co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., on the r. bank of the river of the same name, 11 m. from its mouth, and 7 m. from the Mississippi, in a direct line. It consists of about 200 houses, scattered over an extensive plain. It was founded by the French in 1683, and a large proportion of the inhabitants are French.—The river of K. has its source in Champaign co., in the extensive meadow-land between the Illinois and the Wabash. Its course is nearly SSW, and 300 m. in length. It enters the Mississippi 100 m. above the mouth of the Ohio, and 84 m. below the Illinois. It is navigable for nearly 130 m., and waters a very fine and fertile country.

KASKI, a town of Nepal, on the l. bank of the Setiganga, 45 m. NW of Gorkha.

KASKINOMPA, a small river of North America, which runs into the Mississippi, from the state of Tennessee, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 45'$, 20 m. below the Ohio.

KASKOE, or KASKOEN, a town of Russia, in Finland, in the district of Korsholm, on an island in the gulf of Bothnia over against the town of Wasa, in N lat. $62^{\circ} 22' 10''$, E long. $21^{\circ} 10' 35''$.

KASMARKT, or KAISERSMARKT, a town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Zips, on the l. bank of the Poprad, 3 m. NNW of Leutschau, and 164 m. ENE of Presburg, in N lat. $49^{\circ} 7'$, E long. $20^{\circ} 27'$. The situation is pleasant; but the vicinity of the Carpathians, and of the rugged Tatra, renders the temp. variable. It is surrounded by double wall. Excellent linen is manufactured here; the woollen trade is also considerable. Pop. 4,000.

KASMIAH, a river of Syria, in the pash. of Acre. It rises near Baalbec; and flowing SW, through Coele-Syria, falls into the Mediterranean a little to the NE of Sur, after a course of 105 m. It is the ancient *Leontes*. Its upper course is sometimes known as the Nahr-el-Letane.

KASPLIA, a river of Russia, which rises in the W part of the gov. of Smolensk; and flowing W passes Porietch, enters the gov. of Vitebsk, and joins the S. Dwina, on the l. bank at Suraz, after a course of 90 m.

KASR, a village of Upper Egypt, 6 m. NNW of Ashmunein.

KASR (AL), a fortress of Sistan, in Persia, 60 m. SE of Dergasp.

KASR-ABDULLAH, a fortress of Irak-Arabi, on the Tigris, 42 m. NW of Kornah.

KASR-AHMED, a village of Tripoli, 100 m. E of Tripoli.

KASR-ESSAIAD, a fortress of Upper Egypt, on the r. bank of the Nile, 20 m. W of Ghennah.

KASR-GEDID, a fortress of Lower Egypt, on the r. bank of the Nile, 8 m. S of Denutar.

KASR-IBN-HOBEIRA, a fortress of Persia, in Irak-Arabi, 12 m. SSW of Hillah.

KASR-KEND, a village of Beluchistan, in the prov. of Mekran, on the l. bank of the Nagher.

KASR-KIASSERA, a port of Egypt, the ancient *Nicopolis*, 5 m. NE of Alexandria.

KASR-SHIRIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 96 m. NE of Bagdad, on the Holwan.

KASR-TERANE, a fortress of Egypt, 18 m. NW of Cairo.

KASSANDRA. See CASSANDRA.

KASSAR, an island in the Baltic, in N lat. $58^{\circ} 48'$, E long. $22^{\circ} 50'$, SE of Dago.

KASSEGOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 7 m. WNW of Blatna. Pop. 1,000.

KASSEN, a fortified town of Western Africa, in the kingdom of Yani, on the Gambia, 36 m. NW of Pisania. It has an active trade in salt.

KASSENBER, a town of Nubia, on the l. bank of the Bahr-el-Azrek, 63 m. SE of Halfay.

KASSINA. See CASHNA.

KASSON, a kingdom of Western Africa, on the upper part of the Senegal, having Kaarta on the E, and Kajaaga on the SW. It is reported to extend about 50 m. from N to S, and nearly the same from E to W. It is a beautiful level country, with the exception of its E frontier, where it becomes mountainous; and it surpassed in pop. and cultur. any of those which Park had seen in coming from the coast. Its cap. is Kuniakary, on a river flowing into the Senegal on the r. bank.

KASSYE-GOPANG, a town of Sind, on the r. bank of the Indus, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$.

KASTAMUNI, or KASTEMONI, a sanjak of Asia

tic Turkey, under the pasha of Angora; bounded on the N by the Black sea; on the E by Janik; on the S by Kankari; and on the W by Boli. Its S part is intersected from W to E by the upper course of the Kizil-Irmak. It nearly corresponds to the ancient *Paphlagonia*.—Its chief town, of the same name, stands on the Karasu, 6 m. above its junction with the Dadahi, in N lat. $41^{\circ} 21'$, E long. $33^{\circ} 56'$, at an elevation of about 2,400 ft. above sea-level. It is reputed to contain 12,000 houses, and a pop. of 48,000. It has 36 minarets, and 24 public baths; but its houses, although of two stories, are in general ill-built; and its streets are narrow and dirty. Its principal trade is in wool. Its inhabitants also work largely in copper, print and dye cottons, and tan-leather.

KASTELRUTH, a village of Tyrol, in the circle and 10 m. ENE of Botzen. Pop. 1,600.

KASTRI, the ancient *Delphi*, a village of Greece, situated some 5 or 6 m. from Scala-de-Salona on one side, and 3 hours' walk from Arracova on the other, upon the sides of a mountain-range which about 8 or 10 m. further terminates in the summit of *Parnassus*. It is "a miserable collection of ruined cottages and mud hovels; but is seated in a bold situation, and the general aspect of the village proves the accuracy of Pausanias's description of the site of the ancient town. It is built on terraces of masonry, rising above one another in regular gradation, and having all the features of great antiquity. On the r. as you enter the v. are the foundation walls of an old temple, forming a square of about 100 yds. each way, in the centre of which stands a miserable Greek church. The amphitheatre is an immense work, whose seats, hollowed out of the rock, are still almost perfect. The 'Castalian spring' rises at the foot of what have been long celebrated as the double peaks of Parnassus: but in fact, the summit of Parnassus, properly so called, is some miles off, and not even visible, being concealed by a bare precipitous rock which rises, immediately behind the fountain, 100 or 150 ft. in height; and up the face of which extends a rugged cleft that at the top separates the rock into two sharpish peaks, which though of a height comparatively insignificant, hide, by means of their proximity, the rest of the mountain. It is these peaks which are commonly, but erroneously, called the double head of Parnassus; for the mountain itself, which we saw from several points, has nothing like a double summit. On the face of the rock are 3 semicircular-headed niches, which have a formal and unromantic appearance; on the r., very little above the level of the ground, is a fourth of larger dimensions,—in fact a shallow cave, which is now converted, by the addition of a poor shed with a lean-to roof, into a small rude chapel, dedicated to St. John, on the walls of which are inscribed the names of several visitors, and amongst them that of 'Byron' with the date 1809. The Castalian spring itself appears in the unpoetical shape of a parallelogram," or a square basin with steps leading down to it, "which has been obviously formed for the purpose of a bath (a very shallow one), in which, as we read, the Pythia performed her ablutions before she ascended the sacred tripod." [Gifford.] The surrounding rocks are covered with ivy and dwarf evergreens, and an old fig-tree shades the spot with its branches.

KASTRICUM (CAPE), a cape on the NE coast of Company's island, in the N. Pacific, in N lat. $46^{\circ} 30'$.

KASTROSARVI, town of European Turkey, in Romania, 32 m. NW of Adrianople.

KASTUS, a small island of the Ionian group, to the SW of Kalamo, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 34'$, E long. $20^{\circ} 55'$. It is 5 m. in length from N by E to S by W, and from a

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 1 m. in breadth. It is separated from Kalamo by a channel about 2 m. in breadth; and its N point is distant from the main about 4 m. On its W coast is a hamlet called Karpini; and off its N point lies Provati, a small rocky islet.

KASZONY, a branch of the Carpathians, in Transylvania, between the basin of the Bardocza and the K., a tributary of the Aluta.

KASZONY (Mezo), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Beregh, 50 m. SE of Kaschan.

KAT RIVER, a river of South Africa, which descends from the S side of the Little Winterberg, in the N part of the Ceded territory; runs generally SSE; and after a sinuous course through a beautiful and picturesque district, joins the Great Fish river, at Kriegers and on the confines of Albany district.

KATA (NAGY), a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 36 m. ESE of Pesth. Pop. 4,000. It is of large extent, and contains a castle and a Catholic church. It has large cattle markets.

KATABA, a district and town of Arabia, in Yemen, near the frontier of Hadramaut. The town is 93 m. NNW of Aden, and 114 m. SSE of Sana. It is surrounded by a wall, and is the residence of a sheik. The district produces large quantities of coffee and grain.

KATACHI, a village of Afghanistan, 90 m. SE of Herat, near the source of the Khansh.

KATADIN, or KATAHDIN, a mountain in the state of Maine, U. S., between the E and W branches of Penobscot river. It stands alone, and rises abruptly to the height of 5,300 ft. above sea-level, visible from Bangor distant 70 m. in a NNW direction, commanding a view of great extent.

KATAFRICO. See CATAPHRICO.

KATAIKE, a village of Hindostan, in Bahawalpur, near the l. bank of the Ghara, 15 m. W of Gurjeanuh.

KATAKOLO (CAPE), a headland of Greece, in the Morea, and eparchy of Elis, enclosing a bay of the same name on the W, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 22' 30''$, and E long. $21^{\circ} 19'$. On the NW side of the bay is a village of the same name, about 5 m. W of Pyrgo, which has a port and custom-house.

KATAKUM, a territory and town of Sudan, in Houssa. The district is bounded on the N by the territory of Aweak; on the E by that of Bedee; on the SE by the territory of Shina; on the S by that of Bobyra; and on the W by the territories of Zegzeg and Kano. The principal rivers by which it is intersected are the Yeou and its affluent the Shashum. Its produce and trade consist chiefly in grain and cattle. Traffic in slaves is also carried on in this territory to a great extent. The cowry forms the medium of exchange. It is said to be able to bring into the field 4,000 horsemen and 20,000 foot soldiers, armed with bows, lances, and swords.—The town is on the l. bank of the Yeou, a little below the confluence of the Shashum, 150 m. ENE of Kano, and 240 m. WSW of Kouka, in N lat. $12^{\circ} 18'$, E long. $11^{\circ} 15'$. It is square in form, and is surrounded by 2 parallel walls of reddish clay, 20 ft. in height and 10 in thickness at the base, and by 3 dry ditches 20 ft. in breadth and 15 in depth, one of which is between and the two others on either side of the walls. The city is entered by 4 gates, which are regularly opened at sun-rise and closed at sun-set, and which are defended by a platform within. The principal buildings are the residence of the governor, which stands in the centre of the town within an enclosure 1,500 ft. square, and surrounded by a mud wall 30 ft. high, and divided by four lower walls into four parts. In the same vicinity is a mosque, now much dilapidated. The pop. of the town, exclusive

of traders and of slaves belonging to the governor, is estimated at about 8,000.

KATANA, a village of Syria, in the pash. and 10 m. WSW of Damascus.

KATASTARI, a village of the island of Zante, on a bay of the E coast of the same name, 9 m. WNW of Zante, and about the same distance SE of Cape Skinari. In the environs are extensive salines.

KATAUN, a Dutch settlement on the SW coast of Sumatra, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 30 m. NW of Benculen.

KATAV-IVANOVSKOI, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orenburg, district and 84 m. E of Oufa, on the l. bank of the Jourzen. It has large iron-works.

KATAVOTHRA, a mountain-range of Greece, in Lavidia, in the eparchy of Phthiolis, running SW from the gulf of Zeitum, between the Ellada and Mauropotamo, and uniting with Mount Aninos on the SW. It is the ancient *Æta*.

KATCHA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Taurida, in the Crimea. It has its source in the mountains in the SE of the peninsula; runs WNW; and throws itself into the Black sea a little below Mamachai, and 18 m. N of Sebastopol, after a course of 45 m.

KATCHAL, an island of the bay of Bengal, in the group of the Nicobar islands, in N lat. 7° 55', E long. 93° 35'.

KATCHELINSKAI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, 42 m. NE of Novo-Cherkask, on the r. bank of the Don.

KATCHIANIK, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Ramelia, in the sanjak and 18 m. NW of Uskup, on the l. bank of the Stagoudiré, near the confluence of that river with the Leptenz, at the foot of the Char-dagh, which is here traversed by a natural gallery, of sufficient breadth to admit two carriages abreast. The town consists of about 100 houses. This place was until 1807 a stronghold of brigands.

KATCHINTSIS, a people of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Yenisei. They inhabit the banks of the river from which the gov. takes its name, to the N of Abakansk. They live in huts, covered with straw or bark, and are the dirtiest and fiercest of the nomadic tribes of Asiatic Russia. The care of their flocks and the chase form their chief employments; they have no trade nor any species of manufacture. Their language is that common to the Tartar tribes, with a considerable admixture of Mongolian. They are divided into 6 hordes, each of which is commanded by a chief named bashlik. The tribute in furs, exacted by the Russian government, is conveyed by the bashliks to Krasnofarsk, and in return each receives the present of a horse and of a certain quantity of brandy. The number of this people paying capitulation is estimated at 6,000. They were formerly subject to the Eleuthes.

KATCHRODE, or KACHRODE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa, 30 m. NW of Ougein, at an alt. of 1,638 ft. above sea-level. It has a large and well-stocked bazaar.

KATER (CAPE), a headland of the NW coast of Cockburn's island, on the E side of Prince Regent's inlet, in N lat. 71° 55', and W long. 90° 4'.

KATER ISLANDS, a group of islets in the Asiatic archipelago, belonging to the Bonin or Arzobispo group.

KATER'S PEAK, a pointed mountain on the coast of Tierra-del-Fuego, in S lat. 55° 51' 55", W long. 67° 33' 50", close by Wigwam cove. Alt. 1,742 ft. At the height of 1,000 ft, on this mountain, vegetation presents very diminutive forms; and the last 200 ft. show only bare rocks with lichens. The summit is a loose pile of greenstone rock.

KATERI, or KATRIN, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. of Trikali, 40 m. N of Larissa, and in a fertile valley, about 4 m. from the W side of the gulf of Saloniki. Pop. 1,500. There are extensive dye-works in this town.

KATERLI, a town of Asia Minor, in the sanj. of

Kodjalli, on the S side of the gulf of Ismid, 45 m. WNW of Iznik.

KATESVILLE, a small settlement of Upper Canada, in the township of Adelaide, on Bear creek, containing in 1846 about 30 inhabitants.

KATEYCHE-LE-GHURRE, a fort of Afghanistan, 30 m. ESE of Kahun, near the source of the Illiasi.

KATHARINE (POINT SAINT), a headland of the island of Corfu, on the N coast, in N lat. 39° 50', and E long. 19° 50'.

KATHARINENBERG, or KATERBERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 26 m. NNW of Saatz, and 10 m. N of Gorkau, in a mountainous locality, on the Schweitz. Pop. 1,238. Toys for children are extensively manufactured here, and in the environs are mines of silver and copper.

KATHARINENBERG, a town of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, bail. and 9 m. ESE of Grünhayn, and 51 m. SW of Dresden. Pop. 1,480. It has manufactures of silk fabrics, lace and playing-cards, and a paper-mill.

KATHEE. See MUNIPUR.

KATHMANDU, the capital of Nepal, in N lat. 27° 41', E long. 85°, at an alt. of 4,140 ft. above the Tariyani river, and 4,784 ft. above the level of the Bengal plains. Colonel Kirkpatrick estimates the pop. at from 30,000 to 40,000; but Dr. Hamilton is of opinion it cannot exceed half that number. The houses are of brick or tile, two or three stories in height, with pent roofs. The streets are narrow and filthy.

KATHOGUBE, or CODOCOPUEI, or ST. ANDREW ISLANDS, two small islands in the N. Pacific, to the SW of the Pelew islands, in N lat. 5° 20', and E long. 132° 15'.

KATIA, a village of Sind, 20 m. SE of Umerote, on the road thence to Suigong.

KATIFA (EL), or EL KUTAIFEH, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Syria, in the pash. and 21 m. ENE of Damascus, on the confines of the desert. It is enclosed by walls, and has a mosque, a caravanserai, and a public bath.

KATIFF (EL) or EL KATYF, a district and town of Arabia, in the district of Lahsa. The district comprises 9 fortified and 7 open villages, and possesses 25,000 inhabitants. The town lies in a bay, on the W shore of the Persian gulf, in N lat. 26° 50', 246 m. ENE of El Derréyéh, and 354 m. SSE of Bassora. It is fortified, and is also defended by a citadel. Its situation is unhealthy, but its port is one of the most important on the gulf. Its trade is extremely active, and the adjacent pearl-fisheries render it the resort of numerous foreigners. Its pop. inclusive of its suburbs, is estimated at about 6,000.

KATLABOUGHA, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the prov. of Bessarabia, district and 12 m. ENE of Ismail. It is 18 m. in length, and 6 m. at its greatest breadth, and discharges itself by several outlets into the Danube.

KATO-KOSTRON, a fortified town of the island of Andros, Grecian archipelago, on the W coast, at the mouth of a small river, 5 m. WSW of Andros.

KATOR, a village of Sind, 110 m. NNE of Hyderabad, near the E bank of the Narra.

KATOUNSKAIA, a village and fortress of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Tomsk, district and 12 m. S of Biisk. The village contains about 60 houses.

KATOWIZ, a market-town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prague, W of Pisek.

KATREE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 20 m. W of Narnol.

KATRINE (LOCH), a lake in the Highland district of the co. of Perth, beyond the great mountain-chain or barrier which separates the Highlands from

the Lowlands. It is distant about 10 m. from Callander, 21 m. from Dumblane, and 48 m. from Glasgow. It is about 10 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth. In its whole extent it is surrounded by lofty mountains; and it forms a receptacle for the hundreds of streams which, after rain, foam down their rugged sides, "white as the snowy charger's tail." It discharges its waters by a stream at its E extremity, which runs into Loch Achray, afterwards into Loch Vennachair, and ultimately into the Forth, about 3 m. above the bridge of Stirling. The scenery of Loch Katrine was, comparatively speaking, but little known, notwithstanding its magnificence, till the publication of 'The Lady of the Lake,' but the splendid descriptions of that fine poem soon spread its fame as far as the English language is understood, and it is now visited by almost every stranger who makes the tour of Scotland. It is usually called Loch Katrine by the inhabitants of the Lowlands, who have adopted this spelling on the authority of Sir Walter Scott; but it is pronounced *Kettur* or *Ketturin* by the natives of the district. In the map by Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch, published in Bleau's Atlas, 1653, the name is spelt Kennerin; and in the map prefixed to the *Itinerarium* of Alexander Gordon, published in 1727, it is spelt in the same manner.

KATSCHER, or KETTRE', a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 42 m. S of Oppeln, circle and 12 m. SE of Leobschütz. Pop. 1,900. It has 2 Catholic churches and an hospital, and possesses some linen manufactures. This town and the surrounding district, which bears the same name, belongs to the archbishop of Olmütz.

KATSCHIKO, a village of Turkey, in Albania, in the sanj. of Janina, NW of Arta.

KATSCHKAU, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, W of Kroben.—Also a village in the prov. of Silesia, and circle of Breslau, N of Guhran. Pop. 330.

KATSI. See KHOR-KATCHL.

KATSI-OULAN-MOUREN, a river of China, which has its source in Mount Lesier-oulan-dabsoun-oola, runs ESE along the confines of the territories of the Koko-Nor and Khor-Katsi, and joins the Mourous-oussou on the l. bank.

KATSKILL. See CATSKILL.

KATTA, a town of Birmah, situated to the N of Ava, on high rolling ground, on the W side of the Irawaddi. It contains about 200 houses. To the E and S is spread out a fertile valley, of great extent, spotted here and there with villages; to the N and W the country is uneven, and mountains are seen in the distance. Several Chinese have grouped themselves in one part of the town, and one of the principal things in which they trade is a kind of intoxicating spirit, manufactured in China, and brought here upon mules. There is a respectable-looking bazaar in this quarter. The whole interior, E and W of the river, is inhabited by Shans.

KATTE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Selzaete. Pop. 514.

KATTE (DE), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, dep. of Westroosebeke. Pop. 180.

KATTE-ET-KROONE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, dep. of Hulstert. Pop. 660.

KATTEGAT. See CATTEGAT.

KATTENBOSCH, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limbourg, dep. of Lommel. Pop. 258.

KATTIWAK, or KHATIWAR, a central division of the peninsula of Gujarat in Hindostan. Its surface is rugged, and in some places covered with forests. Its soil is sandy, and produces only the

coarser grains. The natives, called Khaties, are a rude predatory race. Iron-ore is dug in some places; and about 150 tons of iron are annually manufactured.

KATTREGAM, a village of Ceylon, in the district of Lower Ouva, on the l. bank of the Yalle, 9 m. N of Paltoupané, and 90 m. SE of Kandy. It was formerly celebrated for a temple, now rapidly falling into ruins.

KATUGA, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Great Wallachia, in the sanj. of Ilfov, NE of Bucharest.

KATUMBA-MENARESSI, a district of Turan, on the sea of Aral.

KATUNGA. See EYEO.

KATUNGWA, a walled town of Sudan, in Haoussa, on the road from Katagum to Kano, 60 m. ESE of the latter. The surrounding country is well-cultivated, and affords large quantities of dates.

KATWYK. See CATWICK.

KATWYK-SUR-MER, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Holland, on the coast, in N lat. 52° 12' 15", E long. 22° 23' 30". Pop. 2,500. It is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Cattorum vicus*.

KATWYK-SUR-RHIN, a village of Holland, on the l. bank of the Old Rhine, 1 m. E of Katwyk-sur-Mer. Pop. 1,200.

KATZ (UPPER and UNDER), two villages of Saxe-Meiningen, to the NW of Meiningen. Pop. of Upper K. 377; of Under K. 416.

KATZ (KLEIN), a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 10 m. NNW of Dantzig, on the W coast of the gulf of Dantzig, N of Oliva. Pop. 226.

KATZANES, a village of Greece, 30 m. NNW of Tripolitza, and 8 m. SSE of Calavrita, on a stream of the same name which joins the Cleitor, a little below Mazi, and is perhaps the ancient *Aroanias*.

KATZBACH, a river of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, which rises near Schönau; runs NNE, passing Schönau, Goldberg, Liegnitz, and Parchwitz; and 3 m. below the latter v. falls into the Oder, on the l. bank, after a course of 52 m. On the r. bank of this river, between Goldberg and Liegnitz, the French and Prussians fought a severe battle on the 26th April, 1813.

KATZENELNBOGEN, a town of the German duchy of Nassau, 8 m. SE of Nassau. Pop. 800.—In its neighbourhood are the ruins of the ancient chateau of the counts of C., whose dominions are now comprised in Hesse-Darmstadt and Nassau.

KATZENKOPF, one of the summits of the Black Forest chain, in the grand-duchy of Baden, near the frontiers of Württemberg, 15 m. NE of Offenburg. Alt. 1,087 yds.

KATZHUTTE, a village of Germany, in the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 7 m. SSW of the Konigsee, at the confluence of the Katz and the Schwarz. Pop. 1,050.

KAUADI, an island in Lake Bourlos, in Lower Egypt, 13 m. NE of Foua.

KAUB, a village of the duchy of Nassau, 2 m. SSE of Saint-Goarshausen, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,480.

KAUDERN, a village of Baden, in the bail. and 8 m. N of Lorrach. Pop. 1,356.

KAUERNIK, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 36 m. SE of Marienwerder, on the l. bank of the Drewenz. Pop. 622.

KAUERZINA, a village of Tobolsk, in Asiatic Russia, 20 m. ESE of Yeniseisk.

KAUFBEUREN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, on the Wertach, 38 m. SSW of Augsburg. Pop. 3,700. It has manufactories of flannels, cotton, and paper, and a considerable trade in wheat.

KAUFFUNGEN, a large village of Hesse-Cassel, on the Losse, 5 m. SE of Cassel. Pop. 2,036. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

KAUFUNG, a village of Prussian Silesia, on the Katzbach, 18 m. SW of Liegnitz. Pop. 1,700. In the neighbourhood is a cave with a number of subterranean passages, which form an intricate kind of labyrinth.

KAUKEBAN, a town of Yemen, in Arabia, situated on an almost inaccessible mountain, 18 m. W of Sanaa.

KAU-IL-KUBBARA, a village of Upper Egypt, on the r. bank of the Nile, 7 m. N of Tatta.

KAULARGAIN, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, on the l. bank of the Doudna, 42 m. ESE of Aurungabad.

KAULSDORF, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 17 m. from Lauenstein. Pop. 360.

KAUMBORG, a town of Austria, in the gov. of Vienna, circle and 18 m. SE of St. Polten. Pop. 341.

KAUNITZ, or LOWER KANITZ, a village of Moravia, on the Iglaun, 6 m. SSW of Brunn. Pop. 441. Here is the family-residence of the princes of the name.

KAURZIM, a circle of Bohemia, lying between the Elbe on the N, and the Muldau on the W, and traversed by the Sazava. It is 1,080 sq. m. in extent, with a pop. of 193,791, in 1831, who speak the Bohemian language. The surface is in general level; and though part is covered with forests, a considerable proportion is fertile in corn and fruit. The breeding of cattle is followed up here with more attention than in other parts of Bohemia. Some gold mines were formerly wrought, but they appear to be exhausted. The circle contains 3 royal towns, 15 inferior towns, and 679 villages.—Its cap., of the same name, is an old and inconsiderable town, 28 m. ESE of Prague, and 43 m. WSW of Koniggratz. Pop. 1,860.

KAUTOKEINO, a parish and hamlet of Norway, in Finmark, near the source of the Alten river, 65 m. direct distance S of Altengaard. Much of the road between the two places runs over a flat country, which seems to be a lake or marsh in summer, with low hills covered with small birch on each side. It is frequented by the merchants of Tornæa, who hold fairs here for the supply of the Lapps.

KAUTZEN, a small town of Lower Ausuria, on the borders of Bohemia, 9 m. N of Waidhofen.

KAVADAZZI, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 40 m. S by E of Uscub.

KAVALA. See CAVALLO.

KAVARNA, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 25 m. NE of Varna, on the Black sea.

KAVELECHT, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Livonia, 15 m. WSW of Dorpat, on a small affluent of the Embach.

KAVOMURA, a town of Japan, on the NW coast of the island of Japan, in the prov. of Foki, 120 m. WNW of Meaco.

KAVSCHANI, a small town of European Russia, in Bessarabia, on the Kotna, 12 m. S of Bender. It was formerly an opulent place, but is now inhabited only by a few Jews: its baths are the only remains of its grandeur.

KAWAU, or KAWHAW, an island on the E coast of the North island of New Zealand, off Manakan, on the W side of the estuary of the Thames. It is from 6 to 7 m. in length, and from 1 to 4 m. in breadth. It has a safe harbour with good anchorage. It is or was the property of the North British Australasian company, and has been reported to be rich in copper-ore.

KAWEN, a group of islands, 30 m. in length from NW to SE, and 11 m. in breadth, discovered by Kotzebue in 1817. The largest island is situated in N lat. $8^{\circ} 54'$, W long. $189^{\circ} 11'$, and is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

length, and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. broad.—Also one of the harbours of Fisher's island, on the SE coast of Lapland. It has good anchorage.

KAWIA, a village and harbour on the W coast of the N. island of New Zealand, in S lat. $38^{\circ} 5'$. The harbour has an entrance of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. in breadth; and forms an irregular basin into which the Awaroa and the Kauri rivers, descending from the coast-range, discharge themselves.

KAY, a village of Prussia, in the Mark of Brandenburg, 7 m. WNW of Zullichau, celebrated for a victory obtained near it by the Russians over the Prussians in 1759.

KAYADERE, a village of Anatolia, in Asiatic Turkey, 5 m. ENE of Vourla.

KAYADEROSSERAS, a mountain-ridge in the state of New York, U. S., extending about 60 m. between the Schroon branch of Hudson river and Lake George. They are from 800 to 1,200 ft. high, but subside towards their S extremity.—A stream of the same name takes its rise upon them, and flows SE into Saratoga lakes.

KAYANG, a river of Celebes, which runs E into Boni bay, in S lat. $4^{\circ} 59'$.

KAYANS, an aboriginal people of Borneo, who are divided into numerous tribes, which appear to be all nearly related, and are distinguished in many respects from the Dayaks of the W and NW coasts of that island. The late Mr. Robert Burns, who spent several months amongst them, and in their vicinity, and who collected various notices of these people, and their territories, in the NW of Borneo, says that they inhabit the interior of the country comprised between the mouths of the rivers Baran and Rajang; that those, with the smaller ones intervening, are the only rivers by which the K. have egress to the sea from the NW division of the island. Their boundary and high road S from the Rajang is marked by the Jinian, the main tributary of the former. The confluence of these rivers takes place above the town of Siriky; and thence the Jinian traverses the country angularly to near the head of the Kapwas branch of the Pontianak river, in the vicinity of which its source is. Northward, the K. have latterly made conquest of the upper parts of the river Bruni, to within two days' journey, or about 40 m., of the city of that name, driving before them the fugitive Muruts or Dyaks. About 30 m. inland from the coast, the greater portion of the country is low, and densely covered with forests, but generally not swampy; after this it becomes very mountainous, and rises irregularly in ridges to the centre of the island, about which is the situation of the great mountain of Tibang; from or in the vicinity of which rise the majority of the great rivers of the island, namely the Káyán or Tidan, flowing E and falling into the straits of Macassar; the Coti flowing to the SE; the Banjar flowing to the S; the Pontianak to the SW; and lastly the Rajang, which though little spoken of by writers on Borneo, is the finest river that flows to the NW coast, and perhaps the largest on the island. See RAJANG. On this coast the Baran is the next river of importance inhabited by the K., more so however from the amount and value of its produce than for its navigable qualities, the bar at its mouth having only about 10 ft. at high water. Of the other rivers, the Bintulu, Tatau, Balinian and Muka, the former in lat. $30^{\circ} 13' 30''$ N, and long. $113^{\circ} 3' 15''$ E, is the deepest, having at high water from 12 to 14 ft. at the bar.—Of the wild animals inhabiting this part of the highlands of Borneo, the rhinoceros is the largest, and is found about the upper parts of the Rajang, where also the largest species of the orang-utang is said to exist. In many parts of the hilly country the leopard and bear abound, and the wild hog and deer are plentiful in all parts; the goat also is found in a wild state. In the K. language there is no name for the lion, elephant, horse, cow, and many other well-known animals; but there is a proper name for the tiger, which animal the K. describe as being of a large size, and which they say does exist in several districts of the interior. In the interior of Rajang the two species of monkey which produce the *bátu nákit* or bezoor stone abound. One is a large black monkey, with a long tail, called *nákit*; the other is large and red, but has no tail, and is called *bas*.

Besides the mongrel Malays of the coast, there are eleven other tribes located between them and the K.—namely the Kanawit, Bakatan, Lugat, Tanyong, Tatau, Balinian, Punan, Sakapan, Kajaman, Bintulu and Tilian—the majority of whom are tributary to the K. The six first mentioned are all more or less tattooed, both male and female, and certainly have all sprung from the Kanawit, who closely assimilate to the Dyaks of Sarawak, whose neighbours they are. The tribes Punan, Sakapan, and Kajaman are the chief collectors of camphor and birds' nests; they are next in locality to the K., with whom they partially agree in customs, especially in that of the disposal of the dead. Those only of Bintulu and Tilian adopt the Malay *satuar* as an article of dress, but are not Islamites; all their dialects widely differ, but are easily traced to a common origin. Their

numbers average from about 500 to 600 in each tribe. Of the above-named tribes, the Bakatan and Lugat are the most predatory and mischievous. Gipsy-like, having no settled abode, they roam at will through the jungle, subsisting on its produce, and on what they procure by theft from the other tribes; they are the slave-merchants of the country, stealing the members of one tribe to sell them to the next. They are elaborately tattooed from head to foot, and are the chief manufacturers of the sumpitan. The head-hunting mania, so extravagantly spoken of by Sarawak historians, does not exist among the K. people, nor are the heads of their enemies more valued by them than were such trophies by the warriors of Europe during the reign of feudalism. Of the K. of the NW, there are two grand divisions,—the Belawi or Rajang, and the Talang-Husau or Baram. Occupying an immense district, the inhabitants of the Rajang division do not exceed 7,000 in number; those of the Baram amount to about 10,000. These districts are ruled by hereditary chiefs, for whom the people have great reverence. In the Rajang district there are three principal chiefs. The K. of the NW say they immigrated to and made conquest of the localities which they at present occupy from the river Káyán or Tidun of the charts; but further than this they do not pretend to trace their origin. In stature they are generally below the standard of Europeans; but they are robust and strong of body, have finely arched foreheads with a pleasant expression of countenance, want the nasal flatness so characteristic of the Malay, and in complexion are if anything fairer than the latter. The most prevalent diseases amongst them are fever, fever and ague, rheumatism, dysentery, and smallpox: the last appears amongst them as an epidemic, visiting the country every 12 or 15 years, and carrying off vast numbers of every age. Unless with a few of the chiefs, who have latterly adopted the Malay custom of a plurality of wives, polygamy is not practised amongst the K. The sexes are about equal in number; and, as in more civilized countries, there is no particular restraint on their social intercourse. Marriage generally takes place at an early age. Amongst the women unchastity would seem to be of rare occurrence. Independent, and possessed of a small degree of refinement of feeling, the K. is proud and susceptible of slight or insult, but altogether wants the mean servility of the Malays and other tribes of the coast, to whom they consider themselves superior. The men do not tattoo; but many of the higher classes have small figures of stars, beasts, or birds, on various parts of their body, chiefly the arms, distinctive of rank. The highest mark is that of having the backs of the hands coloured or tattooed, which is only conferred on the brave in battle. With the women, the arms, from the elbows to the points of the fingers, are beautifully tattooed, as are also the legs from the thighs to a little below the knees, and likewise the upper parts of the feet; those of very high rank have in addition one or more small spots on the breasts. With both sexes, while very young, the lobes of the ears are perforated, and large rings of copper, brass, or tin inserted, by which that part of the organ is extended from 5 to 7 inches, and even more. As the loss of her flowing locks to an European belle, so to a K. beauty would be the deforming or breaking of her pendant ear-lobes. The ear-rings are commonly in weight about 20 oz. each pair! The dress of the women consists of an oblong piece of cloth variously ornamented, called *kompong*. It is tied by two of the corners about the loins, and encompassed by a girdle of beads; it reaches to near the ankles, but leaves part of one of the legs uncovered. The higher classes have generally a second one reaching to the knees, and tied on the opposite side. The Malay *sarong* is also common amongst them. They wear the hair divided in front as European women generally do; and round the head is worn a fillet of yellow bark cloth, scarlet woollen cloth, or any other kind fancied by the wearer. When travelling or doing the work of the field, they wear a tight-fitting jacket made from a fine description of bark, and also of different sorts of cloth. The men wear the *chacal* of bark cloth, but more commonly of European cotton cloth, generally about 18 ft. long. A skull cap formed of rattan variously ornamented, and jackets made of bark or skin, are worn when travelling or in war. In war they fight with a spear, sword, and shield. The sumpitan is not a national weapon; nor is it used by them save in killing birds and monkeys. The K. youth from an early age practise throwing the spear and the use of the sword. In swimming and wrestling, which are their principal games, they excel. Both males and females of all classes take part indiscriminately in the labour of the field, for the cultivation of rice, tobacco, and various sorts of vegetables in use, but only in sufficient quantities for their own consumption. In preparing and keeping the grounds clear where vegetables are planted, a small kind of hoe is used; but in sowing rice the tedious method of dibbling is universally adopted. Twice in ten months they sow and reap the rice harvest. Their year consists of five months, or the space of time taken to prepare the ground, sow and reap the rice. The K., though an emigrating and conquest-loving people, are not frequently engaged in petty wars like other tribes in Borneo. They are industrious, and to a degree laboriously so, which is shown by the massive and substantial construction of their houses, which, besides being otherwise strongly built, generally have boarded sides and floors, and neatly shingled roofs, and also by their knowledge of manufacturing iron and steel from the native ore. From native iron they make their wood-cutting implements, spears, swords, and many other articles in use. Commonly at every village there is a place for smelting iron, in all the process of which the community mutually partake. The coal and iron fields of the Balawi or Rajang are more extensive

than any yet discovered on the island. From the river Barain coal is traced to the upper parts of the Bintulu, and thence S to the Rajang, on the l. bank of which, at Tuol Nang, there is a seam exposed upwards of 13 ft. in thickness. It is again found in the river Lang Pila,—a distance from the former place of about 50 m.,—where it is extensively exposed on the surface, and has been in a state of ignition for several years. Iron ore, of a quality yielding from 60 to 80 per cent. of iron, abounds in the Balawi or Rajang district, from about 40 m. from the coast, to the source of the river, or over a district comprising nearly one-half of the extreme breadth of the island. The iron manufactured from the ore of the above district is much preferred to that of Europe by the Malays and other natives of Borneo.

The K. strenuously deny the practice of human sacrifice at the present day, but it would seem have been prevalent amongst them formerly, and they acknowledge that an instance of this custom took place about two years ago on the occasion of one of their chiefs taking possession of his new house: the victim was a Malay slave girl. The custom practised in some parts of Europe of raising a cairn or heap of stones over the grave or about the place where a person has been murdered, is superstitiously observed by the K. The K. name for God is Tanangan, whom they hold to be invisible and supreme; they have no idols nor any apparent representation of the deity, no priests, no castes, nor any ostensible ceremonial system of religion. The tombs of the chiefs are built of hard wood, supported by nine massive posts from 12 to 14 ft. high, and which, with the other parts, are elaborately carved. Several articles which belonged to the deceased are conveyed to the tomb with the corpse, but are not deposited with it. The relatives lay aside all apparel of foreign manufacture, and wear only a kind of bark cloth instead, for a prescribed number of days after the funeral.

KAYAYE, a large commercial town of Sudan, whose existence was reported to Caillie. It appears to be situated about 80 m. S of Sego, and the same distance E of Bamaku.—Also a town of Senegambia, in the Yani territory, 18 m. W of Pisania.

KAYBI, a country of interior Africa, 33 journeys to the N of Ashantee, and 9 beyond Kong. It was described by Bowdich as very populous, with a chalky soil.

KAYCOS. See CAYCOS.

KAYE, a town of Lower Guinea, in Loango, 10 m. NW of the town of Loango.

KAYE'S ISLAND, an island in the N. Pacific, near the W coast of North America, in N lat. 60°. It is about 30 m. in length, and 4 m. in breadth. The cliffs are composed of a bluish stone or rock, in a soft or mouldering state, except in a few places. Small valleys and gullies, through each of which a river or torrent rushes down with considerable impetuosity, intersect the shores. These valleys are filled with pine trees, which grow down close to the entrance, but only about one-half way up the higher or middle part of the island.

KAYI, a large village of Kajaaga, in Western Africa, on the l. bank of the Senegal, 50 m. E of Gallam.

KAYLI, a district of Upper Guinea, on the Gabourcourt, between the rivers Mounda and Ogouawa, to the S of the Imbiki territory.

KAYMAN, a small river of S. Africa, in the district of George, flowing into the sea, after a short course, about 6 m. E of Paclsdrorp. It receives the Zwart, on which the village of George is built; and passes through a deep rugged chasm of red sandstone rock, and singularly picturesque scenery.

KAYO, one of the Molucca islands, near the W coast of Gilolo, in N lat. 0° 5'.

KAYOR, a district of Senegambia, stretching along the Atlantic from the mouth of the Senegal to Cape Verd; and bounded on the N by the Wallo territory; on the E by the Barb-Joloff territory; and on the S by Baol. The greater part of the surface is covered with thick forests, in which the tamarisk, the baobab, and the mimosa, are the prevailing trees. The cultivated productions are sorgho, cotton, and indigo. The pop. has been estimated at 150,000; and the government is represented to be well-organized, though despotic.

KAYSERSBERG. See KAISERBERG.

KAYTS, a village and port in the island of Mandevive, opposite Jaffnapatam, near the NW point

of Ceylon. Its harbour is formed by a channel about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, between Karadive and Mandetivoe. The greater part of the inhabitants are fishermen.

KAYU, a town of Bambarra, on the l. bank of the Niger, 60 m. ENE of Bammaku.

KAYWERRI, or KAYRI, a reported town of Sudan, in a district called Mell, in about $11^{\circ} 20'$ N lat., immediately N of Kabi, and 36 journeys N of Ashantee. The people of this place and the surrounding country are represented as a savage race, subsisting by rapine.

KAZAKH, a district of Russian Georgia, in the circle of Elisabethpol; bounded by the dividing ridge between the Jora and the Kur on the N; by the district of Shamshadilo on the E; by the circle of Erivan on the S; and by the districts of Bambuk and Bortshali on the W. Area 1,056 sq. m. Pop. 32,000. The declination of the surface is NE towards the Kur; and the principal affluent which that river receives in this district is the Astafa or Aghoisteroi, which, rising in the Eshak-Midani mountains, on the S frontier, in two main head-streams, flows NNE throughout the E section of the district to the Kur, which it joins at Poilju.

KAZAN. See KASAN.

KAZARIN, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Estonia, which rises in a small lake near Pernau, and flows into the gulf of Envik, after a course of 40 m. from ESE to WNW.

KAZBEK. See CAUCASUS.

KAZERUN, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Fars, 60 m. W of Shiraz, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 38'$. It is situated in a valley about 30 m. long, and 7 or 8 m. broad, bounded on the N by a salt lake, and fertilized by a number of rivulets. Its crops are therefore abundant, unless when destroyed by locusts, to which scourge all this part of Persia is subject. The buildings are of stone joined together with white cement, and the walls of most of the houses are whitewashed. In nearly every yard there are palm-trees, a feature quite peculiar to K., which is the first place to the W of Shiraz where the palm prospers. K. has been almost entirely depopulated, partly by an earthquake, and partly by civil war; and its inhabitants do not at present exceed 3,000 or 4,000, nearly all Mahomedans, and about 40 Jewish families.

KAZIMIERZ, or CASIMIR, a small town of Poland, on the r. bank of the Vistula, 25 m. W of Lublin. Pop. 580.—Also a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 16 m. WNW of Posen.—Also a village of Poland, in the obwodie and 21 m. S of Lenczy, on the r. bank of the Ner. Pop. 180.

KAZ-TAGH. See IDA.

KAZYM, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, which joins the Obi, on the r. bank, at Kuchevatskoi, after a prevailingly W course of 120 m.

KE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Wei-hwuy-fu, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 38'$, E long. $114^{\circ} 21'$.

KE-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. and 36 m. S of Paou-ting-fu, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 27'$, E long. $115^{\circ} 26'$.

KE-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-si, div. of Tae-yuen-fu, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 28'$, E long. $111^{\circ} 18'$.

KE-KEANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. and 60 m. S of Chun-king-fu, in N lat. $28^{\circ} 56'$, E long. $106^{\circ} 49'$, at the confluence of the Tsing-ki-ho and Sung-hang-ho.

KE-MIM-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-why, div. of Hwuy-chu-fu, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 55'$, E long. $115^{\circ} 48'$.

KE-SHAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-si, div. of Tung-seang-fu, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 20'$, E long. $107^{\circ} 40'$.

KE-SHE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. of Pu-chu-fu.

KE-TAE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-su, div. of Chin-se-fu.

KE-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. and 30 m. NNE of Yung-chu-fu, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, and E long. $111^{\circ} 44'$, on the l. bank of the Siang-kiang.

KE-YU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Kea-tsing-fu.

KEA, a village of Bambarra, in Africa, 65 m. NE of Sego.

KEA (SAINT), a parish of Cornwall, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Truro. Area 6,938 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,752.

KEA-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, div. of Yu-lin-fu, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 5'$, and E long. $109^{\circ} 51'$.

KEA-E-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen, div. of Tae-wan-fu.

KEA-HING-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Chi-kiang. The div. comprises 7 districts. The town is 48 m. NE of Hang-chu, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 52' 48''$, and E long. $120^{\circ} 32' 41''$, on a canal between the sea and the Tai-hou, or great lake. It is large and well-built, and its streets are adorned with arcades. Numerous handsome bridges cross the canals by which it is intersected, and it has several triumphal arches, both within the town and in the suburbs, which are of large extent. It is celebrated for its silk manufactures. The trade is considerable, and the pop. is supposed to amount to 270,000. The surrounding country is fertile, and to a great extent covered with mulberry-trees.

KEA-HING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-kiang, div. of Kea-hing-fu.

KEA-HO-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. and 50 m. SSW of Kwei-yang-chu, on the l. bank of the Heng-kiang.

KEA-SEANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Tse-ning-chu, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 32'$, and E long. $116^{\circ} 30'$.

KEA-SHEN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang, div. of Kea-hing-fu, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 53'$, and E long. $120^{\circ} 40'$.

KEA-TSING-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen. The division comprises 8 districts. The town is beautifully situated at the confluence of the Yang-kiang and Min-kiang, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 27' 36''$, and E long. $103^{\circ} 54'$, or $12^{\circ} 33' 30''$ W of Pekin. Rice is extensively cultivated in the environs.

KEA-YING-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung. The div. comprises 4 districts. The town is 240 m. E of Canton, in N lat. $24^{\circ} 10'$, and E long. $116^{\circ} 3'$.

KEA-YU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of Wu-chang-fu, in N lat. 30° , and E long. $118^{\circ} 47'$.

KEACH, a river of Cardiganshire, which falls into the Tywy below Kennarth.

KEADUE, a village of co. Roscommon, in the p. of Kilronan, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by S of Drumshambo. Pop. in 1851, 206.

KEADY, a parish and village of co. Armagh, pleasantly situated on the river Callen, 7 m. SSW of Armagh. Area 15,352 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,082; in 1851, 8,358.—The v. is 6 m. S by W of Armagh. There are large flax-spinning mills and bleaching-fields in the p.; and rich lead-mines.

KEAE-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-su. The div. comprises 2 districts.—Also a division and town in the prov. of Shan-se. The div. comprises 4 districts.

KEAE-HEW-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-su, div. and 24 m. SSE

of Fun-chu-fu, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 5'$, and E long. $111^{\circ} 51'$.

KEAH (MOUNT), an extinct volcanic mountain on the E declivity of the central table-land in the island of Hawaii, or Owhyhee, in the Sandwich group. Its summit has an alt. of 13,587 ft. above sea-level.

KEAL (EAST), a parish of Lincolnshire, 2 m. SW of Spilsby. Area 1,860 acres. Pop. in 1831, 355; in 1851, 475.

KEAL (WEST), a parish adjoining the above, 3 m. SW of Spilsby. Area 2,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 484; in 1851, 549.

KEANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. of Keang-chu, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 29'$, and E long. $111^{\circ} 40'$.

KEANGAN, a town of Great Bokhara, 75 m. NW of Anderab.

KEANG-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se. The div. comprises 5 districts. The town is 192 m. S of Tae-yuen-fu, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 37' 32''$, and E long. $111^{\circ} 12' 30''$.

KEANG-CHUEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. and 18 m. SW of Ching-keung-fu, on the W bank of a lake, in N lat. $24^{\circ} 32'$, and E long. $102^{\circ} 58'$.—Also a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Hoang-hai, 180 m. NNW of Han-yang.

KEANG-GAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. and 27 m. E of Lu-chu, on the r. bank of the Yang-tse-kiang, in N lat. $28^{\circ} 42'$, and E long. $105^{\circ} 8'$.

KEANG-HEA-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of Wu-chang-fu.

KEANG-LING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of King-chu-fu.

KEANG-NING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Keang-ning-fu, or Nan-king.

KEANG-NING-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su. The div. comprises 7 districts. See NAN-KIN.

KEANG-PU-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kean-su, div. and 9 m. W of Nan-king, near the r. bank of the Yang-tse-kiang, in N lat. $32^{\circ} 5'$, and E long. $118^{\circ} 39'$.

KEANG-SE, or KYANG-SI, a province of China, bounded on the N by Keang-nan, from which it is separated by the Yang-tse-kiang river; on the E by Fo-kyen and Che-kiang; on the S by Kwan-tung; and on the W by Hu-pi and Hu-nan. It extends from the parallel of $24^{\circ} 30'$ to $30^{\circ} 10'$, and from $1^{\circ} 50'$ to $3^{\circ} 0'$ W long. of Pekin. Its area is estimated at 72,176 sq. m., and its pop. at 30,426,000. The N part of it is flat, and full of rivers, lakes, and marshes; the S districts are mountainous; on the SW a majestic chain separates it from Kwan-tung. The principal river is the Kank-ho or Kan-keang. [See KANK-HO.] The Poyang lake, in the N part of the prov., is from 70 to 80 m. in length, receives 4 large streams, and is connected with the Yang-tse-kiang. The soil is in general a red or yellowish sand on a substratum of clay. Rice, and more particularly wheat and sugar, are abundantly produced, but not in sufficient quantities to supply the overflowing pop. The mountainous districts yield gold, silver, iron, lead, tin, vitriol, alum, and crystal. Tallow, paper, and varnish are important articles of export, and so, it may be said, are wives; for as the women of this prov. have not adopted the absurd custom of crippling their feet, and are of a robust make, they are much employed in field-work; and a Chinese farmer, when he wants a profitable wife, goes, it is said, and purchases one in K. Its capital, Nanchang-fu, in $28^{\circ} 40'$ N lat., and $115^{\circ} 50'$ E long., is a place of con-

siderable trade; so much so, that Lord Macartney's embassy had reason to believe that there were 100,000 tons of shipping, independently of small craft, lying near it, when they passed through the place. The village of King-te-ching, famous for its porcelain manufactory, belongs to the district of Faou-chu-fu in this prov. Lin-kiang, on the Yu-ho, is proverbially desolate; "one hog," say the Chinese, "would feed all its inhabitants for two days;" but the neighbouring hills abound in medicinal herbs, for which the great mart is in one of its subordinate villages. Kanchu-fu, at the confluence of two rivers, has a bridge formed by 130 boats, connected by iron chains; but two or three in the middle can be removed at pleasure to let vessels pass through. The varnish used in jappanning is yielded by a kind of tree, found near this place.

KEANG-SHAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang, div. and 24 m. SW of Keu-chu-fu, in N lat. $28^{\circ} 47' 20''$, E long. $118^{\circ} 50' 33''$.

KEANG-SU, or KIANG-TSHU, an important coast province of China; bounded on the N by Shan-tung; on the E by the Eastern sea; on the S by Che-keang; and on the W by Ngan-hoei or Gan-why. Its area is about 45,000 sq. m.; and its surface consists, with little interruption, of level tracts interspersed with lakes and marshes, through which flow two noble rivers, at once the sources of the extraordinary fertility of this region, and of destructive inundations, while they supply the lower portions with irreclaimable marshes. The region of Kiang-nan, or Keang-nan, as this and the adjacent prov. of Gan-why, which was formerly administratively united to it, are still called, is that in which the beauty and riches of China are most amply displayed. "Whether we consider," remarks Gutzlaff, "their agricultural resources, their great manufactures, their various productions, their excellent situation on the banks of the two largest rivers in China, their many canals and tributary rivers, they doubtless constitute the best territory of China." The staple productions are grain, cotton, green tea, silk, and rice; and most of the manufactures of China are here carried on to the greatest perfection. The people have the reputation likewise of possessing superior intelligence; and although the prov. has long ceased to possess a court, its cities still present a gayer aspect, and are adorned with better structures than any others in the empire. Probably no other region of equal extent is better watered than the prov. of K. The Great river, the Yellow river, the Grand canal, with many small streams and canals, and a succession of lakes along the line of the canal, afford easy communication through every part. The sea-coast, between the rivers, is low, and scarcely visible from the sea. It is rich alluvial land, and is rendered arable by constructing dykes to prevent the overflow of the ocean. There are no hills of consequence in the prov. The largest lake is the Hung-tsih-hu, about 200 m. in circumf., at the confluence of the Hoang-ho and the Great canal. To the S of it is the Kaou-yu-hu, and on the E side of the canal opposite Panying lake, both of them broad sheets of water. Numerous small lakes lie around them. The Tai-hu, or Great lake, on the S, lies partly in K. and partly in Che-kiang, and is the largest body of water in the prov., next to the Tung-ting-hu. Its borders are skirted by romantic scenery, and its bosom broken by numerous islets, affording convenient resort to the fishermen who get their subsistence from its waters. Kiang-ning-fu, better known abroad as Nankin, in N lat. $32^{\circ} 4' 30''$, E long. of Pekin $2^{\circ} 18' 34''$, is the cap. of the prov., and well situated for the metropolis of a kingdom; but the city of Su-chu, in N lat. $31^{\circ} 23'$, E long. of

Pekin 4°, now exceeds Nankin in size and riches. It is situated on islands lying in the Great lake, and this sheet of water affords water communication along its shores with all the more important points in the prov. The walls of the city are about 10 m. in circumf., and outside of them are 4 suburbs, besides which there is an immense floating population. The whole country between the Great river and Lake Tai is so cut up by natural and artificial channels, that it is not easy for large craft to reach the city of Su-chu; and Admiral Parker, who during the late English expedition reconnoitred the passages leading to it in the Medusa steamer, lost so much time from having taken a wrong channel, that he did not reach the city, though the smoke of the steamer was descried from the walls, causing no little consternation to its inhabitants.—The rich city of Chin-kiang-fu, situated at the junction of the Grand canal with the Yang-tse-kiang, has lately become well-known from its being taken possession of by the English expedition, and held for some time, during the late war. Its position renders it the key of the country in respect to the transport of taxes and provisions for Pekin; for when the river and canal are both blockaded, the supplies for the North and South are to a great extent intercepted. The grain junks, with the largest part of the supplies for the capital, had passed across the river before the arrival of the English. The country in the vicinity of Chin-keang-fu is well-cultivated, and is described by Captain Loch as presenting a pleasing variety. "On the SE the hills broke into an undulating country clothed with verdure, and firs bordering upon small lakes. Beyond stretched the vast river we had just ascended. In the other direction, the land in the foreground continued a low and swampy flat, leaving it difficult at a little distance to determine which of the serpentine channels was the main branch; there were innumerable sheets of water separated by narrow mounds, so that the whole resembled a vast lake intersected by causeways. Willows grew along their sides, and dwellings were erected on small patches somewhat higher than the common surface." The Manchu garrison of this city made a vigorous resistance to the English expedition in July 1842; and the general in command, finding the city taken, seated himself in his office, in the midst of his papers, and set fire to the house, making it his funeral pyre. His ashes, and those of his wife and grandson, were afterwards collected, and an honorary fane ordered to be erected to his memory at public expense.—The banks of the Yang-tse-kiang, in this prov., are described by travellers as not so populous and well-cultivated as might be supposed in a region said to be so densely inhabited. This absence of large cities between the embouchure of that river and Nankin, may perhaps be owing to the danger they would be in from the freshes, inducing the inhabitants to remove from the banks, as is the case along the shore of the Yellow and Pearl rivers.—The largest seaport in K. is Shang-hai or Seang-hae, which is likely ere long to become one of the leading emporia in Asia. It lies on the N shore or l. bank of the Wusung river, about 14 m. from its mouth, in N lat. 31° 14', E long. 121° 30', at the junction of the Hwang-pu, and by means of both streams communicates with Su-chu, Sung-kiang, and other large cities on the Grand canal; while by the Yang-tse-kiang it receives produce from Yunnan and Sze-chuen. In these respects its position somewhat resembles that of New Orleans.—The town of Wusung is placed at the mouth of that river, there about 1 m. wide, and 2 m. beyond lies the district town of Pan-shan. The course of the river is nearly N and S, and its banks gradually widen out as they approach the Yang-tse-

kiang, until they are blended with those of the latter river. The remaining cities and districts of K. present nothing worthy of special remark. No towns of note occur on the Yellow river when proceeding up its stream before reaching Hwai-angan-fu, on its S shore, 6 m. distant; and this city, like Kia-fung-fu in Ho-nan, "is in imminent danger of being drowned; for the ground on which it stands is lower than the canal, which in several places is supported only by banks of earth."—The island of Tsung-ming, at the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang, constitutes a single district. It is about 60 m. long, and 16 m. wide; and has an area somewhat exceeding 900 sq. m.; and is supposed to have been gradually enlarged by the constant deposits from the river. It is flat, but contains fresh water, and trenches are dug to assist in irrigation. It is highly cultivated and populous; though some places on the N side are so impregnated with salt, and others so marshy, as to be useless for raising food. It possesses no harbour, nor any place of size besides the district town of the same name.

KEANG-PIH-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Zze-chuen, div. of Chun-king-fu.

KEANG-TSIN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Chun-king-fu, in N lat. 29° 15', E long. 106° 20'.

KEANG-TU-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Yang-chu-fu.

KEANG-YIN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Chang-chu-fu.

KEANPAN HEAD, a cape on the E coast of the island of Lewis, forming the NE point of the peninsula of Aird, in N lat. 58° 15'.

KEAOU-CHING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-si, div. of Tae-yuen-fu, in N lat. 37° 36', E long. 112° 6'.

KEAOU-HO-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. and 30 m. SSE of Ho-keen-fu, on the l. bank of the Tcham-ho, in N lat. 38° 6', E long. 116° 20'.

KEAOU-KE, a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Hoang-hai, on the Yellow sea, near the W coast of the peninsula, 90 m. W of Han-yang.

KEARSLEY, a township of the p. of Dean, in Lancashire, 4 m. SE of Great Bolton. Pop. in 1831, 2,705; in 1851, 4,286. There are considerable spinning and bleaching establishments in this township.

KEATS (PORT), an inlet on the NW coast of Australia, in S lat. 13° 59' 20", E long. 130° 34'. The channel within the heads is from 2 to 4 m. wide. The port gradually contracts as it approaches the narrow mouth of the inlet to 1½ m.; it then trends S for 6 m., where it is divided into two arms that run up for 6 or 7 m. more to the foot of a range of wooded hills.

KEBAN-DAG, a lofty range of mountains in Kurdistan, bounding the plain of Erzerum to the SE. On this range are the sources of numerous rivers. Those on the N side flow into the Black sea, while those on the S are tributary to the Euphrates.

KEBAN-MADEN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 30 m. NW of Kharput, on an affluent of the Murad-chai, or Upper Euphrates. It stands in a narrow ravine, and is enclosed by barren mountains of great elevation. It contains from 400 to 500 families, the greater number Greeks, who are all employed in the working of a large mine of argentiferous lead in the vicinity.

KEBBY, a river of Monmouthshire, which falls into the Uske, near Abergavenny.

KEBELON, a lake of Lower Wallachia, in the district of Jalomintza. It is 9 m. in length and 5 m.

in breadth, receives the Saltava, and discharges itself into the Danube, on the l. bank.

KEBET, a small island in the Eastern sea, in S lat. $7^{\circ} 10'$.

KEBRINAZ, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 8 m. NE of Isbarneh.

KECHAN, a town of Turkey, in the sanj, and 30 m. N of Gallipoli, on the l. bank of the *Apsinthus*.

KEDAH, a river of the Malay peninsula, which rises in the mountains that form the water-shed between the E and W coasts, and, after receiving numerous tributaries, enters the head of the straits of Malacca, in N lat. 6° . It runs, in the lower part of its course, through an extensive level tract of country. At its mouth it is 300 yds. wide, and it is navigable some distance for vessels of 300 tons. The tide rises in it from 5 to 6 ft. See also JERAI-GUNONG.

KEDAR, a village of Syria, on the river Jarmuk, 50 m. N of Jerusalem. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Gadara*.

KEDARNATH, a celebrated place of Hindu pilgrimage, situated in the mountains of Serinagur, 24 m. NW of Bhadrinath, near the source of the Kali-gunga, in N lat. 32° , E long. $79^{\circ} 19'$. The most peculiar of the ceremonies at this place is that of the widows shaving their heads, having previously bathed and purified themselves in the infant Ganges, which is here a very narrow stream.

KEDDINGTON, a parish in Lincolnshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Louth. Area 1,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 172; in 1851, 166.—Also a parish partly in Essex, partly in Suffolk, 10 m. NW by N of Castle-Hedingham. Area 2,342 acres. Pop. in 1831, 625; in 1851, 772.

KEDE, or QUEDA, a village of Western Africa, in the country of the Fulahs, 40 m. W of Kaylor.

KEDEH-FARAH, a small town of Asia Minor, in the pash. of Sivas, on the Kizil-Irmak, 30 m. W of Samsun.

KEDERCU-KIAMEN, a post of Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Kalkhas, in N lat. $43^{\circ} 48'$; E long. $105^{\circ} 22'$.

KEDESH, a village of Palestine, in the pash. of Damascus, 9 m. SW of Banias.

KEDINGEN, a district of Hanover, in the prov. of Bremen, between the Elbe and the district of Hadeln. It consists of a rich tract of alluvial soil called marsh-land, and produces abundance of corn with excellent pasture. The inhabitants are also employed in navigation and fishing.—Also a small town in the interior of Holland, prov. of Overyssel.

KEDJE, a town of Beluchistan, the capital of the prov. of Mekran, on the l. bank of the Mulianni river, which before its confluence with the sea assumes the name Dusti, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 20'$, E long. $62^{\circ} 15'$. It was formerly subject to the khan of Kelat, but appears to be now in the hands of an independent chief. It was at one time a large and opulent place, but has fallen into decay.

KEDJERI, or KEDGEREE, a town of Bengal, near the mouth of the Hugli, on the W bank of the river, surrounded by a swampy and unhealthy district. An electric telegraph now works between this place and Calcutta, a distance of 71 m. It is carried across the Huldi river by a gutta-percha wire secured in the angles of a chain-cable, and across the Hugli in the same way. A branch line, 11 m. in length, connects Bishnupore and Mysapore.

KEDLESTON, a parish in Derbyshire, 4 m. NW of Derby. Area 950 acres. Pop. in 1851, 85.

KEDOE, or KEDU, a Dutch residency near the centre of the island of Java. Area 826 sq. m. Pop. 197,000. Its cap., Magellan, is 38 m. SSW of Samarang.

KEDOUS, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 32 m. W of Kiutaya.

KEDRON, a stream in Syria which rises to the NE of Jerusalem; and flowing between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives, pursues its course to the Dead sea. It has a total length of 24 m.

KEEFAH, a village of Algiers, 6 m. NE of Tipsa.

KEEL, a village in the district of Achill, co. Mayo, 4 m. from Dugort.

KEELANG, a small island, about 20 m. in circumf., lying off the W extremity of Ceram, in S lat. $3^{\circ} 15'$.

KEELBY, a parish of Lincolnshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Great Grimsby. Area 1,861 acres. Pop. 859.

KEELE, a parish of Staffordshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by S of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Area 2,579 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,130; in 1851, 1,232.

KEEL FOSS, a cataract of Norway, in a valley opening into the Soigne-fjord, near the great road from Bergen to Christiania. It is said to descend 2,000 ft. in an unbroken line; but that it does not afford any very imposing view, except when it brings down a more than ordinary volume of water after rain.

KEELING. See Cocos.

KEELWICK, a good harbour in Norway, on the S side of the island of Mageroe.

KEEMA-KEDAN, a cluster of small islands in the Eastern seas, near the W coast of the island of Leyta, in N lat. $10^{\circ} 30'$.

KEEN - CHANG - FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se. The div. comprises 5 districts. The town is 63 m. SE of Nan-kang-fu, on the Keen, in a mountainous locality, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 33' 36''$, and E long. $116^{\circ} 40' 48''$. It consists of only a few miserable houses, with a triumphal arch in a ruinous condition, and is but scantily populated.

KEEN - CHANG - HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, div. and 36 m. N of Nan-kang-fu, near the l. bank of the lake of Pho-yang, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 5'$, and E long. $115^{\circ} 43'$.

KEEN - CHE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of She-nan-fu, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 42'$, and E long. $109^{\circ} 45'$.

KEEN - CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Faou-ting-fu, in N lat. 32° , and E long. $105^{\circ} 38'$.

KEEN - CHUEN - CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. of Le-keang-fu.

KEEN - GAN - HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen, div. of Keen-ning-fu.

KEEN - KIANG, a river of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, which has its source near the confines of the prov. of Kwang-tung, runs N, and joins the Ta-kiang, on the r. bank, at Teng, and after a course of about 135 m.

KEEN - LANG, a town of Tibet, in the country of Urna-Desa, near the r. bank of the Sutledge, at the foot of the Kailas mountains, NW of Lake Kawang-Rhud, and 60 m. ESE of Deba. It consists of about 100 houses built of dried brick and painted grey.

KEEN - LE - HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of King-chu-fu, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 49'$, and E long. $112^{\circ} 48'$.

KEEN - NING - FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen. The div. comprises 7 districts. The town is in N lat. $27^{\circ} 3' 36''$, and E long. $118^{\circ} 27' 55''$, on the Min-ho, at the confluence of two small streams, 105 m. NW of Fuh-ehn-fu. It is of little extent, but its situation renders it a place of great commercial importance, as possessing easy means of transit for the black teas which are grown in the surrounding territory. At the epoch of the Tartar conquest this town sustained two sieges, but

it was sometime after taken by assault, and all its inhabitants were put to the sword. It has never since regained its former importance.

KEEN-NING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keén, div. of Shaou-wu-fu, 174 m. WNW of Fuh-chu, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 48' 30''$, and E long. $116^{\circ} 58' 50''$.

KEEN-PING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy, div. of Kwang-tib-chu, in N lat. $31^{\circ} 12'$, and E long. $119^{\circ} 5'$.

KEEN-TCHING, or KENSION, a town of the Lu-chu islands, on the W coast of the prov. of Chanan, in the island of Great Lu-chu.

KEEN-TIH, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Che-chu-fu, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 16'$, and E long. $117^{\circ} 3'$.

KEEN-TIH-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ché-keang, div. of Yen-chu-fu.

KEEN-WEE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Kea-tsing-fu.

KEEN-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keén, div. and 30 m. NW of Keening-fu, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 22' 44''$, and E long. $118^{\circ} 12' 30''$.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Hunan, div. of Yuen-chu-fu.

KEENE, a township in Essex co., New York, U. S., 138 m. N of Albany. Pop. 730.—Also a township in Cheshire co., in New Hampshire, 80 m. WNW of Boston. Pop. 2,610.—Also a township in Coshocton co., in Ohio, 99 m. NE by E of Columbus.

KEEPER, a mountain in co Tipperary, which forms a conspicuous object over a great extent of country, having an alt. of 2,265 ft. above sea-level. It is 7 m. SW of Nenagh.

KEERVES, two islets in Ballyteigue bay, in co. Wexford, 2½ m. E by S of Bannow harbour.

KEER-WEER (CAPE), a slight projection of the land of New Holland, in the gulf of Carpentaria, in S lat. $18^{\circ} 42' 45''$.

KEESVILLE, a village of New York, U. S., 130 m. N of Albany. Pop. 2,000.

KEETEN (Groot and KLEIN), two villages of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, the one 4, and the other 6 m. S of the Helder.

KEEVIL, a parish of Wiltshire, 4 m. E of Trowbridge. Area 2,883 acres. Pop. in 1851, 720.

KEFA. See KAFFA.

KEFALOS, an islet of Greece, in the gulf of Arta, lying N of Cape Panagia, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 58'$, E long. $20^{\circ} 52'$.

KEFF, a considerable town in the interior of the territory of Tunis, situated near the E bank of the Mejerdah, 70 m. WSW of Tunis. It lies, as its name imports, on the declivity of a hill, overlooking a wide plain to the S and W; and on the N defended by a deep valley. It was anciently called *Sicca*, or *Sicca Veneria*. It must at one time have contained a much larger pop. than at present, for a considerable space within the walls is either covered with ruins or unoccupied. In the civil wars, about the beginning of the 18th cent., the greater part of the citadel was blown up, but was afterwards rebuilt with augmented strength and beauty. It is built on the highest point at the N angle of the city, and commands a fine view of the singularly wild outlines of the Constantine mountains.

KEFFING (GREAT and LITTLE), two islands in the Eastern seas, situated close to the SE extreme of Ceram, to which they are joined by reefs under water. Little K. is well-peopled, and contains several villages.

KEFIL, or KEEFA, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak-Arabi, which the Jews and Mahomedans hold in peculiar veneration as containing the tomb of the prophet Ezekiel. It is 14 m. S of Hillah; and has a

pop. made up of about 24 Jewish families, and a few Madans or Arabs of the Marshes. The Jews form a kind of convent, and are supported chiefly by the contributions of their richer brethren in Bagdad. They assert that their ancestors have resided here in continuous succession since the days of Ezekiel.

KEFKEBEH, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 20 m. NE of Eskishehr.

KEFKEN, a small island of the Black sea, off the coast of Asiatic Turkey, in N lat. $41^{\circ} 14'$, 3 m. NE of a village of the same name, in the sanj. of Kodjah-Ili.

KEFR-IL-BATIC, a village of Lower Egypt, 2 m. S of Damietta.

KEFR-SULIEMAN, a village of Lower Egypt, 5 m. SSW of Damietta.

KEFSUD, or KEBSUD, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Khodavendikar, on an affluent of the Susighirli-su, in N lat. $39^{\circ} 39'$, 50 m. SW of Brussa.

KEGER POINT, the NW extremity of Fisher's island, on the coast of Lapland, 25 m. SE of Wardhuis. It has a good harbour, and was formerly the station of the Danish fish staples.

KEGWORTH, a parish and town of Leicestershire, pleasantly situated on an airy eminence near the river Trent, 6 m. NW of Loughborough. Area 2,260 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,821; in 1851, 1,854. The North Midland railway intersects the p. and has a station here about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant from the town, and 10 m. from Nottingham.

KEHL, a town of Baden, in the circle of Kinzig, 10 m. NW of Offenburg, on the l. bank of the Kinzig, and near the r. bank of the Rhine, opposite to Strasburg, 2 m. E of that city. Its pop. is only 1,400, but it is of great importance in a military point of view, having a bridge across the Rhine, and a fort in the immediate vicinity, which was built by Vauban in 1688. The old fort stood at a considerable distance from the river; but the present one is situated close to the influx of the Kinzig. At the peace of Ryswick in 1697, this fortress being ceded by France, was given to the margrave of Baden, on condition that the garrison should consist of troops of the empire. In the wars with Germany, the possession of K. being of the greatest importance, partly for the defence of Strasburg, and more for offensive operations on the r. bank of the Rhine, the French have always endeavoured to make themselves masters of it, and generally with success. They took it in 1703 and afterwards in 1733; in 1793 they bombarded it, and in July 1796, when preparing to advance into the heart of Germany, under Moreau, the capture of K. was the first exploit of the army. In September following it was taken by the Austrians, but the French advancing by the bridge leading to Strasburg, which the Austrians neglected to break down, speedily retook it. It was taken 10th January 1797, by the Austrians, after a very obstinate defence. In the succeeding April, the French, resuming the offensive, retook this fort, and continued to possess it till 1814, when it was restored to the grand duke of Baden. At present the bridge across the Rhine belongs partly to France and partly to Baden. The Basle and Baden railway has a short branch to this town.

KEHLEN, a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 6 m. NW of Luxemburg. Pop. 2,400.

KEHOA, a small seaport of Tonquin, near the mouth of the Kuasu, in N lat. $19^{\circ} 12'$.

KEI (GREAT), or KNEBIA, a large river of S. Africa, formed mainly by the union of the Schwarze K. and the Weisse K., or the Black K. and the White K.; the former rising in the Winterberg, and flowing first NNE and then SE, and the latter descending from the Sturmberg on the N frontier of the Tambukia

country. These two rivers, after having each received several affluents, unite their waters in about S lat. $32^{\circ} 12'$, E long. $27^{\circ} 25'$, and the united stream, under the name of the Great K., flows SE, to its junction with the Somo, a large river, also coming from the NW; whence the course of the K. is pre- vailingly SE, defining the SW frontier of the Amakosa territory, to its embouchure in S lat. $32^{\circ} 38'$. A little above the junction of the Somo, it receives the Kabusi, on the r. bank, and about 10 m. below, the Gamka. On the l. bank, its tributaries below the Somo are the Deba-Kazi, Bombane, and Goa. When the British frontier on the E was advanced in December 1847, from the Great Fish river on the W., the territory between that river and the Black K. and Great K. on the E, was divided into the districts of Victoria, Northumberland, Yorkshire, Sussex, Middlesex, Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and Bedfordshire; and, with the exception of the first-named division, parcelled out amongst such of the Caffre tribes as were willing to acknowledge British sovereignty.

KEICHMA. See KISHM.

KEIG, a parish of Aberdeenshire, on the Don river, 10 m. WSW of Inverurie. Pop. 772.

KEIGAN, a town of Corea, 30 m. SE of Coufou.

KEIGHLEY, a parish and market-town of England, in the W. R. of Yorkshire, on the S bank of the river Aire, and on the line of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and of the Leeds and Colne branch of the Midland railway, which has a station here, $9\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Bradford, and $20\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Colne. The parish is 6 m. long and 2 m. broad. Area, 10,350 acres. Pop. in 1801, 5,745; in 1831, 11,176; in 1851, 18,259. The church is a spacious building, in the Grecian style of architecture. There are several handsome dissenting chapels, especially a new Wesleyan chapel. The town is pleasantly situated in a valley, and presents a neat appearance, the houses being almost wholly built of stone. Woollen cloth, cottons, linseys, and worsted goods, are very extensively manufactured here. The stuff goods are sold principally in the piece-halls of Bradford and Halifax, and pass through the hands of the Leeds merchants to the foreign or domestic consumer. The neighbourhood is adorned with many handsome residences. At Streaton is a mineral spring, known as Whitley-Head spa, or New Brighton.

KEIH-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. and 60 m. W of Ping-yang-fu, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 6'$, and E long. $110^{\circ} 34' 30''$.

KEIH-GAN-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se. The div. comprises 10 districts, and is fertile and well-watered. The town is 132 m. SSW of Nan-chang, on a height, near the l. bank of the Nan-kiang, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 7' 54''$, and E long. $114^{\circ} 54' 25''$. It is enclosed by a wall, which comprises a large area covered to a great extent with gardens, meadows, &c. The houses are detached, and are mean-looking, but the public buildings are large and handsome. The industrial portion of the inhabitants reside chiefly in the suburbs, and possess extensive manufactories of nankin, silk-spinning mills, numerous shops well-stocked with varieties of merchandise, and a fruit-market. The navigation of the river is dangerous in the vicinity of the town.

KEIH-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Wei-hwuy-fu.

KEIH-LANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, div. of Leang-chu-fu.

KEIH-SHWUY, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, div. and 12 m. NE of Keih-gan-fu, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 16'$, and E long. $115^{\circ} 2'$, on the r. bank of the Kank-ho. It is surrounded by di-

lapitated walls, enclosing a considerable area covered partly with gardens, but exhibiting many tracts destitute of cultivation. The houses are poor and ruinous, and the shops little better. The ruins of several triumphal arches indicate that the town was formerly one of importance. The surrounding country is pleasant, and the banks of the river are well-cultivated.

KEILLS, a fishing-village in Knapdale, in Argyleshire, on the E shore of the Sound of Jura. There is a road from Lochgilphead to K.; and a ferry from this point to Larg in Jura of about 6 m.

KEIM-KHOTUN, a town of Chinese Tartary, 550 m. ENE of Pekin.

KEINTON-MANSFIELD, a parish of Somersetshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Somerton. Area 770 acres. Pop. in 1831, 459; in 1851, 584.

KEIR, a parish of Dumfries-shire, 12 m. NNW of Dumfries; 8 m. in length, and from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 m. in breadth. More than one-third of the parish is hilly, affording excellent sheep-pasture. Pop. in 1831, 1,084; in 1851, 960. Keir-hill, a ridge on the SW verge of the p., stretches for 4 m., and attains a height of 800 ft. above sea-level.

KEISD, or KAYSD, a town of Transylvania, in the Saxon territory, 7 m. E of Schäsburg, on an affluent of the Grand-Kockel. Pop. 1,400.

KEISENLIK, or KESANLIK, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 50 m. NE of Philippopolis, near the source of the Tondja.

KEISKAMMA, a considerable river of Southern Africa, which rises in about S lat. $32^{\circ} 35'$, E long. $27^{\circ} 17'$, to the E of the Amatola mountains, in the Amakosa territory; and flowing in a SSW direction to a point a little to the E of Fort Cox, is joined within that distance by the Goola and the Temara, on the r. bank, and by the Isobolo on the l. It then makes an abrupt bend towards the NW, to its junction with the Amatola, 2 m. NW of Fort Cox; and then flows to the W of S, to its junction with the Chumie, 6 m. NE of Fort Willshire. From this point it pursues a remarkably tortuous but prevailing SE course, to its embouchure in S lat. $33^{\circ} 14'$, E long. $27^{\circ} 17'$, 28 m. to the ENE of the mouth of the Great Fish river, and about 65 m. WSW of the mouth of the Great Kei river. From its junction with the Chumie, the K. defines the E frontier of the British territories. But the country lying to the eastward, between the K. and the Great Kei, was taken possession of in December 1847, under the name British Caffaria, and allotted to certain Caffre chiefs and tribes, to be held by them under British protection; while a strip of territory lying immediately to the W of the Chumie and the K., and a portion of country to the NE, between the Black Kei and the Klip-Plaat rivers, was reserved, under the name Victoria, for the location of frontier military villages, and such Fingoes, Hottentots, or Caffres, as had been for a length of time subject to British law. These arrangements, though acquiesced in at first by the Caffre tribes, were disastrous in the issue, and seem to have provoked the present costly struggle with the whole Caffre force. At its mouth the K. is nearly as broad as the Thames at Woolwich; but the entrance is guarded by a bar of sand, upon which the surf breaks with great violence.

KEITH, a parish of Banff, in the district of Strathisla, about 6 m. in length. Pop. in 1831, 4,464; in 1851, 4,690.—There are five villages in this parish, namely, Old K., New K., and Fife-K., described under the following article, and the old and new town of Newmill. In these towns flax-dressing, weaving, bleaching, tanning, distilling, and other manufacturing operations, are carried on. There are several lime-works in the p.; and a grey variety

of fluor spar, one of the rarest of our Scottish minerals, has been found here associated with green antimony in calcareous spars.

KEITH, a town in the above p., divided into the three distinct villages of Old K., New K., and Fife-K., all situated on the banks of the Isla, surrounded by hills, 8 m. E by S of Fochabers, and 20 m. SW of Banff. Old K. is at least 500 years old; and was, at one period, superior in consequence to Banff, Culross, and Fordyce, then the only other towns in the co.—New K. was begun to be built about 1750, on the declivity of a gentle eminence SE of Old K., on the same side of the Isla, then forming part of a barren moor. It is built on a regular plan, consisting of five principal streets, intersected by lanes, with the market-place, a spacious square, near the centre of the town. A considerable trade in yarn and linen manufactures was carried on here, till the general introduction of the cotton manufacture. A weekly market is held here on Friday for grain and other agricultural produce. Its summer-eve fair is by far the greatest fair in the North for cattle and horses; and forms the point whence cattle-dealers were accustomed to calculate the commencement of the journey of their cattle from the North to Barnett fair, the great metropolitan market, on the Great North road, in the vicinity of London, this point being in a manner a key to the Highlands of the north of Scotland and the fertile plains of Morayshire. The journey from Keith to Barnett occupied 34 days,—the average number of miles travelled each day being 16. Since the introduction of steam-vessels to the N parts of Scotland, especially the Moray frith, and of railways, the transit of cattle to the metropolis has become a matter of easy accomplishment.—Fife-K. has risen since 1816. It is situated on the N bank of the Isla, opposite Old Keith, and consists of a principal street, on the high road from Aberdeen to Inverness; and a handsome crescent facing the Isla, over which there are here two bridges connecting Fife-K. with Old K. The pop. of the united villages of K. and Fife-K., in 1851, was 2,679.

KEITH-HALL AND KINKELL, two united parishes in the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire, on the NE banks of the Don, and its tributary the Urie. Pop. in 1801, 853; in 1831, 877; in 1851, 920.

KEITH-INCH, a promontory in the p. of Peterhead, co. of Aberdeen, bounding the bay of Peterhead on the N.

KEITUM, a parish and village of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, near the centre of the isle of Sylt. Pop. 1,430.

KEJ. See KEDGE.

KEKI, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo, 15 m. NNW of Satsuma.

KEKKO, or BLAUNESTEIN, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Neograd, 15 m. SSE of Karpfen, on the I. bank of the Kürtös.

KELABYN, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Reha, 9 m. W of Mardin. The name, signifying 'the thousand fold,' is derived from the richness of the land in its vicinity.

KELAIA, a village of Hedjaz, in Arabia, 50 m. ESE of Kalaat-el-Moilah.

KELANG, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the W coast of Ceram, in S lat. 3° 17', E long. 128° 7'.

KELAT, a province of Beluchistan, bounded on the W, N, and NE by the prov. of Sarawan; on the S and SE by Jalawan. It is about 100 m. in length, and 40 m. in breadth; and throughout a great part of its surface has a high elevation above sea-level, and therefore experiences considerable severity of temp. in winter.—The capital, of the same name,

which is also the cap. of Beluchistan, stands on a high hill commanding an extensive prospect, in N lat. 28° 52', E long. 66° 29'; at an alt. of 6,000 ft. above sea-level. The streets are narrow and dirty; and the houses built of half-burnt brick, the upper stories nearly joining across the street. It is, notwithstanding, very populous; contains above 2,500 houses; and has several good bazaars. It is the centre of a considerable caravan-trade between different ports on the Indian ocean and the markets of Cabul and Central Asia. Its principal articles of manufacture are matchlocks, swords, and spears. The inhabitants are a mixture of Baluchis, Afghans, and Hindus. The latter are the principal merchants of the place. In 1840, the British took possession of this place; but their garrison was overpowered in the following year. It was retaken in 1841, but the British force was subsequently withdrawn.

KELAT-KADIRI, a fortress of Persia, situated in a very mountainous district in Khorassan, 40 m. NE of Meschid, on the top of a high hill, accessible only by two narrow paths, for the defence of which two towers are built. These are the only fortifications of K.; but the rock itself is steep and difficult of access. It commands a view over a very beautiful and fertile plain.

KELB (NAHR-EL), or NAHR SALIB, a small stream of Syria, in the ejelet Akka, descending from the coast-range of Lebanon, and flowing into the sea between Beirut and the port of Juneh, or Kesrowan-Kafr-Djouni. It was anciently called *Lycus*.

KELBIE, a mountain-range of Syria, in the pash. of Aleppo, to the SE of Latakieh. It is connected on the N with the ridge of El-Chara.

KELBRA, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Helme, 27 m. N of Erfurt. Pop. 1,600. In the neighbourhood is found white and red alabaster admitting of a fine polish.

KELEBERDA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Poltava, 24 m. SW of Kobylaki, on the I. bank of the Dnieper.

KELEH, a village of Upper Egypt, 3 m. NW of Edfu.

KELENDRI. See CHELINDREH.

KELETCHE, a town of Bokhara, on the r. bank of the Jihun, 36 m. SW of Karchi.

KELHAM, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 2 m. NW of Newark. Area 1,857 acres. Pop. in 1851, 167.

KELIKDNI, or ERMINAK, a river of Asia Minor, in the sanj. of Itshil, the ancient *Calycadnus*, which rises on the S flank of Taurus, and falls into the Mediterranean near Selefkeh. It is nowhere fordable.

KELIUB, a town of Egypt, situated 9 m. N of Cairo. There is here a large government cotton factory, and an iron foundry.—The town gives name to a prov. abounding in grain, pasture, and woods of various kinds. Its villages are numerous and large; and the inhabitants are represented as generally more easy and comfortable in their circumstances than in most other parts of Egypt.

KELKOM, a village of Senegambia, in the Wallo territory, to the E of St. Louis.

KELLA-SHAH-KANI, a castle of Kurdistan, in the district of Ardelan, forming the rendezvous of the Gheshki, a tribe of banditti, who are regarded by the Khurds as the most expert and daring robbers of their nation.

KELLAH, a pass in the mountains of Abyssinia, in the Dixa territory, 75 m. E of Axum.

KELLAMANGALOM, a town of India, in the district of Barramahal, 24 m. N of Caverypatam. It contains about 300 houses, and is defended by two small forts. A considerable quantity of opium is produced in its neighbourhood.

KELLAN, a parish of Cardiganshire, 1 m. ENE of Lampeter. Pop. 500.

KELLAWAYS, a parish of Wilts, 2½ m. NE of Chippenham. Area 140 acres. Pop. 15.

KELLET (NETHER and UPPER), two townships in the p. of Bolton-le-Sands, Lancashire, 6½ m. N by E of Lancaster. Pop. 807.

KELLHEIM, a small town of Bavaria, in the angle formed by the Altmühl and the Danube at their junction, 46 m. NNE of Munich, 12 m. SW of Ratisbon. Pop. 2,800. The boats used in the navigation of the Danube, from Ratisbon to Vienna, are mostly built here.

KELLI, a town and fortress of the S of India, in the district of Tanjore, in N lat. 10° 20'.

KELLING, a parish and village of Norfolk, 2½ m. N by E of Holt. Area 2,211 acres. Pop. in 1831, 213; in 1851, 210.

KELLINGHAUSEN, a village of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, 34 m. SW of Kiel, on the r. bank of the Stör.

KELLINGTON. See CALLINGTON.

KELLINGTON, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. ENE of Pontefract. Area 7,233 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,388; in 1851, 1,450.

KELLISTOWN, a parish in co. Carlow, 3½ m. W by N of Carlow. Area 4,406 acres. Pop. in 1831, 662; in 1851, 414.

KELLMUNZ, town of Bavaria, 9 m. N of Memmingen, on the r. bank of the Iller. Pop. 950.

KELLO, a rivulet of Dumfries-shire, falling into the Nith, 1½ m. below Kirkconnel, after an E and NE course of 8 m.

KELLOE, a parish in the co. and 6½ m. SE of Durham. Area 11,119 acres. Pop. in 1851, 12,278.

KELLS, a parish in the district of Glenkens. Kirkcudbrightshire, stretching from a little above Craig-Nilder on the NW, to the confluence of the Dee and the Ken on the SE 16½ m.; and from the confluence of the Ken and the Carsphairn on the NE, to the confluence of the Dee and Cooran-Lane on the SW, 9½ m. Over 5 m. from the S extremity, is the fine scenery which overhangs Loch Ken; but the greater part of the surface of this extensive parish is wild upland, and at intervals repulsively dreary in aspect. On the SW side stretches a range of high hills, which press close upon the Dee, and have a breadth or base of 3 m. inland. These hills are one solid mass of naked granite. On the NW and N sides of the p. extend for about 9 m. the Rhinns of Kells, visible at 40 m. distance, capped with snow during eight and sometimes nine months in the year, carpeted on their lower acclivities with coarse grass, and stretching at mid-distance between the W and E seas of Scotland. The turnpike from Kirkcudbright to Ayrshire traverses the whole length of the p. up the vale of the Ken, and that from Dumfries to Newton-Stewart traverses 6½ m. from E to W. Pop. in 1801, 778; in 1831, 1,728; in 1851, 1,091.

KELLS, one of the two great divisions of co. Meath. It comprehends all the parts of the co. which lie W of the Boyne.—Also a village in the p. of Connor, co. Antrim, on the Glenwherry river, adjoining Connor. Pop. in 1851, 231.—Also a coast-guard station, on the S side of Dingle bay, co. Kerry.—Also a parish, co. Kilkenny. Area 4,410 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,658; in 1851, 1,672. The village of K. stands on King's river, 44 m. E of Callan. Though now an obscure place, it was formerly a town of some importance, and still attracts notice by the ruins of its old abbey, founded in 1193.—Also a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Meath. Area 8,597 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,839; in 1851, 6,638. The surface is watered by the Blackwater and the Moymalty rivers.—Also a corporate

town, formerly a parliamentary borough, in the p. of Kells, co. Meath, near the river Blackwater, 6½ m. N of Athboy, and 31 m. NNW of Dublin. The aggregate appearance of the town's interior is neat and agreeable. A small lace factory here employs upwards of 100 women and girls. The general trade is inconsiderable; and in 1838 the only article of local consumption noticed as large was whisky. Pop. in 1831, 4,326; in 1851, 3,997. In 1152 a memorable synod was held at K., by John Paparo, cardinal of St. Laurence, and legate of the Pope.

KELLY, a parish of Devonshire, 5 m. ESE of Launceston. Area 1,721 acres. Pop. in 1851, 208.

KELLY, a township of Union co., in Pennsylvania. 9 m. N of New Berlin, watered by Buffalo creek. Pop. 788.—Also a township in Ottawa co., in Ohio.

KELLYNELLYCOLTA, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 33 m. S of Tanjore, in N lat. 10° 17'.

KELMARSH, a parish in Northamptonshire, 5½ m. S of Market-Harborough. Area 2,751 acres. Pop. in 1831, 150; in 1851, 163.

KELMSCOTT, a chapelry in the p. of Broadwell, in Oxfordshire, 3½ m. NW of Faringdon. Area 910 acres. Pop. in 1851, 149.

KELPURI, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, bounded on the N by the Kumaon mountains. Its capital, of the same name, is situated in N lat. 28° 59'.

KELSALL, a parish in Suffolk, 1 m. N of Saxmundham. Area 3,047 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,157.—Also a township in the p. of Tarvin, in Cheshire, 9 m. E by N of Chester. Area 1,223 acres. Pop. in 1831, 648; in 1851, 626.

KELSEY (NORTH), a parish of Lincolnshire, 5½ m. SE of Glenford-Bridge. Area 5,370 acres. Pop. in 1831, 648; in 1851, 916.

KELSEY (SOUTH), a parish of Lincolnshire, 6 m. W of Caistor. Area 4,980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 632; in 1851, 622.

KELSHALL, a parish in Herts, 4 m. SW by S of Royston. Area 2,090 acres. Pop. in 1851, 326.

KELSO, a parish in the NE division of Roxburghshire. Area 4,400 acres. The Tweed comes in on the W, forms for 1 m. the boundary with Roxburgh, makes large bends for 2 m. till it passes the town of K., and then goes away 1½ m. NE to the point of its leaving the parish. The Teviot, after tracing for 3 m. the W boundary, comes in at a point only ¼ m. S of the Tweed, and makes a confluence with it opposite the town. The Tweed, in its transit, averages about 440 or 450 ft. in width, and the Teviot about 200 ft. The Teviot—more subject to floods than the Tweed, and nearer the mountain-land where its waters are gathered—is liable to rise with a suddenness which in 10 or 15 minutes will increase fourfold its volume. The whole district is rich in the features of landscape which strictly constitute the beautiful, unmixed with the grand, or, except in rare touches, with the romantic. About 19 parts in 22 of the parish are arable ground, and the rest of the surface is disposed in plantation, pasture, and the site of the town.—Several years ago an act of parliament was obtained for a Kelso and Berwick railway; but this important link of communication was not gained until the execution of the North British line, which has now a branch from its S terminus at Berwick to the town of K. Pop. in 1801, 4,196; in 1851, 5,634.

KELSO, a burgh-of-barony, the largest town in the eastern border cos. of Scotland, and, both in itself and in its environs, one of the most beautiful of its size in Europe, stands in 55° 36' N lat., and 1° 20' W long., 42 m. S by E of Edinburgh; 23 m. W from Berwick-upon-Tweed; and 4½ m. W from the boundary line with England. It is delightfully situ-

ated at the confluence of the Tweed and the Teviot, on the l. bank of the former; and stretches along a plain in the centre of the gently rising and magnificent amphitheatre formed by the basin-configuration of its parish. The town mainly consists of a spacious central square or market-place, and divergent streets and alleys. The town-house is a large edifice of two stories, adorned with a pediment supported by Ionic pillars. The bridge carrying across the Tweed the Berwick and Carlisle highway, including the approaches, is 494 ft. in length. It consists of 5 elliptical arches, each 72 ft. in span, with intervening piers each 14 ft. The grand architectural attraction of K. is its ruinous abbey, of Saxon or early Norman architecture, with the exception of four magnificent central arches, which are Gothic.—Tanning, currying, weaving of flannel, woollen cloth, and linen, and the manufacture of candles and shoes, have a place in the town, but do not jointly employ 200 workmen. It has a very important trade in corn and cured pork, and a weekly market for the sale of corn by sample. K. was the birth-place of the famous Ballantyne press, and the scene on which was printed the first edition of the 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border'; and, at various periods, it has displayed an energy and an amount of literary enterprise altogether beyond the proportion either of its pop. or of the advantageousness of its position. It is, for some months in the year, the resort of the lovers of field-sports from a wide extent of country around it. Races are run in spring and autumn on a course about a mile from the town. Pop. in 1851, 4,783. Kelso, originally written Calchow,—a word identical in meaning with Chalkheugh,—in its ancient history figures as a rendezvous of armies, as a place of international negotiation, and as a scene of frequent conflict. The disastrous results of the battle of Flodden, in 1513, seem to have in some way temporarily enthralled the town to the Lord of Hume, and to have been the first of a series of events which terminated in the ruin of its magnificent abbey. In 1684, the town was totally consumed by an accidental fire, and sixty years later it suffered in the same way, and to nearly the same extent.

KELSO, a village of New South Wales, on the Macquarie river, in the co. of Roxburgh, 112 m. from Sydney. Pop. 500.

KELSO, a township in Dearborn co., in Iowa, 84 m. SE of Indianapolis. Pop. 1,450.

KELSTERBACH, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Starkenburg, on the l. bank of the Maine. Pop. 879.

KELSTERNE, a parish of Lincolnshire, 5 m. WNW of Louth. Area 2,700 acres. Pop. in 1831, 200; in 1851, 195.

KELSTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 4 m. WNW of Bath. Area 1,095 acres. Pop. in 1851, 259.

KELTAN, a town of Tibet, 40 m. ENE of Lassa.

KELTIE, a small river in the co. of Perth, which descends from Stuic-a-chroin, and flowing SE and S, falls into the Teith, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below Callander.

KELTON, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, stretching along the Dee, and containing 9,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,877; in 1851, 3,186.—Also a village of Dumfries-shire, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Dumfries, on the E side of the Nith, forming the port of Dumfries.

KELTSCH, or KELCZE, a town of Moravia, 14 m. E of Prerau, on the l. bank of the Jushina.

KELVEDON, a parish of Essex, 12 m. NE of Chelmsford. Area 3,167 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,463; in 1851, 1,633. The Eastern Counties railway has a station here, 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from London.

KELVEDON-HATCH, or KELVETON, a parish in the same county, 3 m. S by E of Chipping-Ongar.

Area 1,665 acres. Pop. in 1831, 361; in 1851, 302. KELVEH, a town of Beluchistan, in the prov. of Jalawan, 90 m. S of Kelat.

KELVIN, a river which has its rise in Stirlingshire, in the p. of Kilsyth; flows SW, and, after a circuitous course, falls into the Clyde, at the village of Partick, 2 m. below Glasgow. In passing through the p. of East Kilpatrick, it flows under the aqueduct bridge of the great canal, which is 350 ft. in length, 57 ft. broad, and 57 ft. from the top of the parapet to the surface of the river.

KELWOW, a village of Poland, in the obwodie and 21 NE of Opoczno. Pop. 350.

KELZENBERG, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 15 m. WSW of Dusseldorf. Pop. 1,250.

KEM, or KEMI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Archangel, on the coast of the White sea, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which flows out of Lake Nijni-Kunto, 192 m. N of Petrovadsk. Pop. 1,400.

KEMAKH, a mountain-town and fortress of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Erzerum, 26 m. SW of Erzingan, on the Karasu.

KEMAON. See KUMAON.

KEMAR, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Karasi, 8 m. S of Sinope.

KEMBACK, a parish of Fifeshire, on the Leven, 4 m. E of Cupar. Area 1,850 acres, of which more than 1,500 are arable. Pop. in 1851, 956.

KEMBERG, a small town of Prussian Saxony, 6 m. S of Wittenberg, and 15 m. ESE of Dessau. Pop. 2,147.

KEMBERTON, a parish of Salop, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Shifnal. Area 1,387 acres. Pop. 256.

KEMBLE, a parish in Wilts, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Malmesbury. Area 3,600 acres. Pop. 496.

KEMER, a district of Transylvania, in the N part of the com. of Kraszna.—Also a cape on the S coast of the Black sea, 60 m. E of Trebizond.

KEMERTON, a parish of Gloucestershire, 4 m. NE of Tewkesbury. Area 1,590 acres. Pop. 528.

KEMEXHE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. 529.

KEMEYS, a parish in Monmouthshire, 3 m. NW of Usk. Area 500 acres. Pop. 85.

KEMEYS (LOWER), a parish in Monmouthshire, 3 m. NE of Caerleon. Area 1,676 acres. Pop. 115.

KEMI, or KIMI, a town of Russian Finland, in the district of Uleaborg, 15 m. ESE of Tornea, on the r. bank and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the mouth of a river of the same name, which rises at the foot of the Nuortunturi, in N lat. 68° 20'; runs S, NNW, and SW, and flows into the gulf of Bothnia, 15 m. ESE of Tornea, after a course of 250 m.

KEMINUN, a town of Fuladu, in Western Africa, situated on the Bali or Kokoro, 95 m. NW of Kamalia. It is strongly fortified, being surrounded with three walls and a ditch.

KEMJA, a considerable river of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, and district of Kirensk, an affluent of the Tunguska.

KEMLET, a small river of Salop, which falls into the Severn below Cherbury.—Also a river of Denbighshire, which falls into the Tanat below Place-Yeba.

KEMLYN-BAY, a bay in Anglesey, Wales, 8 m. NNW of Llanerchymedd, celebrated for a quarry of marble, of green, black, white, and dull purple, partaking of the nature of jasper.

KEMMATEN, a town of the archd. of Austria, in the Hausruck circle, 9 m. W of Wels, on the r. bank of the Ilm.

KEMMEL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, arrond. of Ypres. Pop. of dep. 1,535; of com. 1,485.

KEMMELBACH, a small town of Lower Austria, 3 m. S of Ips.

KEMMU, a town of Western Africa, the capital of the kingdom of Kaarta, situated in an open plain 130 m. W of Elimane. Park was here hospitably received.

KEMNATH, a small but well-built town of Bavaria, in the upper palatinate, on the l. bank of the Haidnab, 15 m. ESE of Baireuth. Pop. 1,500. In the neighbourhood are manufactures of glass and hardware.

KEMNAY, a parish of Aberdeenshire, 3 m. W of Kintore. Pop. in 1831, 616; in 1851, 680.

KEMNITZ (Alt.), a large village of Prussian Silesia, 6 m. W of Hirschberg, with 1,300 inhabitants. Neu K., an adjoining v., has a pop. of 500.

KEMPEN, a small town of Prussian Westphalia, 17 m. NW of Dusseldorf, and 15 m. NW of Ruremonde. Pop. 3,970, who carry on a considerable linen manufacture. It has a castle, and 2 Catholic churches. It is remarkable as the birth-place of Thomas Hamerken or Malleolus, better known as Thomas à Kempis.

KEMPEN, or KEMPNO, a town of Prussian Poland, 32 m. S of Kalisch. Pop. 6,200, of whom one-half are Jews.

KEMPER, a county in the E part of Mississippi, U.S. Area 750 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 12,517.

KEMPLEY, a parish of Gloucestershire, 5 m. NW of Newent. Area 1,564 acres. Pop. in 1851, 305.

KEMPSEY, or KEMSEY, a parish of Worcestershire, 4 m. S of Worcester. Area 3,105 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,314; in 1851, 1,375.

KEMPSFORD, a parish of Gloucestershire, 2 m. S of Fairford. Area 4,790 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,003.

KEMPSING, a parish of Kent, 4 m. NE of Seven Oaks. Area 1,867 acres. Pop. in 1851, 376.

KEMPSTON, a parish of Bedfordshire, 3 m. SW of Bedford. Area 5,160 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,571; in 1851, 1,962.—Also a p. of Norfolk, 1½ m. S of Litcham. Area 814 acres. Pop. in 1851, 58.

KEMPSVILLE, a township of Princess Anne co., Virginia, on the E branch of Elizabeth river, 116 m. SE by E of Richmond. Pop. 250.

KEMPTEN, the ancient *Campodunum*, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Suabia, on the l. bank of the Iller, 61 m. WSW of Munich. Pop. 7,788. It consists of two parts, the old town and the Stifts-stadt; and contains a public theatre, an aqueduct, a fine collegiate church, a gymnasium, and a public library; and has manufactures of cotton and linen, and some trade by the Iller, which here becomes navigable.

KEMSCKE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. of Ternond. Pop. of dep. 1,532; of v. 390.

KEN, a considerable river of Galloway, which takes its rise in the mountains of Kirkeudbrightshire, between Blacklarrg and Longrigg hills, whence it flows S and SW, receiving many tributary streams on either hand, and at length expands into Lake Ken, a sheet of water 5 m. in length, and from a ½ m. to ¾ m. in breadth. Running from this lake, it is joined by and merges its name in the Dee.—Also a river of Westmoreland and Lancashire, which rises NE of Ambleside, passes Kendal, and falls into Morecombe bay.—Also a river of Devonshire, which falls into the Ex below Exeter.

KEN. See CANE.

KENA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 15 m. ESE of Vilna.

KENAGH, a small village in the p. of Kilcomock, in co. Longford, agreeably situated on a rivulet of the same name, 4 m. SE by S of Killashee. Pop. 244.

KENAIKOKI. See CHELIGOFF.

KENAPUSSAN, a small island in the Eastern seas, in the Sulu archipelago, in N lat. 5° 12'.

KENARDINGTON, a parish in Kent, 6 m. E by S of Tenterden. Area 2,160 acres. Pop. 214.

KENARY, or KANARY, a small island of Hindostan, situated about 15 m. S of Bombay, and 2½ m. from the mainland, in N lat. 18° 42' 12". It was formerly covered with wood, and considered of so little value as not to be occupied; but in 1678 the Mahratta chief Sevaji took possession of it, and having placed a garrison in it, and erected batteries, greatly annoyed the trade of Bombay.

KENBAAN, a headland on the coast of co. Antrim, 2½ m. NW by W of Ballycastle. The snowy whiteness of its chalky cliffs renders it a conspicuous object from a distance.

KENCHESTER, a parish of Herefordshire, 6 m. WNW of Hereford. Area 533 acres. Pop. 99.

KENCHRES, or KENKHRIES, the ancient *Cenchrea*, a small seaport of the Morea, in Argolis, on the gulf of Ægina, 7 m. W by S of Corinth. The quay, as well as a tower in the neighbourhood, are formed of ancient blocks of granite.

KENCHURCH, a parish in Herefordshire, 10 m. SW of Hereford. Area 3,286 acres. Pop. 261.

KENCOTT, a parish in Oxfordshire, 5 m. SSE of Burford. Area 770 acres. Pop. in 1851, 206.

KENDAL, or KIRKBY-IN-KENDAL, a parish and parliamentary borough in Kendal ward, Westmoreland, in the valley of the Kent, and intersected by that river, with which the Lancaster and Kendal canal communicates, and connected by a short branch with the Preston and Carlisle railway, by which it is 50 m. from Carlisle, and 40 m. from Preston. The p. comprises the chapries of Crook, Grayrigg, Helsington, Hugill, Kentmere, Long Sleddale, Nantland, New Hutton, Over Staveley, part of Old Hutton-with-Holmscales, Selside-with-Whitwell, Underbarrow-with-Bradley-field, and Winster, with the townships of Dilliker in Lonsdale ward, Docker, a portion of Fawcet-forest, Kendal, Kirkland, Lambriigg, Nether-Graveship, Nether-Staveley, Over-Staveley, Patton, Scaithwaite-ridge-Hay-with-Hutton-i-th'-Hay, Skelsmergh, Strickland-Kettle, Strickland-Roger, and Whinfell. Area 68,360 acres. Pop. in 1801, 12,458; in 1831, 17,427; in 1851, 18,333, of whom 10,377 were in the borough.—The town is situated along the W bank of the Kent, over which there are here three bridges. It consists in a great measure of one long street on the line of the Carlisle road, and a lateral street leading down to the river on the Appleby road. It is in general well-built, clean, and agreeable, most of the houses being neatly whitened, and the roofs covered with blue slates. About the centre of the town many of the streets are narrow; but those which run thence in various directions to the extremities, are more spacious. The principal public buildings and institutions are the churches and chapels, the town-hall, the county house-of-correction, the house-of-industry, a theatre, assembly-rooms, a number of trades' halls, the markets and shambles, a mechanics' institute, and the schools. On the top of a hill, W of the town, are the ruins of an ancient castle; the hill is finely verdant, and the ruins form a picturesque and conspicuous object from most parts of the vale. The hills which surround K. form part of the ridge sometimes called the English Apennines. Looking up the valley, beyond the town, are the high mountains among which the Kent takes its rise. The most remarkable of these is Hill-Bell,—a mountain with a conical and verdant summit, which forms a beautiful and commanding object from the lake of Windermere. Dr. Garnett suggests that the extraordinary quantity of rain which falls at K. may pro-

bably be owing, in a considerable degree, to the high hills in this vicinity: the annual mean or average quantity deduced from the observations of 5 years, is no less than 61,2235 inches. The vicinity of K. abounds with limestone. The income of the borough in 1839 was £1,404; in 1847, £815. K. was enfranchised by the Reform act, and now returns one member to parliament. It is the only parl. borough in the co.; Appleby, though formerly returning 2 members, having been disfranchised by the Reform act. The number of electors registered for 1837 was 348; for 1848, 368. K. is a polling-place at the county elections. It is the seat of an ancient woollen manufacture, to which it was long indebted for prosperity. This manufacture was founded in the 14th cent., when Flemish weavers were invited to settle here. The woollens made here were principally coarse 'green druggets,' and went by the name of 'Kendal cottons,' and 'Kendal greens,' at a much earlier period than the real cotton manufacture was known in England. Of late years the manufacture of coarse woollens has given place to a finer kind of goods, consisting principally of fancy waistcoatings. A number of hands are also employed in combing and spinning wool; and many valuable improvements have been made in machinery applicable to the various processes of the manufactures in this flourishing town. Leather is extensively prepared in K.; and there are here establishments for the cutting and polishing of marble, of which several kinds are found in Kendal-fell. Gunpowder is manufactured in the vicinity; and on the river Kent are corn and paper-mills, dye-works, &c. As the country-people for many miles round attend the market at K., it combines the character of an opulent manufacturing place, with that of the centre of an agricultural district.

KENDAL, a county in the NE part of the state of Illinois, U. S. Area 324 sq. m. It is watered by FOX river. The cap. is Yorkwila. Pop. in 1850, 7,730.—Also a township in Orleans co., in the state of New York, 249 m. W by N of Albany. Pop. 1,692.—Also a village in Logan co., in Ohio, 79 m. NW by W of Columbus.—It is likewise the name of a v. in Van Buren co., in Michigan; in Beaver co., in Pennsylvania; in Marshall co., Virginia; in Allen co., Iowa; and in Clay co., Missouri.

KENDER, a village of Kurdistan, 28 m. SW of Betlis.

KENDERCHURCH, a parish of Herefordshire, 10 m. SSW of Hereford. Area 783 acres. Pop. in 1831, 75; in 1851, 91.

KENDSADAM, a town of Turkistan, on the Sirhan, or Jaxartes, 80 m. NW of Tashkund.

KENE, or INISKIN, a parish in co. Louth, 3 m. NNW of Dundalk. Area 750 acres. Pop. 301.

KENEBECASIS, a navigable arm of the St. John river, in New Brunswick, 18 m. long, with a medium breadth of 2 m. It branches off from the main stream 2 m. above the falls.

KENEH, or GHENNEH, a considerable town of Upper Egypt, on the r. 'bank of the Nile, 34 m. NNE of Thebes, on the site of the ancient *Canopolis*, and opposite the ruins of *Tentyris*. There are here a government cotton factory, and a government school. It is also noted for its manufacture of a porous kind of water-bottle and pipe-bowls. Indian articles may be met with occasionally in its bazaars, and a great variety of beautiful shells from the Red sea and the shores of Arabia. Most of the goods destined for India are brought up the Nile in boats to K., where they are landed and carried over land to Cosseir, a distance of 120 m., which is generally traversed in 4 days, whence they are embarked on the Red sea. As this branch of trade, however, has vastly declined

since the discovery of the passage by the Cape of Good Hope, K. does not rival the importance of its predecessors, *Coptos* and *Kous*, where the same commerce was conducted at different eras. It is now chiefly supported by the great caravan from Western and Central Africa, which passes annually through it, bringing numerous pilgrims destined for Mecca and Medina. Those cities, as well as their port of Jidda, being situated in a very barren country, pilgrims are obliged to supply themselves at K. with provisions and other necessaries. Many travellers to and from India prefer this route to that of Suez, as it affords them an opportunity of seeing something of the Nile and of visiting Thebes. The steamers running between Suez and India touch at Cosseir regularly out and home for the purpose of landing or embarking such as may prefer this route. The distance from K. to Cairo may be accomplished by the river, on the average, in about 12 days.

KENEF, a village of Khorassan, in Persia, 45 m. N of Herat.

KENGALL, a mountain of New South Wales, to the S of the Murrumbidgee, in S lat. 35° 7', and E long. 147° 17'.

KENGIS, a hamlet of Sweden, in N. Bothnia, at the confluence of the Muonio with the Tornea, to the E of the church of Paiala, and 120 m. NNE of Lulea. It has a large saw-mill.

KENGUN. See CONGUN.

KENIA. See KÆNIA.

KENIK, or KINIK, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, sanjak of Sarukhan, near the l. bank of the Grimakli-kaiki, 12 m. ESE of Bergamo, and 50 m. NNE of Smyrna. It is noted for the quantity of cotton grown in the environs.

KENILWORTH, a parish and market-town in the co. of Warwick, 5 m. N of Warwick, and 95 m. NW of London, on the Coventry and Leamington branch of the London and North-western railway. Area 6,460 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,968; in 1831, 3,097; in 1851, 3,532. The town principally consists of an irregularly built street, extending nearly a mile along the turnpike road. The church is an ancient building, with a square embattled tower and a spire. The principal manufacture carried on here is that of horn combs; there are also chemical works for the preparation of volatile salts and hartshorn. The magnificent ruins of an ancient baronial castle, founded by Geoffrey de Clinton in the reign of Henry I., attract special interest. At the commencement of the civil wars this edifice was in all its glory; but Cromwell bestowed the property upon some of his officers, who demolished the castle, and sold such of its materials as could be removed. On the restoration of Charles II., the estate and ruins of the castle were granted to Lawrence, Viscount Hyde, second son of the lord-high-chancellor; and by the marriage of a female heiress descended from him, passed in 1752 into the possession of Thomas Villiers, Baron Hyde, son of the earl of Jersey, who was advanced in 1776 to the dignity of earl of Clarendon; by whose family it is still possessed. Vast portions of the ancient pile are still standing; but they are now in a ruinous condition, and covered and overhung with ivy and other clinging shrubs. The walls of the great hall are still standing,—a magnificent apartment 86 ft. in length, by 45 ft. in width, with a series of lofty windows on each side, and spacious fire-places at both ends. Another remarkable part of the ruin is a tall dark-coloured tower, called Caesar's tower, near the centre, supposed to have been built by Geoffrey de Clinton, and to be the only portion of his castle now existing. The walls, composing the other parts of this majestic ruin, are those of the buildings

erected by the duke of Lancaster and the earl of Leicester.

KENIMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Lessines. Pop. 650.

KENINGHAM, a hamlet in the p. of Mulbarton, Norfolk, 7 m. SSW of Norwich.

KENELN, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanjak of Philippopolis, W of Tatar-Bazardjik.

KENLEY, a parish in the county of Salop, 4 m. W by N of Much-Wenlock. Area 1,897 acres. Pop. in 1831, 281; in 1851, 251.

KENLOWIE, a small river in Fifeshire, which forms the line of division between the parishes of Kingsbarns and St. Andrews, and after a course of 6 m. falls into St. Andrew's bay.

KENMARE, a parish containing a town of the same name, in co. Kerry. Area 22,490 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,963; in 1851, 7,495. The surface includes the lower part of the vale of the Roughy, the N screen of the estuary part of K. bay, and the S screen of part of the bay itself. About 3 or 4 m. E of K. are the copper and lead mines of the K. Mining association, the former at Ardtully, the latter at Shonagarry.—The town of K. stands on the N side of the estuary of the Roughy or head of Kenmare bay, on the coast-road from Cork to Cahirciveen, 16 m. W by S of Ballyvourney. It is a neat and an improving place. A suspension-bridge carries the road across the K. estuary, at a contraction of it near the town, bearing the name of the Sound. This work is 410 ft. in length. A baronet of the name of Browne was created Baron Castlerosse and Viscount K., in 1689, by James II. The peerage thus created was never legally acknowledged; yet Valentine, the fifth Viscount according to the unrecognised patent, was made Baron Castlerosse and Viscount K. in 1798, and advanced to the dignity of Earl of K. in 1800. Pop. of the town in 1831, 1,072; in 1851, 1,501.

KENMARE, a large and far-penetrating bay, belonging partly to co. Cork, but chiefly to Kerry. It is popularly and generally called Kenmare river. Its entrance, extending S from Lamb's head to Cod's head, has a stretch of 5½ m. The bay, measured inward from this entrance, penetrates the land 16 m. ENE, and is then continued 2½ m. farther by the small estuary of the Roughy. It, on the whole, diminishes gradually from its entrance width of 5½ m. to an ultimate width of less than 1 m.; but makes several expansions and contractions, and from Castlecove on the N to the head of Quolagh-bay on the S, has an extreme breadth of 8 m. The bay, in a general view, is clean and safe for navigation, and presents hardly any of the difficulties which often encumber sea-loughs of equal or even less extent. Its chief creeks are Rossmore-bay and Blackwater-creek, on the N, and respectively 7 and 4 m. from Kenmare; Quolagh or Cuolac bay, immediately within Cod's head on the S; and Ardgroom and Kilmichaelogue harbours, near the middle of the S side. Good-sized hookers can go with the tide, from the bay up the Roughy estuary, as far as to Roughy bridge. The entire screens of the bay are rough and lofty mountains; those along the S climbing up in tiers and masses of rock to the summit-lines of Sleave-miskish and Caha, and those in the N soaring aloft to the alpine summit-line of the great Dunkerrin range. The S shore, to the extent of 9 m. inward from Cod's head, belongs to co. Cork; and all the remaining shore belongs to co. Kerry. A deposit of metalliferous limestone, several miles in length, lies along one side of the bay. Several of the islands and islets toward the head of the bay are of fine limestone formation, and yield beautiful specimens of variegated marble, white and red in their ground colours, and clouded or spotted with yellow, green, and purple.

KENMORE, a parish in the district of Breadalbane, in Perthshire, of which the main body may be regarded as forming the framework of the beautiful mirror of Loch-Tay. The length of the whole p., exclusive of intervening territories, is about 20 m.; its greatest length, measured across these territories so as to include them, is 30 m.; its greatest breadth is 7 m.; and its superficial area, 62 sq. m. The main body of the parish takes its tone and configuration from the river which intersects it, and which here expands into the beautiful stripe of waters

forming Loch-Tay. Tay river, emerging from Loch-Tay, a few yards above the pleasant little village of K., has a course of 2 m. within the p.; and at the point of leaving it, is joined by the Lyon, after the latter having run 1½ m. along the NE boundary. At the lower extremity of the lake, from the narrow efflux of Tay river, the surface gradually expands into a beautiful plain, about a mile wide, occupied by the princely mansion and domains of Taymouth-castle. A wide aggregate expanse of the surface, comprehending 4,500 or 5,000 acres, is covered with wood, chiefly Scotch fir, but composed also of oak, larch, lime, beech, sycamore, and other species. Upwards of 12,000 sheep, chiefly the black-faced sort, and about 3,000 black cattle, principally the West Highland kind, are maintained on its pastures. Limestone abounds, and is wrought in various quarries. Several building-stones of remarkable beauty are quarried. A stone which combines the characteristics of chlorite and of talc slate, and which assumes a smooth surface from the arts of the mason, has been used in the construction of the modern or principal part of Taymouth castle.—There are 3 villages within the p.: Sronfernán, Acharn, and Kenmore.—Sronfernán stands on the N bank of Loch-Tay, 2½ m. above the efflux of the river Tay; and has a pop. of about 150. Acharn, a neat quiet-looking, tree-shadowed village, stands on the S bank of Loch-Tay, 1½ m. above the efflux of the river; and has a pop. of about 90. It is celebrated for its falls, formed by a small burn in its course through the overhanging woods above the village. Kenmore occupies a charming site on a peninsula projecting into the NE extremity of Loch-Tay, on the S side of the river, at the point of its efflux, 16 m. ENE of Killin, and 23 m. WNW of Dunkeld. The village, with its neat white cottages, its commodious inn, its handsome bridge across the new-born Tay, and its close proximity to the finest scenery of Loch-Tay, is well-known to tourists as one of the most beautiful in Scotland. Pop. of the p. in 1801, 3,346; in 1831, 3,126; in 1851, 2,257.

KENN, a parish in Devonshire, 5 m. S of Exeter. Area 5,412 acres. Pop. in 1831, 982; in 1851, 1,098.—Also a parish in the co. of Somerset, 10 m. N of Axbridge, intersected by the Bristol and Exeter railway. Area 1,018 acres. Pop. in 1831, 274; in 1851, 322.

KENN, KHESS, or GIS, an island of the Persian gulf, near the coast of Laristan, in Persia, 80 m. W of the island of Kisme, and 15 m. SE of the port of Siraf, in N lat. 26° 30', E long. 54°. It is of small extent; rises but little above water-level; and is surrounded by reefs of coral and of shelly rock. The subsoil is calcareous; but it possesses considerable fertility, producing cotton, dates, tobacco, a species of asparagus, and several other kinds of pot-herbs. Water is abundant at a small depth from the surface. Its inhabitants are Arabs, and number about 300. They find their chief subsistence in fishing, and in the produce of their flocks. It has a village and a harbour. This island formerly possessed a flourishing trade, and is still much frequented by vessels for supplies; but was abandoned by the East India company on account of its insalubrity.

KENN, a reef in the South Pacific, to the NE of New Holland, in S lat. 21° 9', E long. 155° 49'. It consists of rocks and sand-banks extending over a space in a NW direction of about 9 m., with a breadth of about 8 m. It was discovered in 1824 by Captain Kenn.

KENN, or KHANN (CAPE), a headland of Persia, in Farsistan, on the Persian gulf, in N lat. 27° 58', 9 m. S of the embouchure of the Sita-Rhegian. About 70 m. W of this cape is a small inhabited island of

the same name, called also Keyn or Araby. It is much frequented by pirates.

KENNAIL, a lake 2 m. E by N of Granard, partly in the co. of Westmeath, and partly in that of Longford. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and 1 m. in extreme breadth, and has a surface elevation of 212 ft. above sea-level.

KENNARTH, a parish of Carmarthenshire, 12 m. NNW of Carmarthen. Pop. in 1831, 1,935; in 1851, 1,980.

KENNARTON, TALFORD AND BADLAND, a township in the p. of Old Radnor, Radnorshire, 3 m. NE of New Radnor. Pop. in 1831, 246; in 1851, 220.

KENNEBEC, a river of the state of Maine, U. S., which has its principal source in the SW part of Moosehead lake, near the centre of the co. of Somerset; runs S; traverses the county of the same name; flows thence into Lincoln co.; and after a course of about 200 m. flows by a large estuary into the Atlantic. Its principal affluents are Dead river, by which it is joined 20 m. below its egress from Moosehead, and which may perhaps more properly be deemed its head-stream, and the Androscoggin. It is navigable for large ships to Bath, a distance of 12 m.; for vessels of 150 tons as far as Hallowell, nearly the head of tide-water. It has several important falls, and is crossed by bridges at Augusta, Canaan, and Norridgewock. During 4 months of the year it is generally closed in the greater part of its course with ice. The country through which it flows is fertile, and it is the medium of an extensive trade. The most important towns on its banks are Bath, Hallowell, Augusta, Waterville, and Norridgewock.—Also a county situated in the centre of the same state, comprising an area of 1,050 sq. m., intersected by the river of the same name, and containing many small lakes and ponds. It has an undulating surface, and possesses great fertility. Pop. in 1840, 55,823; in 1850, 62,524. Its cap. is Augusta.

KENNEBEC, a township of Upper Canada, in the Midland district. Stretching across its interior are two lakes which form the chief sources of Salmon river.

KENNEBUNK, a township and port of entry in York co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 75 m. SSW of Augusta, on the SW side of the embouchure of a river of the same name. Pop. in 1840, 2,323.

KENNEBUNKPORT, a township of York co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 78 m. SSW of Augusta, on the NE side of Kennebunk river, opposite the town of that name. Pop. in 1840, 2,768.

KENNEDY (MOUNT), a ridge in Australia, in S lat. $26^{\circ} 2'$, E long. $148^{\circ} 10'$, 10 m. from the l. bank of the Maranoa.

KENNEDY'S ISLAND. See MATTOOETEE.

KENNEDYSVILLE, a village of Bath township, Steuben co., in the state of New York, U. S., 223 m. SW of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 200.

KENNERI. See SALSETTE.

KENNERLEY, or **KENWARDLEIGH**, a parish in Devonshire, 5 m. N by W of Crediton. Area 732 acres. Pop. in 1831, 110; in 1851, 115.

KENNET, a parish of Cambridgeshire, 5 m. ENE of Newmarket. Area 1,425 acres. Pop. in 1831, 195; in 1851, 208.—Also a river in Berkshire, which has its source near East Kennet, flows chiefly E, and joins the Thames at Reading.

KENNET, a township of Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 28 m. SW of Pennsylvania. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Red Clay creek. Its soil consists of calcareous loam, and is well cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 1,220.

KENNET (EAST), a parish of Wiltshire, 5 m. WSW of Marlborough, near the source of the Kennet. Area 808 acres. Pop. in 1831, 103; in 1851, 80.

KENNET-PANS, a village of Clackmannshire, 2 m. S of Clackmannan, on the Firth of Forth.

KENNET-SQUARE, a village of Kennet township, Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 74 m. ESE of Harrisburg, consisting in 1840 of about 20 dwellings.

KENNETHMONT, or KINNETHMONT, a parish in Aberdeenshire, 6 m. in length from E to W, and 3 m. in breadth. Pop. in 1831, 1,131; in 1851, 1,107.

KENNINHALL, a parish of Norfolk, 3 m. E by S of East Harling. Area 3,660 acres. Pop. 1,648.

KENNINGTON, a chapelry and township partly in the p. of Radley, and partly in the p. of Sunningwell, Berkshire, $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. NNE of Abingdon, on the Isis.—Also a parish of Kent, 2 m. NNE of Ashford, on the Stour. Area 1,380 acres. Pop. in 1831, 461; in 1851, 626.—Also an extensive precinct of London, in the parish of Lambeth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of St. Paul's, on the Brighton road. Great part of the district is now laid out in streets connecting it with Southwark. Kennington common, to the W of the Zoological gardens, is an enclosed tract of ground annexed to the duchy of Cornwall.

KENNOWAY, a parish in Fifeshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length from E to W, and rather more than 2 m. in breadth from N to S; comprising an area of 3,750 imperial acres, of which 3,470 are arable. Pop. in 1831, 1,721; in 1851, 2,257.

KENNYTHORPE, a township in the p. of Langton, E. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. S of New Malton. Area 532 acres. Pop. in 1831, 75; in 1851, 72.

KENOL, a parcel in the p. of Llanfihangel-Cwmdu, Brecknockshire. Pop. in 1831, 235; in 1851, 283.

KENOUS, or **BARABRAS**, a territory of Nubia, extending northwards along both banks of the Nile, from the Wady Nuba to the frontier of Egypt. It is inhabited by an independent nomadic people of the same name, who are said to have migrated hither from Nedjid, but who speak the vernacular language of their present location.

KENSINGTON, or **ST. MARY ABBOTS**, a parish and village in the Kensington division of Middlesex, $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. W by S of St. Paul's. The parish includes the hamlets of Brompton, Earl's Court, Kensington-Gore, and Gravel-pits, with part of Little Chelsea; but the royal palace of Kensington is within the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster. Area 1,942 acres. Pop. in 1801, 8,556; in 1831, 20,902; in 1851, 44,053. The village of K. is large and populous. It is situated on the great western road, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Hyde Park corner. By means of the intervening hamlet of Knightsbridge, it is connected by an almost uninterrupted range of buildings with the metropolis.—K. Palace is the chief seat in this vicinity, though not properly within the limits of the parish. It was originally the mansion of Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards lord-high-chancellor and earl of Nottingham, but was purchased from his son by William III. It was subsequently the favourite residence of Queen Anne, George I., and George II.; but it was afterwards entirely deserted by the reigning monarchs. It is a spacious, irregular building comprising three quadrangles built of red brick, and ornamented with columns, quoins, and cornices of stone. The state apartments consist of a suite of 12 rooms, in which are a considerable number of paintings by eminent masters. The gardens adjoining to Hyde Park are about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circumf., and contain many magnificent trees. To the W of the palace, on the Brentford road, is Holland-house, a large brick building, affording a good specimen of the Elizabethan style of architecture.—The Hippodrome, or new race-course, consists of a large tract of ground adjoining Notting-hill. In the centre of the ground is a hill appropriated to pedestrians, on which about

30,000 persons may stand. — The Kensal Green cemetery, belonging to the General or National cemetery company, incorporated in 1832, occupies an area of nearly 50 acres at Kensal-green. It is laid out after the manner of the *Père la Chaise* near Paris, in walks and shrubberies. Adjoining the N boundary wall is a long colonnade, beneath which are the entrances to catacombs capable of containing 5,000 coffins. To the right of this cemetery the London and Birmingham railway is conveyed by a short tunnel under the turnpike road from London to Harrow.—The K. observatory was established, some years since, at the expense of Sir James South, who erected in it a magnificent telescope possessed of magnifying powers of extraordinary intensity. Under favourable circumstances, it will bear a magnifying power of more than one thousand, and even in bad nights one of above seven hundred.

KENSINGTON, a township of Rockingham co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 41 m. SE of Concord. Pop. in 1840, 665.—Also a township of Philadelphia co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 100 m. E by S of Harrisburg. It constitutes a suburb of Philadelphia, on the Delaware, but has a separate government. Pop. 22,314. [See PHILADELPHIA.] —Also a village of Oakland co., in the state of Michigan, 35 m. NW of Detroit, consisting in 1840 of about 30 dwellings.

KENSWICK, chapelry in the p. of Knightwick, Worcestershire, 4½ m. NW by W of Worcester. Pop. in 1831, 15; in 1851, 20.

KENSWORTH, a parish in Herefordshire, 2½ m. SSE of Dunstable. Area 2,280 acres. Pop. in 1831, 732; in 1851, 1,033.

KENT, a maritime county in the SE of England, including the angle next to France, from which its nearest point is about 24 m. distant. Its form is nearly quadrilateral. It is bounded on the N, except a small tract on the Essex side, by the river Thames and the German ocean; on the E, and partly on the S, it opens to the German ocean, and the British channel, in the straits of Dover; on the S and SW it is skirted by Sussex; and on the W by Surrey. On the W side its bounding limits are chiefly artificial; on the SW and S they are principally formed by smaller branches of the rivers Medway and Rother. The extreme length of the co., reckoning from Deptford to the point of the North Foreland, is about 63 m.; and its greatest breadth, from the North Foreland to Dungeness-point, about 40 m. Its circumference is 170 m., and square area, according to parliamentary returns, 972,248 acres. Boys, in his 'View of the Agriculture of Kent,' estimates it at only 832,000 acres; others carry it as high as 1,200,000 acres.

Coast-line, islands, harbours, &c. The NW limits of this co. are bounded by the river Thames, which, though not properly belonging, for any part of its course, to Kent, is nevertheless of great importance in its influence on the trade and commerce of the co. From Deptford this "first of rivers" passes Greenwich, opposite the reach called the Isle of Dogs, hence it flows in a bold sweep to Woolwich, and thence towards Erith. Between Erith and Long reach, the united waters of the Cray and the Darent, which drain the W district of the co., empty themselves into the Thames, which thence rolls onward in a stream about 1 m. in breadth, between Tilbury in Essex, and Gravesend in Kent. Thence rapidly increasing in width as it proceeds, the coast-line of this co. leads it NE through a channel called the Hope, till, opening due E, it passes the isle of Graine, and flows into the German ocean at the Nore, where it mingleth its stream with the waters of the Medway. Here the coast-line of this county becomes broken more or less completely into islands, the principal of which, besides the isle of Graine, is Sheppey isle, including or adjoining Harty isle, and the isle of Elmley. The coast-line from the isle of Sheppey to Foreness-point, at the E extremity of the isle of Thanet, runs in nearly a straight line ENE. The isle of Thanet was, in the time of the Romans, separated from the rest of Kent by a navigable channel through which the Roman fleets sailed on their way to and from London. It has since become marsh-land, with small streams running through it. The Good-

win sands lie opposite this part of the Kentish coast. They are about 10 miles in length, and are in some parts 3, and in others 7 m. distant from the shore. That they are a remnant of land, may be presumed from the fact that, when the erection of a lighthouse on this shoal was in contemplation in 1817, it was found by borings that the bank consisted of 15 ft. of sand, resting on blue clay. From the North Foreland, the coast-line runs S by Ramsgate, and forms Peg-well bay, into which the river Stour empties its waters; it then rounds outwards again by Deal, off which is the celebrated roadstead called the Downs, to the South Foreland, whence it retreats towards Dover, Folkestone, Hythe, and New Romney, and again projects S to Dungeness, whence it runs WNW to the mouth of the Rother, which bounds the co. with Sussex on the S coast. Along this whole line of coast there are other records of wasting action. "It will hardly be disputed," says Mr. Lyell, "that the ocean might have effected a breach through the land which, in all probability, once united our country to the continent, in the same manner as it now gradually forces a passage through rocks of the same mineral composition, and often many hundred feet high, upon our coast. The greatest depth of the straits between Dover and Calais, is 29 fath., which only exceeds by one fath. the greatest depth of the Mississippi at New Orleans. If the moving column of water in the great American river, which does not flow rapidly, can obtain an open passage to that depth in its alluvial accumulations, still more might a channel of the same magnitude be excavated by the resistless force of the tides and currents of the 'ocean stream.'"

General aspect.] From the inequality of the surface, the diversity of the scenery, and the variety of the verdure, the general aspect of K. is very beautiful. "The whole county," says Hasted, "excepting the marshes and the weald, is a general cluster of small hills; two chains of which higher than the rest run through the middle of K. from W to E, in general at about 8 m. distance from each other, and extending from Surrey to the sea. These are called the Upper and Lower hills, and are mostly covered with coppice and woodlands. The Weald of Kent is a considerable tract stretching along the S side of the co., from Romney-marsh to Surrey. When viewed from the adjoining hills it exhibits a delightful landscape, highly cultivated, and animated by farm-houses, seats, and villages promiscuously scattered among towering oaks and other trees. Romney-marsh, an extensive level tract of rich land on the S coast, comprehends about 33,925 acres; but when described, as it frequently is, in connection with Welland marsh, adjoining it on the SW, and Denge marsh, which connects with the latter on the SE, it includes about 43,326 acres; of these 16,489 are contained in Welland marsh, and 2,912 in Denge marsh. The whole level, however, is yet more extensive; for Guilford marsh, which adjoins Welland marsh on the W, comprises 3,265 acres: most of this latter tract is in Sussex. In the summer-season the entire surface of this level is clothed with luxuriant verdure, and covered with flocks of sheep and droves of cattle.

Rivers.] The principal rivers intersecting this co. are the Medway, the Stout, and the Darent. The Medway and its numerous tributary streams are calculated to overspread a surface of nearly 30 sq. m. in the very midst of K. The tide flows in it nearly as high as Maidstone; at Rochester bridge it is strong and rapid; and below that, all the way to Sheerness, the bed of the river is so deep, and the reaches so convenient, that the largest line-of-battle-ships are moored here when out of commission. See MEDWAY. The Greater Stour rises in this co. in two streams, about 10 m. each in length, which unite near Ashford. Its whole length is about 40 m.; and it is navigable as far as Canterbury. See STOUR.—The Darent rises on the Sussex border near Westerham, whence flowing NE, and then NW, it becomes navigable at Dartford for small craft, and under the appellation of Dartford creek flows onward to the Thames, which it enters near Longreach, having first had its current enlarged by the waters of the Cray.—Amongst the minor streams intersecting this co. are the Cray, the Ravensbourne, and the Leebourne. The Rother more properly belongs to Sussex than to K.—There are numerous

mineral springs in this co., most of which are chalybeate. Of these Tonbridge Wells are the most celebrated. At Sydenham, near Dulwich, are saline springs resembling those of Epsom.

Canals.] The artificial navigation of this co., exclusive of improvements in the natural channels of its rivers, is limited. The Grand military canal, formed during the revolutionary war with France, to aid in the defence of the coast, as well as to facilitate the transit of goods and merchandise, runs from Shorne cliff, along the coast to Hythe, and thence round the interior margin of Romney marsh to the Rother, at Cliffe end, on the Sussex border of the co., a distance of about 23 m. A short canal runs from the Stour at Sandwich, WSW to the British channel; and a cut runs across the neck of the isthmus formed by the winding of the Stour near Sandwich. The Croydon canal, which skirted this co. on its W border, has had its bed converted into a railway line by the Croydon railway company. The Thames and Medway, or Gravesend and Rochester canal, shortens the navigation of the Thames for small craft by nearly 23 m. It begins at Gravesend reach, almost opposite to Tilbury fort, and terminates in the Medway, near Rochester bridge, by a tunnel 2 m. 1 furl. in length, cut through the chalk hills. 'The Dartford and Crayford Ship canal,' to connect Dartford and Crayford with the Thames, and to be capable of admitting steam and other vessels of 400 tons burden at all times of tide, is a recent projection.

Roads.] The principal road between London and the continent runs through this co. It enters at New Cross, 3½ m. from London, and runs ESE through Deptford, Greenwich, Dartford, and Gravesend, by Chatham and Rochester, and through Sitting-bourn and Canterbury, to Dover, a distance of 71 m. The road from London to Hythe branches off from the Dover road at New Cross, runs SE through Eltham, Farningham, Wrotham, Maidstone, Lenham, Charing, and Ashford, to Hythe, a distance of 65 m. The road to Hastings runs through this co., branching off from the Hythe road beyond New Cross, and running S through Bromley, Seven Oaks, Tonbridge, and Lamberhurst, where it crosses part of Sussex, and finally quits this co. near Flimwell,—a distance of 45 m. The returns of turnpike trusts for 1836 show a total expenditure of £73,729 by 50 turnpike trusts in this co.; and the highway returns for 1839 an expenditure of £48,364 on 4,194 m. of road.

Railways.] The principal railway intersecting this co. is the South-eastern, or London and Dover,—a very important line, now constituting the chief thoroughfare between England and France. It enters this co. from Surrey, near Edenbridge, and running by Tonbridge to Ashford, bends by Marsham towards Hythe, to the N of which it runs, and by Folkestone, along the face of the cliffs and through a tunnel cut in the Shakespeare-cliff to Dover. The length of this railway, from its junction with the Brighton at Redhill, 20 m. by railway from London to Dover, is 664 m. It sends off branches from Tonbridge to Maidstone and from Ashford along the valley of the Stour, to Canterbury and the isle of Thanet, the main line terminating at Ramsgate, with a branch to Margate. The North Kent railway runs through the co. from London, by Woolwich and Gravesend, to Stroud, a distance of 31 m. A short railroad runs from the N side of Canterbury adjoining the Stour, to the Thames estuary at Whitstable bay, opposite the E point of the isle of Sheppey. Its length, 62 m., is formed into a series of inclined planes with stationary engines.

Geological structure.] Viewed with reference to its geological formation, K. consists of five parallel belts, extending nearly in the direction of its length, and occupied by different formations, succeeding each other in regular order from N to S. 1. The London and plastic clays occupy the district between the Thames estuary and the N. Downs, running from W to E as far as the marshy valley surrounding the isle of Thanet. 2. The chalk formation consists of the range of the N. Downs, which varies in breadth from 3 to 6 m. W of the valley of the Stour which divides them, to the whole breadth of the co. N of a line running from Wye to Folkestone, and E of the Stour. The southern slope of this range is steeper than the northern, and some of the hills are of considerable height, the higher varying from 400 ft., the height of the cliffs of Dover, to 642 ft., the height of Paddlesworth-hill, NW of Folkestone. 3. The blue clay or chalk marl, varying from 300 to 400 ft. in thickness, and the green sand formation, S of the N. Downs, constituting a belt of land varying in breadth from 2 to 7 m., and skirting the chalk range across the whole co. 4. The Weald clay. 'The valley of the Weald' is held by geologists to comprehend all 'the region intervening between the N. and S. Downs,' the latter of which run through Sussex to the sea at Beachy-head. In this comprehensive sense the third belt, already noticed, is included. The Weald clay is composed for the most part of clay without intermixture of calcareous matter, but sometimes includes thin beds of sand and shelly limestone. It forms a belt averaging 5 m. in breadth and 300 ft. in thickness, and extends throughout the co. from the border of Surrey to the edge of Romney marsh. 5. The Hastings or iron sand, within the limits of this co., forms another belt occupying the remainder of its S border, but running into Sussex, and indeed forming the central nucleus of the great Weald district. In its geological structure it thus appears that this co. is divided into three parallel ranges of hills formed by the S borders of the chalk and the green sand, and by the ridge of the Hastings sand formations; the Homesdale valley lying between the chalk and

the green sand eminences; and the Weald clay valley, between the latter and the Hastings ridge, the iron sand of which was extensively used in the manufacture of iron in this vicinity, till the use of coal in iron-works was established. Pyrites abound in the rocks of the isle of Sheppey. Besides abundance of ragstone, an inferior kind of grey turbinated marble is occasionally met with, and beds of limestone occur in the green sand formation, and are quarried near Maidstone.—The soil of the marshes is a clay mixed with sea-sand and small shells. The soils in the upland farms of E. Kent vary much. They consist principally of chalk, loam, and clay, intermixed with flint, gravel, and sand. The flat lands in the vicinity of Faversham, Sandwich, and Deal, consist of a rich sandy loam, in which sand prevails in different proportions, and a stiff wet clay. The hop-grounds which extend from Maidstone to Canterbury, and thence to Sandwich, consist for the most part of a rich loam, with a sub-soil of a deep brick earth. The isle of Sheppey consists, for the most part, of a deep, still, strong clay. The upland farms of W. Kent consist of a great variety of soils. The Weald of K. consists principally of clay of different degrees of tenacity and fertility. The South-eastern railway runs directly through this district. The soil of Romney marsh is a fine, soft, rich loam, and clay.

Agriculture.] In the isle of Thanet the principal produce is wheat, with pease or beans in place of fallow. Canary-seeds are likewise grown here in great quantities, as well as radish, spinach, and mustard, with cabbage and other esculent plants, for the London markets. The marsh lands are principally applied to the fattening of sheep and cattle: the sheep are chiefly of the Romney marsh breed; the cattle of the Welsh. Numerous pigs are also reared. The woodlands in the E part of Kent are principally dispersed between the great road from Rochester to Dover, and the Chalk-hills from Folkestone by Charing to Detling. These furnish the adjacent country with fire-wood, and the dock-yards with timber for ship-building; but the most material part of their produce is an immense quantity of hop-poles, which are generally cut from chestnut, ash, willow, or maple wood at 10 to 14 years' growth. When properly managed, the wood of these plantations will sell for from £50 to £60 per acre every 10 or 12 years. The rich flat lands about Faversham, Sandwich, and Deal, are almost entirely arable; the loams producing abundance of wheat, oats, barley, beans, and pease; the clays, wheat, beans, and canary-seed. In the vicinity of Sandwich are numerous orchards.—The hop-grounds of K. are very productive, and under a good system of management, though in general different from that followed in Herefordshire. They are here generally planted on mounds, and under spade-cultivation. Nearly one-fourth of the whole produce of the hop-duty is paid from the plantations in K. The average number of acres annually occupied as hop-grounds, is about 21,350; of weight of hops grown, 17,053,048 lbs. "Early in September commences the great business of hop-picking. The plant is, generally speaking, ready to be picked at the end of the third year of its growth. By the second week of September hop-picking is universal. It thus follows the corn-harvest: so that the labourers of K. have as it were the advantage of two harvests. Hop-picking is a work at which all can engage—old and young—men, women, and children. It is an important time for the poor of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey,—the comforts of the ensuing winter depending, in the case of most of them, upon the joint-earnings of the family during the brief time for which the work lasts. The hop, when ripe, is a precarious product, and must be picked with all possible expedition. Hence it is that all are pressed into the service,—children, 7 years old and upwards, being then of service in the hop-garden. Such of the schools as are open at the time are sure to be deserted until the hops are picked." Besides its hop-grounds, the vicinity of Maidstone is also celebrated for its apples, cherries, and filberts. The garden-grounds of Kent are chiefly situated in that part of the county nearest to London, as about Deptford, and on the road from Rochester to London.

In the isle of Sheppey excellent wheat, beans, &c., are alternately grown on the arable lands, which are in a high state of cultivation. Much clover is also grown here both for hay and seed. The Weald still contains some extensive and flourishing woodlands, producing oak of the best quality. The farms are all on a small scale throughout the Weald. Romney Marsh is a district almost entirely appropriated to the grazing and fattening of sheep and cattle. Every grazier here has two sorts of land, namely, breeding land and fattening land, and the breed of sheep is scientifically attended to and encouraged. The sheep are larger than those of the South Down or West country breeds, though not so large as those of Lincolnshire and the lower districts of Norfolk. Their wool is fine and long. The produce is estimated at 5 lb. per sheep, and the whole quantity annually produced at 4,000 to 5,000 packs. Landed property is in this co. divided into a large number of freeholds: these are said to be about 9,000 in number, exclusive of the estates of the ecclesiastical and corporate bodies. Copyhold estates are rare. The most remarkable circumstance connected with landed property in K. is the custom of what is termed 'Gavel-kind,' or the inheritance of land by all sons in equal proportions, and failing them by all daughters. The widow likewise inherits a certain share. All brothers may jointly inherit the estate of a deceased brother; and, where no nearer heirs intervene, all nephews share alike. All lands in the co. are regarded as subject to this, unless a special act of parliament can be adduced to prove the contrary.

Manufactures and commerce.] The manufactures conducted in this co. are various, though not particularly extensive. The weaving or clothing trade, which once gave employment to great numbers of its inhabitants, is now almost extinct. Calico-printing and bleaching are carried on at Crayford. There are extensive paper-mills at Boxley, Dartford, &c. Ship-building is actively followed at Chatham, Deptford, Woolwich, and other places on the coast. The well-known Tonbridge-ware is manufactured at Tonbridge. Salt is produced at Sandwich, and in the isles of Thanet and Graine. Gunpowder is made at Faversham and Dartford, and there are large copperas works at Deptford and Whitstable. Iron is manufactured at Crayford and Dartford. The commercial traffic with London and elsewhere, in agricultural produce, particularly corn and hops, is very extensive. Of the various kinds of fish caught on the coasts, much is sold in the London markets.

Population.] The pop. of the co., in 1700, was 153,800; in 1750, 190,000; in 1801, 307,624; in 1821, 426,016; in 1831, 479,155, consisting of 97,142 families; of whom 31,667 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 29,419 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft; and 36,056 otherwise occupied. In 1841, the pop. was 447,115; and in 1851, 484,972; being an increase of 86'03 per cent. in 50 years from 1801 to 1851; or an annual rate of increase of 1.25 per cent. The number of inhabitants to 100 statute acres was, in 1841, 55, or 27.9 per cent. above the average for all England and Wales.

Administrative divisions, &c.] For local purposes, this county has long been divided into the two districts of West K. and East K. West K. contains the subdivisions or lathes of Sutton-at-Hone and Aylesford, and the lower or southern part of the lathes of Scray: East K. contains the lathes of St. Augustine and Shepway, including Romney marsh liberty, and the upper part of the lathes of Scray. Within these lathes are comprehended all the smaller divisions or subdivisions, as hundreds, liberties, bailliwicks, &c. The hundreds are subdivided into 415

parishes, containing two cities—Canterbury and Rochester; the Cinque-ports of Dover, Hythe, New Romney, and Sandwich; the parliamentary boroughs of Chatham, Greenwich including Woolwich and Deptford, and Maidstone, and 26 market-towns.—The ecclesiastical jurisdiction has hitherto been divided between the archbishopric of Canterbury, comprehending the metropolitan see of all England, and the bishopric of Rochester. The dio. of Rochester is confined to the lathes of Sutton-at-Hone, and part of that of Aylesford, in West K.; the dio. of Canterbury comprises the remainder of the co. The number of savings' banks on 20th November, 1838, was 20; total number of depositors, 23,494; total amount deposited, £664,377. In Nov. 1849, these banks were 23 in number; the number of depositors 34,583; total amount deposited £887,263.—The poor-rate returns, for three years to Easter, 1750, show an average expenditure of £41,997 on the poor of this county; for 1803, an expenditure of £215,397; for 1832, of £364,361; for 1839, of £193,800; and for 1847, of £208,258. The rate of expenditure for relief of the poor in the last named year, per head of the estimated pop., was 7s.: the average for all England being 6s. 1½d.—The total annual value of assessed property in 1815 was £1,644,179; in 1842-3, £2,907,605.

Franchise, &c.] This county returns 4 members to parliament, 2 for the eastern division, who are polled for at Canterbury, Sittingbourne, Ashford, New Romney, and Ramsgate, the principal place of election being Canterbury; and 2 for the western division, who are polled for at Maidstone, Bromley, Blackheath, Gravesend, Tonbridge, and Cranbrook, the principal place of election being Maidstone. The number of electors registered for, and polled at the general election in 1837, was for the W division, 8,432; for the E, 6,635. In 1848, the electors registered for the E division were 7,251; for the W, 9,271. Besides the county-members, the cities of Canterbury and Rochester, the cinque-ports of Dover and Sandwich with Deal, Walmer, &c., and the borough of Greenwich with Deptford and Woolwich, return each 2 members; the cinque-port of Hythe with Sandgate, Folkestone, &c., and the town of Chatham, 1 each.—K. is included in the home-circuit, with the exception of the parishes of Charlton, Eltham, Greenwich, Lee, Lewisham, St. Nicholas, and St. Paul, at Deptford, Plumstead, and Woolwich, all in the vicinity of the metropolis, and in criminal affairs under the jurisdiction of the central criminal court. The assizes are held at Maidstone, where the county-jail and house-of-correction are situated.

History.] From its proximity to the continent, this part of the country was the first to obtain distinct historical notice. Caesar, Strabo, Diodesus Siculus, Ptolemy, and others, call it *Cantium*; the Saxons named it *Cant-guarlant*, or, 'the country of the people inhabiting Cantium.' *Cain* is a British word descriptive of a country abounding with clear, fair, or open downs, and this is the general characteristic of K. At the landing of Caesar the *Cantii* bravely resisted the invader; but afterwards became firmly attached to the Roman government. After the final departure of the Romans, Vortigern was elected king. He had recourse, for resistance against the Scots and Picts, to the aid of two German princes, Hengist and Horsa, who landed with 1,500 men at Ebbesfleet, in the isle of Thanet, about the year 449. By their assistance, the Picts and Scots were driven back into their own country; but Hengist, captivated by the fruitfulness and beauty of the land, succeeded in effecting a permanent settlement, and was at last invested by Vortigern with the entire government of K. Ethelbert, a descendant of Hengist, was one of the most celebrated kings in the Saxon heptarchy. His reign became memorable by the introduction of Christianity into K., under the auspices of his queen, Bertha, daughter to Charibert, king of Paris, and the subsequent conversion of himself and principal subjects to that faith,—an event that prepared the way for its further progress through all the Saxon kingdoms. During the reigns of Ethelbert and Ethelred, and in part of that of Alfred, the Danes continued to infest this co., and often wintered in the

isles of Thanet and Sheppey. On the death of Hardicanute, the fourth king of the Danish line in England, the Saxon race was restored in the person of Edward, surnamed the Confessor, son of Ethelred and Emma of Normandy, in whose reign K. was included in the earldom of the celebrated Godwin. At the great battle of Hastings, the men of K. formed the vanguard of the Anglo-Saxon army; it being their privilege to occupy that post. Wat Tyler's rebellion broke out in K. in 1381; and in 1450, Jack Cade's insurrection also broke out here.

KENT, a county in the Western district of Upper Canada, comprising 21 townships. Pop. in 1836, 9,316; in 1848, 14,816.—Also a county of Maryland, U. S., on the E shore of Chesapeake bay. Area 240 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 10,842; in 1850, 11,357. Its cap. is Chester.—Also a county of Rhode Island, lying S of Providence county, on the W side of Narraganset bay. Area 186 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 13,083; in 1850, 15,068. Its cap. is E. Greenwich.—Also a central co. of Delaware, bounded by Delaware bay on the E. Area 640 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 19,872; in 1850, 22,471. Its cap. is Dover. The lands in this co. are esteemed the richest in the state. It is well-watered by several small streams that empty into the Delaware.—Also a co. in the W part of Michigan, intersected by Grand river. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 2,587; in 1850, 12,018. Its cap. is Kent or Grand Rapids.—Also an island in Queen Ann's co., Maryland, the largest in Chesapeake bay. It is 12 m. from N to S, and 6 m. in breadth.—Also a township in Litchfield co., Connecticut, 10 m. W of Litchfield, on the Housatonic river. Pop. in 1840, 1,759.—Also a township in Putnam co., in New York, 99 m. S of Albany. Pop. 1,830.

KENT, a maritime county of Western Australia, bounded on the W by Plantagenet and Hay cos.; and watered by the Salt and Smooth rivers.—Also a maritime co. of Van Diemen's Land, bounded on the N by the Huon river, and on the S and W by the Southern ocean; and watered by the Huon, Arve, Pictou, Esperance, Kermade, Catemarra, and D'Entrecasteaux. Its cap. is Ramsgate on Recherche bay.

KENT. See KEN.

KENT'S GROUP, a small cluster of islands on the SE coast of Australia, at the E entrance of Bass's strait, consisting of one steep island, 1 m. in length, two smaller round islets, and two or three rocks. Their vegetation is scanty, though more copious than on some of the surrounding islands.

KENTFORD, a parish of Suffolk, 4½ m. ENE of Newmarket. Area 798 acres. Pop. in 1851, 172.

KENTISBERE, a parish of Devonshire, 3 m. E of Collumpton. Area 3,720 acres. Pop. 1,104.

KENTISBURY, a parish of Devonshire, 8 m. NE of Barnstaple. Area 3,129 acres. Pop. 424.

KENTISH TOWN, a chapeley in Middlesex, in the p. of St. Pancras, forming a northern suburb of London. It is on the road to Highgate, and NE of Camden-town. It has of late greatly increased in size and pop.

KENTON, a parish of Devonshire, at the confluence of the river Ken with the Ex, 6 m. SSE of Exeter. Area 6,811 acres. Pop. 2,082.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 6 m. WNW of Framlington. Area 1,208 acres. Pop. 301.—Also a township in Northumberland, 3 m. NNW of Newcastle. Pop. 549.

KENTON, a county in the N part of Kentucky, U. S. Area 150 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 7,816; in 1850, 17,063. Its cap. is Independence.—Also the cap. of Hardin co., in Ohio, 71 m. NW of Columbus, on the N side of the Scioto river. Pop. 299.

KENTUCKY, one of the United States of America, situated towards the centre of the older part of the union on the table-land of the Western country, between the parallels of 36° 30' and 39° 10' N, and the meridians of 82° and 89° 35' W; and bounded on the NW and N by the Ohio river, which separates it from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; on the E

by the Big-Sandy river, and the Cumberland mountains, which separate it from Virginia; on the S by Tennessee; and on the W by the Mississippi, which separates it from Missouri. Its length from E to W is 400 m.; breadth from N to S 175 m. Its area is 40,500 sq. m., or 25,920,000 acres. Its outline, except in its S border, is very irregular; and, as delineated on maps, has been compared to that of a cumulated mountain.

Rivers.] It will be seen from the boundaries above-mentioned that K. is nearly insulated by large rivers. The Ohio washes its N margin for the space of 600 m.; the Mississippi, its W limit, for 74 m.; the Big-Sandy, which forms its E limit for nearly 200 m. The Licking and the Kentucky fall into the Ohio, the one opposite Cincinnati, and the other 77 m. above Louisville; the Salt river, Green river, Trade-water river, and Cumberland river, are all tributary to the Ohio. The Tennessee runs about 75 m. in Kentucky, and then joins the Ohio; and the Kaskinampus, which falls into the Mississippi, waters the W extremity of the state. There are, besides, numerous smaller streams, principally tributary to the Ohio. The springs and streams lessen in June, and continue too low for navigation until November, when the autumnal rains swell the rivers and replenish the whole country with water. After heavy rains, the rivers rise between the high limestone banks from 10 to 30 ft.

General aspect.] The flats which border the shores of the Ohio, from its mouth to that of Big-Sandy river, average about 1 m. in breadth, and produce beech, sugar, maple, sycamore, cotton-wood, hackberry, pawpaw, and honey-locust.—Parallel to the Ohio, and in the rear of these flats, lies a strip of country, from 5 to 20 m. wide, which is cut into deep valleys and high hills by the numerous creeks which enter the Ohio. Between this strip, Big Sandy and Green rivers, and the eastern cos., lies the garden of the state. This valuable tract is about 150 m. long, and from 50 to 100 m. wide; and is intersected by Little-Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, and Salt rivers, and their numerous forks. The soil of this district is black and friable generally, but sometimes of a deep vermillion hue, or of the colour of strong ashes. These lands produce black walnut, black cherry, honey-locust, buck-eye, pawpaw, sugar-tree, mulberry, elm, ash, cotton-wood, white thorn, with a grape vine encircling almost every fourth tree. The depth of the soil is always greatest on the summits of the ridges and hills. There is little or no underwood; but its place was supplied, when the country was first settled, by the reed-cane, which covered all the rich lands. This part of the state is not so well watered as the hilly strip near the Ohio, and the broken country near the Virginia boundary-line; yet almost every farm has a durable spring.—The cos., bordering on the Virginia and Tennessee frontiers, in the E and SE parts of the state, are broken by the spurs and lateral branches of the Alleghany and Cumberland mountains. These hills are covered with oak, chestnut, hickory, gum, and poplar; the valleys with beech, sugar-maple, elm, poplar, black walnut, and hackberry. In the bottoms of the deep glens, or 'coves' as the inhabitants call them, the trees grow to an extraordinary size, particularly poplars, which frequently measure 8 ft. in diam. The areas of these 'coves' are from 1 to 50 acres, perfectly level at the bottom, and covered, when in a state of nature, with a thick growth of cane. They have gaps or outlets on one side only, through which flows the brook created by the numerous springs issuing from the surrounding hills. The sides of the surrounding hills, when not too steep for the plough, yield good crops.—The coun-

try between Green and Cumberland rivers is called the Barrens. In 1800 the legislature of the state bestowed this tract gratuitously on actual settlers; it has proved to be not only well-adapted to grazing purposes, but also good grain land.

Climate, &c.] The Cumberland mountains, which form the SE boundary of the state, exercise a most important influence on the climate of K. In this state, indeed, as also in that of Tennessee, the climate differs more in an equal distance E and W than N and S. In the W part of K. some cotton is made, but with difficulty; another circumstance that proves the climate of K. to approximate more to the northern than the southern atmosphere is the successful manufacture of maple-sugar. It has been asserted that the climate of K. is not so liable to those extremes of heat and cold which prevail in some of the neighbouring states: other accounts, however, contradict this assertion. The summer continues nearly till the middle of October, and the autumn or mild weather till Christmas; when frequently cold and frost set in and continue till February. Spring then commences; and by the beginning of March several shrubs and trees begin to shoot forth their buds; by the middle of the month, the buck-eye or horse-chestnut is clad in summer's array; and by the middle of April, the foliage of the forest is completely expanded. In Lexington, near the centre of the state, the heat of summer seldom exceeds 80°; and in winter, the temp. scarcely ever recedes below 25°. The mean annual temp. is about 58°.—The whole of the state below the mountains resting on an immense bed of limestone, and considerably elevated above the rivers, there are no swamps or large bodies of stagnant water.

Productions.] Wheat, rye, maize, oats, barley, and buckwheat, are cultivated. Maize, however, is the principal grain raised for home consumption. Hemp and flax succeed in many parts extremely well. The potato grows abundantly, and a variety of garden vegetables. Apples, pears, cherries, peaches, and plums, are the fruits most commonly cultivated. Hemp, Indian corn, wheat, and tobacco, are the principal staples of commerce. The produce of wheat in 1840 was 4,803,152 b.; in 1847, 6,000,000 b. In the former year, 39,847,120 b. of Indian corn were raised; in 1847, 62,000,000 b. In 1840 the produce of oats was 7,155,974 b.; in 1847, 14,100,000 b.—Domestic animals are here large and beautiful, particularly the horse. Cattle are raised in great numbers in every part of the state; large droves are annually bought up for the newly settled territories, and the Atlantic markets. Sheep have greatly multiplied since 1810. Hogs are raised with great ease and in vast numbers on the oak and chestnut lands in the southern cos. The live stock in 1840 consisted of 395,853 horses and mules; 787,098 horned cattle; 1,008,240 sheep; and 2,310,533 pigs. The quail is the most common of the feathered tribe. Wild turkeys are still numerous in the unsettled parts. Bears, deer, wolves, and foxes, are numerous in the E and S cos. Rabbits and grey squirrels are plentiful.

Minerals.] The mineral resources of K. include iron ore, coal, salt, and lime. The geological character of the rock-formation, the horizontal or slightly inclined position of the strata which have been much furrowed by the agency of currents of water, and the nature of the included minerals, show that this state forms a section of the great Trans-Alleghany region of newer secondary deposits, whose extent has never been ascertained. Bituminous coal is widely diffused, and valuable seams are often exposed on the river-cliffs and other places, where the strata have been cut through. Some iron is made in different quarters, but the amount is incon-

siderable. Salt springs are found in almost all parts of the state, and several hundred thousand bushels of salt are made at different works; but as this article is furnished at a cheaper rate from the Kanawha salines, it is not manufactured in large quantities. Saltpetre-earth, or nitrate of lime, is found in many of the caves which abound in this region, and during the war it was extensively used for making saltpetre. The salt springs received the name of *licks* from the early settlers, on account of their being the favourite resort of the wild animals, which were fond of licking the saline efflorescences so abundant around them; the same name is also applied to the sulphurated fountains, which are very numerous. The hunters who first visited this region found them the favourite resort of the bison, elk, deer, &c.; and from the gigantic bones which have been discovered at Big-Bone lick, and have given that spot its name, it appears that at an earlier period they were frequented by huge animals of extinct races. This lick occupies the bottom of a boggy valley, kept wet by a number of salt springs, which rise over a surface of several acres.—Burning springs occur in the E mountainous district; these are currents of carburetted hydrogen gas issuing from the earth, which on the application of fire will sometimes burn for a great length of time. Oil or petroleum springs are found near Burkesville, in Allen co., and other places; and the oil is collected by the people, who attribute to it great and various medicinal virtues. It is well known further E under the name of Seneca oil.—Like Tennessee, this state has a great number of caverns. Many of them are of a prodigious depth. The Mammoth cave, near Green river, has been explored to the distance of about 3 m. Most of these caverns are in the SW part of the state, and are situated in a broken and hilly but not mountainous country. In this state are also many singular cavities or depressions in the surface of the ground, called 'sink holes.' They are commonly in the shape of inverted cones, 60 or 70 ft. in depth, and from 60 to 300 ft. in circumf. at the top. Their sides and bottoms are generally covered with willows and aquatic productions. The ear can often distinguish the sound of waters flowing under them, and it is believed that they are perforations in the bed of limestone below the soil which have caused the earth above to sink. The common people imagine them to have been huge wells, at which the mammoths of former times quenched their thirst. Sometimes the ground has been opened, and disclosed a subterraneous stream of water at the bottom of these cavities, and in one instance a mill was erected over the invisible river. Considerable streams disappear in several places and afterward rise again to the surface at some distance below, having evidently flowed through these subterraneous channels.—The quantity of iron manufactured within the state in 1840 was 29,236 tons of cast iron, and 3,637 tons of bar iron. Of bituminous coal, 588,167 bushels were wrought in 1840.

Manufactures and commerce.] The manufacturing capital of the state in 1840 was 5,945,269 dollars. The manufactures consist of cloths and stuffs, bagging for cotton and hemp, iron, castings, nails, machinery, earthenware, glass, leather, cordage, cotton-bagging, paper, distilled spirits, oil, salt, saltpetre, gunpowder, and maple sugar. Almost every plantation has a sugar camp. The quantity of maple sugar produced in 1840 was 1,377,835 lbs. The foreign trade of the state is chiefly conducted through ports belonging to other states. The only port of any consideration within the state is Louisville on the Ohio.—In 1846 there were 17 banks in the state, with an aggregate capital of 7,119,160 d.

Canals and railroads.] In 1835 a board of commissioners was created for the purpose of organizing a regular system of internal improvement, superintending the works authorized to be executed by the state, and subscribing in the name of the state in aid of such works undertaken by individuals as should meet their approbation. The improvement of the navigation of the Green, Kentucky, Licking, Big-Sandy, and Cumberland rivers by a series of dams and locks, is already in progress in conformity with the laws of the state, and macadamized roads have been constructed or are constructing in different quarters under the same authority. The Louisville and Portland canal, passing round the falls of the Ohio, is one of the most important works in the country; for although only 13 m. in length, it is 200 ft. wide at the surface, and 50 ft. at the bottom; and from the peculiar difficulties encountered in its construction, is estimated to be equivalent to about 75 m. of ordinary canals. It has 4 locks, capable of admitting steamboats of the largest class, and a total lockage of 22 ft. It is constructed in the most solid and durable manner, and the cost of construction was 750,000 dollars.—The Lexington and Ohio railroad extends from Louisville through Frankfort to Lexington, 96 m.—The Green River railroad from Hopkinsville to Eddyville, on the Cumberland river, 48 m., is in progress.—The projected route of the Charleston and Cincinnati railroad extends through this state from Cumberland-gap by Lexington, to Newport or Covington. The total number of miles of railroad completed and in operation within the state on 1st January 1852 was 93; and 414 m. were reported to be in course of construction at that date.

Population.] The progress of the population of this state, and its decennial rate of increase, has been as follows:

	Population.	Rate of increase.
In 1790	73,077	
1800	220,955	202.5
1810	406,511	84.0
1820	564,817	38.8
1830	657,917	21.8
1840	779,828	13.3
1850	993,344	27.3

The number of slaves in 1840 was 182,258; in 1850, 211,237.—In 1847, the Baptists had 685 churches, and 60,371 communicants, in this state; the Methodists, 26,710 members; the Anti-Mission Baptists, 192 churches, and 10,186 members; the Presbyterians, 154 churches, and 8,128 members. The Episcopalians have a bishop and 22 clergymen.—In 1840 this state possessed 116 academies and grammar-schools, with 4,906 students; and 952 primary schools, with 24,641 pupils. In 1850, 73,110 children were returned as being at school within the state; while the total number between 5 and 16 years of age was 202,840.

Government and finances.] The present constitution of the state was adopted in convention in March 1851, and ratified by the people in June 1851, and went into operation on 1st September 1851. It provides that senators and representatives shall be chosen biennially. They must be residents of their respective districts one year next preceding the election, unless absent on the public business of the state or of the United states. No person convicted of embezzling public funds, or who shall be in any way concerned in a duel, shall hold office. Any 2 members may call for the yeas and nays. Members shall have the usual privileges of speech and from arrest. No member shall during his term and for one year after, be eligible to any office which is created or the pay of which is increased during his term. No money shall be paid by special act or any claim, unless by a two-thirds vote of the members elected. No new county shall contain less than 400 sq. m., and no county shall be reduced below that amount. In all elections, the vote of the assembly shall be *viva voce*. Lotteries and the sale of lottery-tickets shall be for ever prohibited. Imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud, shall be abolished. When private property is taken for public use, compensation therefor shall be first made in money, the amount to be assessed by a jury, without deduction for benefits to any property of the owners. A governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary-of-state, auditor, treasurer, and an attorney-general shall be elected on the 2d Tuesday of October biennially, by a plurality of votes, the auditor for 4 years, and the others for 2 years. The governor shall have power to grant pardons, &c., for all crimes and offences except treason and cases of impeachment, but shall report each case to the assembly, and his reasons therefor.—There shall be a supreme court, consisting of 5 judges, chosen by the people at large, a majority of whom shall form a quorum, or pronounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in *quo warranto*, *mandamus*, *habeas corpus*, and *procedendo*, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. It shall hold at least one term in each year, at the seat of government. After the first election under the new constitution, the judges shall be classified by lot, so that one shall hold for 1 year, one for 2 years, one for 3 years, one for 4 years, and one for 5 years; and at all subsequent elections the term of each of the judges shall be for 5

years. The state shall be divided into 9 common pleas districts, of which the co. of Hamilton shall form one, to be subdivided into three parts, from each of which one judge, to reside while in office in his district, shall be chosen by the electors of each subdivision for 5 years. Courts of common pleas shall be held by one or more of the judges, in every co., as often as may be provided by law, and more than one court may be held at the same time in each district. District courts, composed of the judges of the court of common pleas of the respective districts, and one of the judges of the supreme court, any 3 of whom form a quorum, shall be held in each co. therein, at least once in each year. The district courts shall have the same original jurisdiction with the supreme court, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. There shall be a probate court, with the usual probate jurisdiction, in each co., open at all times, held by one judge, chosen by the voters of each co., for 3 years. Justices of the peace shall be elected in each township for 3 years. All other judges shall be chosen by the voters of their judicial district, for not more than 5 years.—Every white male citizen of the United States, 21 years old, resident in the state one year next preceding the election, and in the county, town, or ward, in which he lives, such time as may be provided by law, may vote; and all elections shall be by ballot. The general assembly shall have power to exclude from voting, or from being eligible to office, any person convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime. No idiot or insane person shall be allowed to vote. All white male citizens, residents of the state, between the ages of 18 and 45, shall be enrolled in the militia, and perform military duty in such manner, not incompatible with the constitution and laws of the United States, as may be prescribed by law. The principal of all funds arising from the sale or other disposition of lands or other property granted or intrusted to the state for educational and religious purposes, shall for ever be preserved inviolate and undiminished, and the income therefrom shall be faithfully applied to the specific objects of the original grants or appropriations. A thorough and efficient system of common schools shall be secured throughout the state. Institutions for the benefit of the insane, blind, deaf, and dumb, shall always be fostered and supported by the state. The trustees of benevolent and other state institutions shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate. The state shall never contract any debt for purposes of internal improvement. It may contract debts to meet casual deficits in the revenue, or expenses not otherwise provided for, but the aggregate of such debts shall never exceed 750,000 dol. It may further contract debts to repel invasions, &c., or redeem the present outstanding debt, but the money arising therefrom shall be applied to the purposes for which it was raised, and to none other. The credit of the state shall not be lent to any individual or corporation, nor shall the state become stockholder in any association, or assume any debt, except such as may have been incurred in repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the state in war. Every ten years after 1851, there shall be an appointment of the state for members of the general assembly. The ratio for a senator shall be found by dividing the whole pop. of the state, as ascertained by the federal census, by 35, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the senate. For the house of representatives it is found by dividing such population by 100. Every co. with a pop. equal to one-half of said ratio can have one representative; if equal to the ratio, and three-fourths over, 2 representatives; if three times said ratio, 3; and so on; requiring after the first 2, an entire ratio for each additional representative. If three-fifths of the members elected to each house pass any amendments to this constitution, they shall be entered on the journals with the yeas and nays, and shall be published in at least one newspaper in each co., if one is published therein, for six months preceding the next general election, and at such election the amendments shall be separately submitted to the people, and if a majority vote therefor, they shall become a part of the constitution. If two-thirds of those elected to the assembly think it necessary to call a convention to change the constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next election to vote for or against a convention. If a majority vote for a convention, the assembly at its next session shall provide for calling one; which shall consist of as many members as the house of representatives, to be elected in the same manner as they, and to meet in three months after their election for such purpose. At the general election in 1851, and every twentieth year thereafter, the question "Shall there be a convention to revise, alter, or amend the constitution?" shall be submitted to the people.

Revenue.] The ordinary revenue of the state for the year ending 4th October 1846, including a balance from 1845, was 428,810 dollars; for 1847, 471,554 d. The expenditure for 1845 was 408,307 d.; for 1849, 367,508 d. A tax of 17 cents on every 100 d. worth of property, was collected in 1850, when the taxable property was returned at 299,381,809 d. Of this tax $\frac{1}{19}$ ths are devoted to ordinary expenses of government, $\frac{4}{19}$ ths for a sinking fund, and $\frac{4}{19}$ ths as a school fund. The slaves were valued in 1850 at 65,190,825 d.; but their numbers were returned at only 196,841.—The condition of the public debt

from the 18th of October 1848, to the 10th of October 1849, was as follows:—

Whole amount of public debt outstanding October 10, 1848,	4,552,813 d.
Amount paid into the treasury by trustee of Craddock fund, June 15, 1849,	500
	4,552,813
Amount redeemed, from the 10th October to December 31, 1848,	19,400 d.
Amount redeemed, from 1st Jan. to 10th October, 1849,	36,231
Error in statement of amount of internal improvement outstanding,	30
	55,661

Whole debt, (exclusive of school bonds,) outstanding October 10, 1849,	4,497,152 d.
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Of this sum, 3,661,152 d. bears 6 per cent. interest; 836,000 d. bears 5 per cent. interest; and 1,690 d. of the 6 per. cent debt are due.

Of the funded debt, this state holds in bank-stock 1,270,500 d.; in annual revenue of 400 m. turnpike roads, 24,000 d.; in railroads, 20 m., which rent for 17,000 d.; and about 290 m. of slackwater navigation, which yields 30,000 d. annually.—The state is at present divided into 101 cos., and has a congressional representation of 10 members.—The capital is Frankfort, on Kentucky river, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 14'$, W long. $84^{\circ} 40'$.

History. K. remained unnoticed by the whites until 1766, when John Finley, an Indian trader, travelled through it, and on his return to North Carolina, represented to Colonel David Boone the beauty and fertility of the country. In 1769, in company with some others, they agreed to travel there, and explore it more fully; but were attacked by the Indians, and killed or dispersed, with the exception of Boone, who remained a solitary inhabitant of the wilderness until 1771, when he returned to his family on Yadkin river. In 1775, he and his family, with 5 other families, joined by 40 men from Powell's valley, arrived on the banks of the Kentucky, and erected a fort which they named Boonsborough; and so rapidly was the state settled, that it was erected into an independent state by an act of congress, Dec. 6, 1790, and taken into the union two years after.

KENTUCKY, a river of the United States, which has its rise towards the SE corner of the above state, in the Laurel mountains, and interlocks with the head-waters of Licking and Cumberland. After a course, generally to the NW, of 200 m., it falls into the Ohio at Fort William, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 20'$. It is 150 yds. wide at its mouth, and is navigable for boats 150 m. This river traverses the most fertile, most populous, and best cultivated part of K.; and for a great part of its course flows between lofty perpendicular cliffs of limestone.

KENTY, a town of Galicia, in the gov. of Leinberg, circle and 15 m. W of Wadowice, on the r. bank of the Sola. Pop. 3,200. It has extensive manufactories of linen and cloth, and several tanneries.

KENWYN, a parish of Cornwall, to the N and partly within the borough of Truro. It is intersected by a small river of the same name, which falls into Falmouth river at Truro. Area 8,997 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,492; in 1851, 9,748.

KENYON, a township in the p. of Winwick, Lancashire, 3 m. E by N of Newton-in-Makerfield, near the Liverpool and Manchester railway, and intersected by the Kenyon and Leigh junction line. Area 1,597 acres. Pop. in 1831, 349; in 1851, 293.

KENZINGEN, a walled town of Baden, cap. of a bail. of the same name, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 10 m. NNW of Friburg, on the Elz, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge. Pop. (Catholic) 2,600. Wine and hemp are extensively cultivated in the environs. In the vicinity are the mineral baths of Kirnhalde. Pop. of bail. 11,490.

KEOHALOM, or KÖHALOM, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Oedenburg, 24 m. E of Friedburg, and 7 m. NNW of Güns.

KEOKSUM, a town of Burmah, in the district of

Jo or Yo, on the r. bank of the Irawadi, 90 m. SW of Ava.

KEOKUCK, a village of Lee co., in the state of Iowa, U. S., on the W side of the Mississippi river. It covers an area of about a square mile, and in 1840 contained nearly 100 inhabitants.

KEONTHUL, or KYONTHAL, a small principality of Hindostan, on the Sutledge, one of the Barra Thakuria, or 12 chieftainships situated between the Jumna and Sutledge rivers.

KEOWEE, or SENECA, a river which has its source in the Blue ridge, in the state of North Carolina, U. S.; runs thence S into South Carolina through Pendleton and Anderson districts; and joins the Tugaloo river on the confines of the state of Georgia, after a course of about 50 m. It receives numerous tributary streams, and has on its banks a town of the same name.

KEOZY, a town of Burmah, in the district of Mramma, 90 m. SW of Ava, on the l. bank of the Irawadi. It is well-built, and possesses several fine temples.

KEPHALO, an ancient fort of Turkey in Europe, near the SE coast of the island of Paro, on an eminence. It was defended with great intrepidity by the Venetians against the forces of Barbarossa. It now forms a convent.

KEPHISIA, KEFSA, or KEVISA, a village of Greece, in Livadia, in the eparchy of Attica, 6 m. NNE of Athens, on an affluent of the Cephissus. It has a mosque. It was formerly noted for the purity of its waters, and is still a favourite resort to the inhabitants of the capital. It is noted as the birthplace of the poet Menander, and as the retreat of the Platonic philosopher Herod Atticus, when disgraced by the emperor Marcus Aurelius.

KEPINSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and district of Oust-Medviditz, 18 m. ENE of Glazunovskia, on the l. bank of the Medviditz. It is periodically deserted by its inhabitants during the inundations of the river in spring.

KEPPEL, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, arrond. and 9 m. S of Zutphen, cant. and 5 m. SE of Doesburg, on the l. bank of the Vech-Yssel. In the environs is a mine of iron.

KEPPEL BAY, an indentation of the E coast of Eastern Australia, formed by Capes Manifold and Capricorn, in S lat. $23^{\circ} 28'$; E long. $150^{\circ} 25'$. Its banks are muddy, and abound with oysters, amongst which the pearl species is occasionally found. The surrounding country, which is covered with rocky mountains and saline marshes, affords large quantities of wood. Fresh water is found near the coast. The inhabitants are nearly black, wear no clothing, and subsist entirely on crabs, turtles, and roots. Kangaroos and bustards are common in the woods. K. bay was discovered by Cook in 1770.—Also a group of islands in the N part of the bay, to the S of Cape Manifold. They are 4 in number, and are inhabited. The largest and the most southerly is about 15 m. in circum.

KEPPEL CAPE, a headland on the bay of the same name, in N lat. $23^{\circ} 29'$.—Also a cape on the S coast of Boothia Felix, in N lat. $69^{\circ} 49'$, W long. $92^{\circ} 14'$.

KEPPEL ISLAND, an island in the group of the Friendly islands, in S lat. $18^{\circ} 15'$, W long. $174^{\circ} 15'$.—Also an island off the E coast of Australia, at the mouth of the bay of the same name.

KEPPELEN, or KEPPELN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, circle and 11 m. SE of Kleves. Pop. 1,300.

KEPWICK, a township in the p. of Over-Silston, N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. NNE of Thirsk. Area 2,520 acres. Pop. in 1831, 152; in 1851, 179.

KER (NAGY), a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Batsch, NW of Neusatz.

KERAC-MOBA, a town of Syria, in the pash. and 156 m. SSE of Damascus, sanj. and 51 m. SE of Jerusalem, on a mountain near the E bank of the Dead sea. It is surrounded by walls, and is the residence of a Greek bishop. The castle by which it was formerly defended is now in ruins.

KERAH, KERKHAH, KARASU, or HAWIZAH, a river of Persia, which has its source in Kurdistan, in the district of Ardelan; runs first S, then SSE, through Irak-Ajemi; passes through the mountains of Luristan into Khuzistan; waters the town and district of Hawizah; and about 50 m. WSW of the town of that name falls into the Shat-el-Arab. Its principal affluents are the Moré on the r., and on the l. the Gomassi and Rumis-Kun. The chief town which it passes in its course is Kirmanshah.

KERAKH, a district of Russia in Asia, in the SE part of the khanat of Shirvan Proper. It consists of an extensive plain, watered by the Persaigat, and infested with tarantulas and scorpions. Its inhabitants, who are chiefly Turcomans, are nomadic in their habits in summer, but in winter they settle in the villages of the locality, the chief of which is Navaga.

KERAR, or KURAR, a town of Hindostan, in the territory and 30 m. SSE of Sattara, at the confluence of the Kiyna with the Kistna, in a fertile and well-cultivated valley. Pop. 8,000. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a fort, and has 2 fine Hindu temples. It has manufactories of cotton fabrics, and possesses some trade.

KERASTARANA, a small district of Persia, in the W part of Mazanderan, on the S shore of the Caspian sea.

KERASUN, or KERESUN, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Trebizon, 120 m. ESE of Samsun, on a gulf of the Black sea bearing the same name, in N lat. $40^{\circ} 57' 10''$, E long. $38^{\circ} 23' 27''$. It is built on an elevated rocky promontory which bounds the bay, and is supposed to be the ancient *Cerasus*. It consists of about 700 ruined houses, of which 500 are inhabited by Turks, 150 by Greeks, and 50 by Armenians, the only industrious part of the community. The mountains approach close to the town, and there is little or no cultivated land in the vicinity.

KERATZAISKA, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and 140 m. S of Irkutsk, on an affluent of the Selinga.

KERBEH (EL), a village of Upper Egypt, in the prov. and 12 m. SSE of Girgeh. It contains the ruins of a temple of Osiris, and several other ancient remains.

KERBELA, a large and populous town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Bagdad, near the W bank of the Euphrates, with which it is connected by a noble canal. The environs of the town and borders of the canal are shaded by extensive plantations of palm-trees; and the walls are upwards of 2 m. in circumf. The town has 5 gates, a well-supplied bazaar, and 7 caravanserais; and is adorned with a noble mosque, and the tomb of Hossein, which Nadir-Shah embellished with a gilded cupola. Its ancient name was *Vologesia*; but its chief lustre is derived from Hossein, the son of Ali, by Fatima, the daughter of the prophet, who was slain near this place, and from whom it is often called Meshid-Hossein. It is the resort of numerous pilgrims of the sect of Ali, who continually flock to it from all quarters, but particularly from Persia.

KERCHA, a village of Khusistan, in Persia, 30 m. NW of Suster.

KERCOLANG, an island in the Eastern seas,

named KARKALANG by Valentyn, and known also under the appellation of TOLOUR or TULUR ISLE. It is the largest of the Salibabo islands, and lies in N lat. $4^{\circ} 10'$, E long. $126^{\circ} 40'$. Forrest estimates its circumf. at only 30 m.; while others state it at from 80 to 100 m. The surface is diversified by steep hills, with extensive valleys interspersed. It is well cultivated and populous, and every part covered with trees and verdure. The inhabitants are mostly Mahomedans. Their houses, which are erected on posts, are neatly built and thatched. The Dutch had formerly a flag here; but about 1773, the inhabitants of Magindanao exercised a jurisdiction over the island, and exacted a tribute which was usually paid in slaves.

KERDEKAN, a village of Kirman, in Persia, 22 m. NW of Kirman.

KERDISTAN, a village of Khusistan, in Persia, 90 m. ESE of Shuster.

KERDISTIN, a parish of Norfolk, 4 m. ESE of Foulsham. Area 1,680 acres. Pop. 201.

KEREbyn, a fort of Nubia, 110 m. S of Sennar, on the road to Denka, in a wild and mountainous locality.

KERDEDE, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the country of Kartchin, in N lat. $42^{\circ} 14'$, 270 m. NE of Pekin.

KEREDGE, a village of Persia, in Irak, 15 m. SW of Sava.

KEREK, or KARAK, a town of Syria, in the pash. of Damascus, 45 m. SE of Jerusalem, near the E coast of the Dead sea.

KERELI, a village of Asia Minor, in Caramania, in the sanj. of Bey-Shehr, 50 m. WNW of Koniyeh, near the N bank of a lake of the same name. It is the ancient *Carallia*, and contains several ruins.

KERELI, KARAYLI, or BEY-SHEHR, a lake of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, 50 m. E of Koniyeh. It is about 26 m. in length from N to S, and 10 m. in breadth. It contains several islands, and is connected on the SE with Lake Sogliia.

KEREMPEH (CAPE), a cape on the coast of Anatolia, in the sanj. of Kastamuni, 27 m. W of Ineboli, in N lat. $42^{\circ} 2' 1''$.

KEREND, a village of Persia, in Kurdistan, 45 m. W of Kirmanshah. Pop. 1,800.

KERENSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Penza, 81 m. NNE of Tambov, on the river Vad. Pop. 5,000.

KERERA, or KERRERA, an island of Argyleshire, in the sound of Mull, about 7 m. E of the island of Mull, and 1 m. from the mainland of Lorn, with which it contributes to form the excellent harbour of Oban. It is 4 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth. Its surface is hilly, and many of the rocks have a volcanic appearance. It possesses two good harbours. Pop. 187.

KERESLEY, a hamlet of Warwickshire, 2½ m. NW of Coventry. Pop. 476.

KERESZT. See HEILIGENKREUZ.

KERESZTUR, or BODROGH-KERESZTUR, a town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Semplin, 6 m. S of Canischa.

KERESZTUR, or SZEKELY-KERESZTUR, a town of Transylvania, in the country of the Szeklers, on the Great Kokel river, 54 m. NE of Colosvar.

KERET, a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Archangel, district of Kem, 18 m. E of Lake Tapozero. It is 21 m. in length, and 9 m. in breadth.

KERFEUNTEUN, a town of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 1 m. N of Quimper. Pop. 1,800.

KERGANARUD, a district and town of Persia, in Ghilan. The district is bathed on the E by the Caspian, and bounded on the W by the mountains of

Tarim. The town is on a small river of the same name, 50 m. NW of Reshd.

KERGAPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, div. of Bundelcund, 10 m. NE of Teary, on an affluent of the Dessaun.

KERGUELEN ISLAND, an island in the Southern Indian ocean, discovered by Kerguelen, a Frenchman, in 1772, and visited in 1779 by Cook, whose ships were the first that ever anchored in any of its numerous harbours. The French discoverer, with some reason, imagined this to be a projecting part of the southern continent, which the philosophers of the time considered necessary to maintain the balance of the earth; but this was disproved by Cook's companion vessel having crossed the meridian of the island 50 m. S of Cape George. The position of Christmas harbour, at the N extremity of the island, is S lat. $48^{\circ} 11'$, E long. $69^{\circ} 3'$. The general direction of the mountain-ranges is SW and NE, and they vary in height from 500 to 2,500 ft. The whole island is deeply indented by bays and inlets, and intersected by lakes and water-courses. Fossil-wood and coal are abundant. While the flora of Melville island boasts of 67 species of flowering plants, and Spitzbergen of 45, K. contains but 18; but besides these, the botanist attached to Sir James Ross's antarctic expedition discovered 3 ferns, 25 mosses, 10 jungermanniae, a fungus, and several lichens and sea-weeds. The animals found here are all of the marine kind, and use the land only as a resting-place and for breeding. The most considerable are seals; no other quadruped, either of the sea or land kind, was seen; but a great number of ducks, petrels, albatrosses, shags, gulls, and sea-swallows.

KERIE, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, 18 m. ENE of Seharanpur, on an affluent of the Ganges. It was formerly fortified.

KERIN, or KERIN-PIRA, a river of Chinese Tartary, which runs E, and falls into the Amur on the l. bank, in N lat. $50^{\circ} 44'$, after a course of 240 m.

KERINJA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, 30 m. SW of Umratavie. It was nearly ruined during the war with the Nizam.

KERIOG, a river of Denbighshire, which falls into the Dee 5 m. above Wrexham.—Also a river of Merionethshire, which falls into the Dovy near Llan-weryng.

KERIS, a village and fort in Little Tibet, at the confluence of the Shayok with the Indus.

KERIST, a village of Persia, in Farsistan, 106 m. SSE of Shiraz.

KERTY, a village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 2 m. SE of Paimpol. Pop. 1,080.

KERJENITZ, a river of Russia, which rises in the gov. of Kostroma, 45 m. ENE of Yurievetz-Povolskoi, and flows into the Volga, on the l. bank, 3 m. E of Makarieff, after a course of 125 m. from NNW to SSE. Its principal affluents are the Koseletz and the Mokna on the l., and the Sanakhta on the r.

KERK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limbourg, dep. of Eyle. Pop. 348.

KERKA, or TIZIO, a large and navigable river of Dalmatia, which rises in the chain of the Vellebitch, flows S, forms several lakes near Sebenico, and soon after falls into the gulf of Venice, opposite the island of Slarina. It is less a river than a series of lakes, connected with each other by a succession of five water-falls. Its estuary is navigable for large coasting vessels. It is the ancient *Titius*.

KERKAH. See KERAH.

KERKDRIESCH (WESTERGEM-ET), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Wondelgem. Pop. 409.

KERKDYK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limbourg, dep. of Overpelt. Pop. 110.

KERKE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Saint-Antelinckx. Pop. 156.

KERKELAN, a village of Sivas, in Asiatic Turkey, 30 m. WSW of Amasich.

KERKENEYND, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Calmpthout. Pop. 373.

KERKENVYVER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Lede. Pop. 250.

KERKER, a small town and fortress of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Marash, on the Euphrates, 45 m. NE of Samisat.

KERKEYNDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Uybergen. Pop. 234.

KERKHA, a village of Persia, on the Karasu, 15 m. N of Shuster.

KERKHEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Marke-Kerkhem. Pop. 577.

KERKHOCK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Welden. Pop. 727.

KERKHONCK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, dep. of Proven. Pop. 402.

KERKHOVE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. of Courtrai, watered by the Scheld. Pop. 1,467. It has several manufactories of linen.—Also a commune in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Bievene. Pop. 163.

KERKINES (THE), KARKEAH, or KERGUENAH ISLANDS, a group of islands off the coast of Tunis, in the gulf of Cabes, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 43'$, 9 m. E of Sfak-kus. They are three in number: Ramla, which is the largest, in the centre; Gherba to the SW; and Shraga to the NE. They are all extremely low, and are covered with date and other fruit trees. They are the *Circine insulae* of the ancients.

KERKOM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Louvain, watered by the Velpe. Pop. 713.—Also a department and commune in the prov. of Limbourg, arrond. of Hasselt, watered by the Beck. Pop. 333.

KERKSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Berchem. Pop. 152.—Also a commune in the prov. and dep. of Lombeke. Pop. 105.—Also a commune in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Thielen. Pop. 131.

KERKU, a village of Little Tibet, 70 m. WSW of Lih.

KERKUK, a town of Asiatic Turkey, the largest in Lower Kurdistan, on the Kerkuksoi, 90 m. SE of Mosul, the ancient *Corcara*. It is situated on a commanding eminence, and still retains the appearance of a Roman fortress. The population is estimated by Kinneir at 13,000—Turks, Armenians, Nestorians, and Kurds. There are 12 mosques in the town and suburbs; but the streets are narrow and filthy, and the houses mean. The country around is hilly.

KERKUKSUI, a river of Asiatic Turkey, an affluent of the Little Zab, which it joins on the l. bank, 21 m. above its confluence with the Tigris, after a course of 72 m.

KERKwyk, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Adegem. Pop. 954.—Also a commune in the same prov., dep. of Afsne. Pop. 235.—Also a commune in the same prov., dep. of Baeghem. Pop. 123.—Also a commune in the same prov., dep. of Lovendegem. Pop. 1,091.—Also a commune in the same prov., dep. of Mariakerke. Pop. 333.—Also a commune in the same prov., dep. of Meerendre. Pop. 453.—Also a commune in the same prov., dep. of Melle. Pop. 573.—Also a commune in the same prov., dep. of Semergem. Pop. 2,034.

KERKXKEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, arrond. of Audenard. Pop. of dep., 1,328; of village, 375.

KERLOACK, one of the Grampian mountains, in

Kincardineshire, near the river Dee, in the p. of Banchory-Ternan, elevated 1,890 ft. above the level of the sea.

KERLOGUE, a parish in co. Wexford, 1½ m. S of Wexford. Area 269 acres. Pop. 7.

KERLON. See AMUR.

KERMAN. See KIRMAN.

KERMANSHAH. See KIRMANSHAH.

KERMEKSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Resegem. Pop. 127.

KERMISE', a village of Arabia, 65 m. SSE of Jemama, in the Nedjid.

KERMIYAN. See KUTAHIYAH.

KERMPT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, arrond. of Hasselt, watered by the Demer. Pop. 579.

KERNIEL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, arrond. of Tongres. Pop. of dep., 508; of com., 448.

KERNILIS, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 4 m. N of Plabennec. Pop. 1,500.

KERNS, a town of Switzerland, on the Melch, in a beautiful plain, 11 m. S of Lucerne.

KERNUK, or LOGGUN, a town of Sudan, in the Loggun territory, on the l. bank of the Shary, 160 m. SE of Kouka, in N lat. 11° 7'. It is watered and contains good houses, which in one quarter form a handsome and regular street. The pop. was estimated at 15,000 by Clapperton.

KEROWLY, or KAROULLI, a town and district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, on the Potchperry river. It is governed by a Hindu chief, who was in alliance with the rajahs of Jodhpore and Jyénagur, but has been recognised by the English government.—Also a small town 12 m. WSW of Agra.

KERPEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, on the Erft, 10 m. ESE of Juliers. Pop. 2,540.

KERRAPAY, an extensive region on the Gold coast of Africa, bordering on Whidah. It contains several independent kingdoms and states, of which the principal are Tadu, Akottim, Tettaytoku, and Quitta. It has a language peculiar to itself; and its natives are of a very daring and desperate character, and always found very untractable as slaves.

KERRUND, a small town of Persia, with a hill-fortress near it, 55 m. SW of Kirmanshah.

KERRY, a maritime county of the province of Munster, in Ireland; bounded, on the N, by the estuary of the Shannen; on the E, by the cos. of Limerick and Cork; on the S, by co. Cork, and the lower part of the Kenmare estuary; and on the W, by the Atlantic. About 16 m. of its boundary-line with Limerick and Cork is formed by the water-course of the nascent rivers Feale and Blackwater; and nearly all the remainder is carried along the summit-line of lofty mountain-ranges. It lies between 51° 41' and 52° 35' N lat., and 9° 7' and 10° 30' W long. Its greatest length is 55 m.; its greatest breadth, exclusive of islands, 41½ m. Its area comprises 414,614 acres of arable land, 726,775 acres of uncultivated ground, 11,169 acres of compact plantations, 807 acres of towns, and 32,761 acres of fresh-water,—in all, 1,186,126 acres.

Surface.] The N district of the co. is open or champaign country, diversified only by a ridge of low hills along the boundary with co. Limerick, and a series of undulations in the interior. A plain of about 16 sq. m. in extent, called the plain of Ardfern, extends from the SW extremity of the former district, along the N side of Tralee bay; and this, in a general view, is opulent in natural character. The Clanruddery mountains, a chain of about 7½ m. in length, and of very considerable average

breadth, occupy the E part of this district. The Stack mountains rise in low-browed heights, on the E side of the plain of Ardfern. A broad band of champaign country extends from near the sources of the Maine W to Castlemaine harbour, and sends off a broad and beautiful dingle W by N from Castle-Island to Tralee; and a spacious wing or expansion S down the Owenreagh. This great district possesses, in the judgment of the mere agriculturist, about two-thirds of all the beauty and worth of the co. The Slievenish mountains rise suddenly and boldly up 3½ m. W of Castle-Island; separate the dingle of Tralee from the lower part of the valley of the Maine; and are continued W by the mountains of Cahircree and Bautregau,—the latter 2,784 ft. of alt. above the level of the sea. The upland and peninsular barony of Corkaguiney commences with the western declivities of Bautregau; and may be summarily described as a great backbone of mountain, falling off in rapid lateral gradients to the sea, and terminating in soaring domes and alpine masses which frown majestically over the Atlantic. The principal summits in the direct line of this peninsular water-shed are Ballyvalder, Cappacloough, Binsheehy, Binbroe, Croskerdagh, Connor, and Sugarloaf: of these, Binsheehy has an alt. of 2,710 ft.; and Brandon mountain, going away in a great spreading mass to form a peninsula of its own in the N, of 3,126 ft. above the level of the sea. These districts contain nineteen-twentieths of the scenery which has already made K. so celebrated among tourists. The principal vales which intersect these districts are the Roughty to the head of the Kenmare estuary; the Inny to the head of Ballinskelligs bay; and the Fartin river to the head of Valentia harbour. They all stretch down in a SW direction. The mountains of the region have their culminating-point on the summit of Carran-Tual, the loftiest ground of MacGillicuddy's Reeks, situated 7½ m. W of Turk lake, and possessing an alt. above sea-level of 3,404 ft.—The principal points of the coast-line are described under the heads BRANDON BAY, VALENTIA, KENMARE, TARBERT BAY, and TRALEE.—The principal islands are Carrigafoyle, at the W side of the mouth of Ballylongford estuary; Fenit, between Ballyheigue bay and Tralee bay; the Blasquet islands, off the termination of the peninsula of Corkaguiney; Valentia islands, screening Valentia harbour; Lamb island, in the N entrance of Valentia harbour; Puffin island, screening part of the NW side of St. Finan's bay; the Skellig rocks, W by S of Bolus head; Hog and Scara islands, S of the entrance of Ballinskelligs bay; Two-Head, Rossmore, and Dunkerrin in the Kenmare estuary.

Streams and lakes.] The Cashen is formed by the Geale, the Feale, and the Brick, and flows NNW to the sea. The Maine rises in two head-streams on Knockanadivre, and flows WSW to the head of Castlemaine harbour. The Flesh comes in from co. Cork, and flows W and WNW to the lower lake of Killarney. The Owenreagh flows S to the Flesh. The Lane issues from the foot of the lower lake of Killarney, and flows NW to Castlemaine harbour. The Fartin or Ferta flows WSW to the NE corner of Valentia harbour. The Cunnara rises on the N side of Gweebane, and runs SW through the lakes of Derryana and Currane, to the E side of Ballinskelligs bay. The Sneem, the Blackwater, and the Finchy run, at the distance of 4 m. from each other, to the NW side of the Kenmare estuary. The Roughty runs SW to the head of Kenmare estuary. The Sheen runs N to Kenmare estuary. The lakes, *par excellence*, of K., and even of Ireland, are the lakes of Killarney, Upper, Middle, and Lower; but the two lakes of Carra, on the W border of Dun-

kerrin, deserve more celebrity than they possess. The other principal lakes—as to either magnitude, scenery, or some remarkable property—are Curran, on the S coast; Derryana and Lannan, within the basin of the Cununara; the Devil's Punch-bowl near the summit of Mangerton; and the numerous ponds and loughlets of the Caha mountains.—The mineral springs of the co., longest known to fame, are Killarney spa, near the town of Killarney; Iveragh spa, on the strand of Valentia harbour; Dingle, Castlemaine, and Tralee spas.

Climate.] The climate is very variable in itself, and very different in different districts. The low boggy country of the N,—the sudden declivities and lofty acuminations of seaboard upon the Atlantic in the W and SW,—the warm, well-sheltered champaign country around Killarney, and thence to Castle-Island in the centre,—and the dense agglomerations of heathy and alpine moorland in the E, are great physical divisions of the co., each of which may be said to possess a climate quite distinct in character from that of the others.

Geology and soils.] Old conglomerate, with red, purple, green, and grey clay slate, occupies, with the exception of a stripe in the vale of the Roughty, all the district of the county S of a line drawn from Mill-street in co. Cork, to the head of the lower lake of Killarney, down the L. side of that lake, and down the basin of the Lane within 2 or 3 m. of the bed of that river. A narrow belt of transition rocks, about 10 m. in length, lies along the SE edge of the Corkaguiney portion of the preceding formation. Old red sandstone, and sandstone conglomerate, occupy a district of about 8 sq. m. at Kerry-head, a district of about 18 sq. m. on the S side of Dingle bay, and a district comprising the E half of Corkaguiney, and a small part of Trughenackny. Yellow sandstone and conglomerate occupy a district of about 22 sq. m. on the coast of Clannmaurice. Carboniferous limestone occupies the bottom of the lower part of the vale of the Roughty, the vale of the Lane, the E side of the lower lake of Killarney, the lower part of the vale of the Maine, the valley or dingle from Castle-Island to Tralee harbour, a belt on the N shore of Corkaguiney, the greater part of the plain of Ardfert, and a broad curving band of country from Ballyheigue bay, round by Listowel to the mouth of the Cashen river. The coal-formation occupies all the sea-board of the Shannon district down to near the mouth of the Cashen, and all the E and central districts of the county S to the line of the old conglomerate formation.—The vicinity of Killarney was celebrated for its mines so early as the 9th cent., and continued, till the date of smelting iron ore with coal, to be a scene of the manufacture of iron; but it has ceased, in every economical sense, to be a mineral field. The principal mines at present in operation, are a small copper-mine at Kilcrohane, near Cahirciveen, and an extensive and valuable quarry of flags and roofing-slates on the island of Valentia. The mineral formerly called *Lapis Hibernicus*, or Irish slate, distinguished for its powerfully astringent or copperas taste, is found in the vicinity of Castle-Island. "The gems called Kerry stones," says Dr. Smith, "are transparent regular crystals; many of them are so hard as to cut glass. They are harder, larger, and have a better lustre than those from Bristol." Very fine amethysts have been found in the cliffs at K.-head.—The soil of the arable portions of the SW district is very generally an adhesive loam, formed out of the detritus of clay-slate, and suited to the cultivation of cereal crops. The soil of the best parts of the central champaign district is a rich loam; that of the northern arable districts, except the tracts of reclaimed bog, is for the most part a stiff and retentive clay. The soil of a large proportion of the lands subjected to tillage during the last 25 years, is either a peaty gravel or a slightly calcareous bog.

Animals.] The quadrupeds which walked the wilds of K. previous to the exterminating processes of hunting and husbandry, were in all respects the same as those which inhabited the other mountainous districts of Ireland. A small bird, called the Irish ortolan by the English, and the gourde by the Irish, is believed to be peculiar to the Blasquet islands. It is somewhat larger than a sparrow, and is web-footed. Pheasants are more numerous in K. than in Cork or Waterford. Woodcocks are exceedingly numerous in the woodlands near the Shannon. Grouse, eagles, hawks, and other alpine birds, abound in the great and lofty mountain-district of the S, and in the chief uplands of the coast. Sea-fowl of all kinds abound on the coasts and islands.—The dairy cattle of the co. are of a useful breed, and are continually improving. The cattle on the mountains are

less in size, and inferior in all other points. The common horses are light-boned, active animals, but not equal in strength to those of the neighbouring cos. The few sheep that are kept are in general strong and coarse. In 1841 the live stock, together with the estimated value of each, were 17,972 horses and mules, £143,776; 3,246 asses, £3,246; 103,034 cattle, £669,721; 98,277 sheep, £108,105; 51,501 pigs, £64,376; and 310,493 poultry, £7,762. Grand total of value, £996,986. But these statistics are exclusive of the civic districts of the co. In 1848, on 27,710 holdings, there were 14,372 horses, 5,026 mules and asses, 138,620 cattle, 68,550 sheep, 26,395 pigs, 15,617 goats, and 201,239 poultry.

Plants and woods.] The *arbutus* or strawberry-tree, so beautiful an exotic ornament to the shrubberies of England and Scotland, and nowhere else but in K. known to be indigenous in higher latitudes than those of the S countries of Europe, adorns the woods of Killarney and of Bantry with its rich evergreen foliage and its copious red berries, and attains such perfection, that a trunk has been measured of 9½ ft. in circumf. The *Pinguicula grandiflora* or large-flowered butterwort, also elsewhere indigenous no farther N than the southern countries of Europe, is a native of K. Other indigenous plants, both remarkable for beauty, and singularly indicative of the genial character of the climate and the soil, are *Menziesia polifolia*, *Saxifraga umbrosa* or London pride, and *Arenaria ciliata* or fringed sandwort.—In 1841, the plantations within the co. amounted to 13,036 acres.—The number of acres under crop in 1848 was 148,249: viz., under wheat, 4,939; oats, 32,440; barley and rye, 12,197; pease and beans, 21; potatoes, 34,455; turnips, 5,498; mangel-wurzel, carrots, and cabbage, 1,510; flax, 243; meadow and clover, 56,946.

Manufactures and trade.] The woollen manufacture is diffused over the greater part of the co., and consists principally in the production of coarse fabrics for domestic use. The linen manufacture was formerly of considerable note in the town and vicinity of Dingle, and is still carried on there with some activity.—The export trade of the co. is conducted to so considerable an extent by means of inland carriage to the neighbouring cos. of Limerick and Cork, that its amount cannot be very proximately estimated.

The roads of the S and W of K., till a very recent period, were in many instances totally impracticable for wheeled carriages, and in others so ill-made and acceditous as to be travelled with both difficulty and danger; and even yet the roads of a considerable part of the district situated between Kenmare and Cahirciveen are traversible only by pedestrians or well-mounted horsemen. One new line of road made by government, 25 m. in length, connects Listowel and the district around it with Newmarket in co. Cork; another line, 20 m. in length, connects Castle-Island with Newcastle in co. Limerick; and a new line connecting central K. with central Cork, by way of King-William's-Town, has enormously increased both the facility and the amount of intercommunication by inland carriage. A fourth new line comes in from the Bantry and Bere mountains in co. Cork, crosses the head of the Kenmare estuary by a magnificent suspension-bridge, and spans and perforates it across the fissures and through the abutments of the K. mountains S of Killarney. The amount of roads under the surveyor's charge in 1841 was 993 m. The only one of the Commissioners' proposed lines of railway which directly affects K. is the Shannon line; and even this terminates at Tarbert. Another proposed line deflects from the Dublin and Cork line at Mallow, comes up the valley of the Blackwater to the frontier of K., passes down to the vicinity of Killarney, makes a detour round the

foot of the lower lake of Killarney, descends W to near the S side of the entrance of Castlemaine harbour, and thence curves along the coast of Iveragh to Valentia harbour at Cahirciveen.

Divisions.] K. is politically divided into the baronies of Iraghticonnor in the extreme N; Clanmaurice, immediately S of Iraghticonnor; Trughenackmy, immediately S of Clannmaurice; Corkaguiney, projecting peninsularly W from Trughenackmy, and along the N side of Dingle bay; Magonihy, immediately S of Trughenackmy; Glanerought, in the extreme SE; and Iveragh, and Dunkerrin, principally in the great peninsula between Dingle bay and the Kenmare estuary.—The co., as to ecclesiastical division, now coincides exactly with the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe. The 8 baronies are subdivided into 87 parishes.

Statistics.] The number of children attending schools within the co. in 1841 was 15,751; in 1848 there were 134 national schools in operation within the co., attended by 23,927 children. In 1842, the number of persons committed for public offences was 817; in 1849, 2,706.—The constabulary are distributed through 39 stations; 3 stipendiary magistrates are stationed in the co., and have their head-quarters at Listowel, Tralee, and Kenmare. The county-jail is at Tralee; and the district bridewells are at Kenmare, Killarney, Milltown, Castle-Island, Tarbert, Listowel, Dingle, and Cahirciveen. The assizes are held at Tralee; and quarter-sessions at Tralee, Cahirciveen, Dingle, Kenmare, Killarney, and Listowel. The annual amount of property valued for the poor-rate is £355,466. Eight members went from K. to the Irish parliament,—2 from the co. at large, and 2 from each of the boroughs Tralee, Dingle, and Ardfert; but the members to the imperial parliament are only 2 from the co. and 1 from Tralee. In 1841, the total co. constituency was 1,401; in 1849 it was only 771. The pop. of K. in 1792, as estimated by Dr. Beaufort, was 107,000; in 1813 it was 178,622; in 1821, 216,185; in 1831, 263,126; in 1841, 293,880; in 1851, 238,241. Houses in 1792, 19,395; in 1813, 31,749; in 1821, 35,597; in 1831, 41,294; in 1841, 46,628; in 1851, 35,385.—Families employed chiefly in agriculture, in 1831, 34,043; in manufactures and trade, 4,621; in other pursuits, 6,360. First-class inhabited houses in 1841, 601; second-class, 4,398; third-class, 13,757; fourth-class, 27,872. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 39,985; in manufactures and trade, 7,749; in other pursuits, 3,859. Clergymen of the establishment, 42; Methodist ministers, 4; Presbyterian ministers, 2; Independent ministers, 2; Roman Catholic clergymen, 63.

History.] The word *Kerry* is supposed by some writers to be a corruption of *Carmidhe* or *Cair-Peeght*, which signifies 'the Kingdom of Ciar.' A considerable part of K. was formerly a distinct co. in itself, called Desmond. On the first arrival of the English they found the O'Connors possessed of the northern tract of this co., from which family that part still retains the name of Iraghticonnor. The middle part of the co. was also then in the possession of the Moriarty family; and the southern parts were occupied by the O'Sullivans. In 1329, Maurice Fitzgerald, the great-grandson of the first lord of K., was created earl of Desmond, with a royal jurisdiction or palatinate in the country of Desmond. K. had been made shire-ground in 1210 by King John; and, excepting the church-lands, which still remained under the sheriff, the whole co. passed under the new palatinal jurisdiction. The subsequent history of the co., down to near the close of the 16th cent., is nearly identical with the family and public history of the earls of Desmond. The rebellion and overthrow, in the reign of Elizabeth, of Gerald, 16th earl of Desmond, occasioned the final suppression of the Desmonds' authority, and the permanent confiscation of their estates. On the breaking out of the rebellion of 1641, the native Irish took arms, and remained in possession of the co. till 1652, when Ludlow again reduced them. Extensive confiscations followed. Among the new proprietors was Sir William Petty, who obtained a large grant of lands in the neighbourhood of Kenmare, and commenced the smelting of iron, which was carried on with vigour while timber lasted. A colony of Protestants was planted by Sir William Petty round the head of Kenmare river, who

were attacked by the native Irish in 1688, and compelled to abandon their possessions. A detachment of King William's army under Brigadier Levison entered the co. in 1691, and finally reduced it. The confiscations consequent on the last rebellion amounted to 90,116 acres. The principal proprietors at present are the marquis of Lansdowne, in whom the Fitzmaurice and Petty estates centre; Lord Kenmare, the representative of the Brown family; Lord Headley, Lord Ventry, and the Knight of Kerry.

KERRY, or CERI, a parish and village of Montgomeryshire, 3 m. E by S of Newton. Pop. in 1831, 2,199; in 1851, 1,930.

KERRY-HEAD, a peninsular promontory, in co. Kerry, enclosing the estuary of the Shannon on the S, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Loop-head. It is $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. in length, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. in mean breadth, and has a lighthouse. Its summit is named Doon-hill.

KERSEY, a parish of Suffolk, 2 m. NW by W of Hadleigh. Area 1,510 acres. Pop. in 1851, 714.

KERSHAW, a central district of the state of S. Carolina, U. S., comprising an area of 792 sq. m., drained by Wateree river, Lynch and Little Lynch creeks, and their branches. Pop. in 1840, 12,281, of whom 8,040 were slaves; in 1850, 14,474. Its capital is Camden.

KERSHOPE (King's), a rivulet of Roxburghshire, which rises on the E side of Whiteknowe, and after a course of about $8\frac{1}{2}$ m., joins the Liddel $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. below the village of Castletown.

KERSWELL (King's), a parish in Devonshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by S of Newton-Bushel. Area 1,749 acres. Pop. in 1831, 771; in 1851, 959.

KERTON, GAREWDUN, or GURDON, a district and town of Nepal. The town is on the r. bank of the E branch of the Goggra, near a pass of the Himalaya chain, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 35'$, and E long. $81^{\circ} 10'$. It is an important trading emporium. A fair is held here annually in November, which is attended by merchants from Cashmere and Ladak, who bring shawls, goats' hair, &c., to exchange for gold dust, wool, woollen fabrics, silk handkerchiefs, and tea.

KERTSH, KERTCH, or KJERCH, by the Russians sometimes called Vosper, a port and fortress of European Russia, in the gov. of Taurida, on the E coast of the Crimea, in N lat. $45^{\circ} 21' 30''$, E long. $36^{\circ} 29' 33''$. It stands on the bight of a small bay, on the strait to which it gives name, leading from the Black sea into the sea of Azof, and has a good harbour. The streets are good, the houses are built of stone and generally neat, and the shops are well-supplied with merchandise. The pop. is about 12,000, Russians, Tartars, Jews, and government employes. This fortress, and that of Yenikale, about 8 m. to the ENE, are of importance as commanding the communication between the Black sea and the sea of Azof. As seen from the sea it is a picturesque town. The bay is semicircular, and the principal buildings are situate on the waterside, which is bounded by a noble quay faced with hewn stone. The chief street runs at right angles to the quay. At the back of the town there is a remarkable conical hill of some elevation, on the top of which is a small Grecian building of stone, surmounted by a cross, and said to mark the resting-place of Mithridates, but which has been lately used as a guardhouse. The houses of the Russian citizens are pure white, or gaily tinted with washes of various colours over the stonework; many of them attain the dimensions and almost deserve the name of palaces. The Tartar houses are mere wigwams, but they are all whitewashed, and their position does not render them very conspicuous. To the l. or W of the town, facing it from the sea, are extensive magazines, stores, and government factories, saw-mills, manufactures, and bakeries. To the r. with a large front of public and private buildings intervening along the waterside, are the dockyard, the bat-

tery, and military and naval establishments. Three or four spires rise above the mass of houses in the background. It is rising in importance, as the trade of the sea of Azof is now carried on by vessels which discharge their cargoes at K. into smaller craft for the sea of Azof; and the whole quarantine establishment of the Crimea is concentrated here, about 2 m. E of the town, on the I. of the bay. Its exports are salt, salt fish, and fish-oil. In the neighbourhood of K. stood the ancient town of *Panticopum*. K. was taken by the Russians in 1771, and confirmed to them in the following peace. On the 27th of May, 1855, it was captured by the allied French and English forces.

KERTZFELD, a village of France, in the dep. of the Bas-Rhin, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Benfelden, on the r. bank of the Schur. Pop. 570.

KERUN, KORN, or QUERUN (BIRKET-EL), a large shallow lake of Egypt, in the prov. of Fayum, 35 m. in length, and 7 m. in breadth. It is 125 ft. below the level of the river at Benisuef. See FAYUM.

KERVENHEIM, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Prussia, regency of Düsseldorf, circle and 10 m. NNW of Geldern, in a marshy locality. Pop. 700.

KERVIGNAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 7 m. NE of Port-Louis. Pop. 1,900.

KERZER, a range of mountains in the central part of Transylvania. They cover a portion of the comitat of Kockelburg, extending between the Great and Little Kokel.

KERZERZ, or CHIETRES, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. N of Friburg, bail. and 5 m. NE of Morat. Pop. 1,058. It was the *Ad-Carceres* of the Romans.

KESARIR, a town of Kordofan, 35 m. SW of Obeit, on the road to Koldagi.

KESGRAVE, a parish in Suffolk, 4 m. E by N of Ipswich. Area 1,610 acres. Pop. in 1851, 88.

KESH, or KISH, a village in the p. of Magheraculmoney, co. Fermanagh, on a rivulet of the same name, $\frac{1}{2}$ a m. above its entrance into lower Lough Erne, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Enniskillen. Pop. in 1831, 139; in 1851, 257.

KESH, or SHEHRI-SUBZ, a town of Bokhara, in a district of the same name, 120 m. E of Bokhara, on the S side of the Karchi. It is noted as the birthplace of Timur.

KESHIN, a town and port of Arabia, in the prov. of Hadramaut, on the Indian ocean, 300 m. ESE of Sana, and 35 m. SW of Ras-Fartak. Pop. 400. It is the capital of a Mahrah chief, but possesses only a small number of well-built houses, and suffers from scarcity of water. Incense forms the chief article of local trade.

KESIL-BACHI-NOR, a lake of Chinese Turkestan, in Sungaria, in the military division of Tarbagatai. It is separated from the head-stream of the Irtish by a mountain-range; and receives on the SE the Ourungon, which descends, under the name of the Bulgan, from Mount Kamur in the great Altai chain. It is about 45 m. in length, and from 30 to 36 m. in breadth. Its banks are frequented by wandering tribes, who come hither to the caravans to exchange their camels, horses, and sheep for clothing and other commodities.

KESKHER, KAIRAB, or GESHER, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Ghilan, 24 m. NW of Reshd. It is inhabited by about 400 families of the Talidjs tribe.

KESROWAN, a territory of Syria, in the NW part of the pash. of Acre. It is covered to a considerable extent with a mountain-range of the same name, a branch of the Lebanon chain. It is divided into several districts, and is inhabited by Maronites

and Druses. It produces excellent wine, and is said to contain mines of iron. With the exception of a tribute which is here received for the pash. by the emir of the Druses, the territory is independent of the Porte.

KESSEL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, arrond. of Malines, watered by the Deux-Nethes. Pop. 1,687.

KESSELLOO, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Louvain, watered by the Dyle. Pop. 1,746.

KESSELSDORF, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, bail. and 6 m. W of Dresden. Pop. 385. In 1745 the Saxons were here defeated by the Prussians under Leopold-de-Dessau.

KESSELSTADT, a village of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov., and circle, and about a mile W of Hanau, on the r. bank of the Main. Pop. 649. In its vicinity are the castle of Philippsruhe belonging to the counts of Hanau, and the ferruginous springs and baths of Wilhelmsbad.

KESSELSHEIM, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and N of Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. 470.

KESSELT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limbourg, dep. of Veldwezelt. Pop. 280.

KESSENICH, a department and commune of Limburg, arrond. of Tongres, watered by the Iterbeek. Pop. of dep., 1,023; of com., 576.

KESSINGLAND, a parish in Suffolk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Lowestoft, on the shore of the North sea. Area 1,691 acres. Pop. in 1831, 666; in 1851, 777.

KESTANE-DAGH, a chain of mountains in Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Aïdin. It extends from the gulf of Scala-Nova on the W to the Ak-dagh on the E, a distance of about 45 m.; and forms a line of separation between the beds of the Little Mendere on the N, and the Mendere on the S. It is the *Messogis* and *Pactyas* of the ancients.

KESTER, a village of the duchy of Nassau, NW of Welmich, on the Rhine.

KESTERBEEK-BOSCH, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Buy-Singen. Pop. 191.

KESTERGAT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Pepinghen. Pop. 252.

KESTERICH, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 14 m. SE of Aachen, circle and 4 m. NNE of Montjoie. Pop. 812. It has some manufactories of cloth.

KESTON, a parish in Kent, 5 m. S by E of Bromley. Area 1,474 acres. Pop. in 1851, 644.

KESWEH (EL), a village of Syria, in the pash. and 10 m. S of Damascus.

KESWICK, a market-town in the p. of Crosythwaite, Cumberland, 24 m. SSW of Carlisle, at the N extremity of K. lake or Derwent-water, and at the junction of the rapid river Greta with the Derwent. Pop. in 1801, 1,350; in 1831, 2,159; in 1851, 2,618. The vale of K. is situated in a romantic tract of country, environed by lofty mountains, and interspersed with woods, lakes, and waterfalls; and the town of K. is the metropolis of the lakes, where tourists often take up their head-quarters, and whence they visit all the surrounding lakes and mountains. It is the largest and most central town of the district, has better sources of amusement in unfavourable weather than any other, and enjoys the most magnificent situation. It consists principally of one long street, protected from the N winds by the lofty Skiddaw, at the foot of which it is situated. The houses are generally of stone, and well-built. Here are two museums containing specimens of most of the minerals and fossils with which this part of Cumberland abounds. The principal manufacture consists of

woollen goods, such as blankets, kerseys, and swans-downs. Greta-hall, long the residence of Southey, is in the vicinity of K.—Also a parish in Norfolk, 3 m. SSW of Norwich. Area 729 acres. Pop. 126.

KESWICK (EAST), a township in the p. of Harewood, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. SW of Wetherby. Area 1,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 365; in 1851, 452.

KESWICK-LAKE. See DERWENT-WATER.

KESZTHELY, a town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Salas, on the Platten-see or Balaton, 23 m. S of Vazarhely. Pop. 7,500. It has a Georgicon or school of rural arts and agriculture in which are taught mathematics, natural history, botany, economics, and mechanics. The inhabitants are supported partly by woollen manufactures, partly by the culture of vineyards; but the town and surrounding country are the property of the counts of Hunyadi. There are warm baths in the neighbourhood, near the source of the river Heviz.

KET, a small river of Wigtownshire, which, passing Whithorn, runs into the sea at Port-Yarrock.

KET, or KETA, a considerable river of Siberia, which rises in the mountains of the gov. of Tomsk, to the S of Yeniseisk, and falls into the Obi, on the r. bank, not far from Narym. Its banks are covered with forests, abounding in game.

KETCHEN, or KET-SHING, a people of Tartar origin, who inhabit the E part of Manchuria, in the prov. of He-loung-kiang, between the Amur, on which the greater number of their villages are situated, and the gulf of Tartary. They do not, like the Chinese, shave the head, but gather the hair into a net at the back of the head. The dialect they speak is distinguished by the name of Fiaffa. Martin-hunting forms their chief occupation, a certain number being annually required as tribute by the Chinese.

KETCH-HISSAR, a town of Caramania, in Asia Minor, in the sanj. and 12 m. SW of Nigdeh. It contains some fine ruins, particularly a beautiful aqueduct of granite extending for 7 or 8 m. The foundations of several large edifices are to be seen in different parts of the town; and shafts, capitals, and pedestals of pillars, lie half-buried under ground. This place is supposed by Kinneir to be the ancient *Tyana*, described by Strabo as one of the most ancient cities in Cappadocia. The modern town contains a large manufactory of gunpowder, the materials of which are furnished by the nitre with which the whole of the neighbouring country is impregnated.

KETCHIKTEN, or KESIKTEN, a country of Chinese Tartary, intersected by the 43d parallel, inhabited by two standards of Mongol Tartars, who chiefly reside about the upper branches of the Sir-a-Muren.

KETCHIUK, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. and 12 m. NW of Akshehr. It is surrounded by gardens; and is supposed to be the city described by Xenophon, in the plain of Cayster, where Cyrus first met the queen of Cilicia.

KETEK. See CUTTACK.

KETELBERG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Oycke. Pop. 178.

KETELHOEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Bevere. Pop. 198.

KETEMBER, a small island in the Eastern seas, in S lat. 6° 12'.

KETH, one of the Pelew islands, in N lat. 8°, E long. 134° 54'.

KETHELY, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Schemeg, 34 m. S of Vasarhely.

KETLEY, a township of Salop, 1 m. E of Wellington. Pop. 2,462.

KETOL, one of the Kurile islands, near the coast of Asia, in N lat. 47° 20', E long. 152° 20', NE of Simusir. It is about 20 m. long, and 7 m. broad; is covered with wood, and abounds with white foxes, seals, and sea-calves.

KETSCHDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg of Leignitz, circle of Schöna. Pop. 795.

KETSCHENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfurt, circle of Lubben. Pop. 228.

KETSELBROEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Lemeke. Pop. 138.

KETSKEMET, or KEKSKEMET, a large town of Hungary, in the com. and 54 m. SE of Pest. It is the residence of many families of rank possessing property in the surrounding country. Here are some manufactories of soap and leather; but the property of the district consists chiefly in cattle and sheep, fed in the adjoining levels, or on the heath of K., which is the largest in Hungary. The pop. was estimated some years ago at 25,000.

KETSMAR, a small salt lake in the desert of Bahiuda in Nubia, 102 m. NE of Obeid.

KET-SURANY, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenburg, 10 m. SE of Güns. Pop. 700.

KETTENHOF, a village of Lower Austria, 6 m. SE of Vienna. Pop. 1,500. There is a very large muslin manufactory here.

KETTENIS, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Aachen, circle of Eupen. Pop. 674.

KETTERING, a parish and market-town in Northamptonshire, 15 m. NNE of Northampton. Area 2,840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,099; in 1851, 5,198. The town is situated on the slope of a hill, at the foot of which flows a small stream that empties itself into the Ise, a branch of the Nene. The church is a handsome building in the later style of English architecture. The principal trade consists of wool-stapling and combing. The manufacture of shoes gives employment to a considerable number of persons; there are two brush manufactories; and many of the inhabitants are also employed in weaving silk plush for hats.

KETTERINGHAM, a parish of Norfolk, 3½ m. E by N of Wymondham. Area 1,680 acres. Pop. 209.

KETTERMUYT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Saint-Nicolas. Pop. 163.

KETTINS, a parish in the SW of Forfarshire, stretching along the N side of the Sidlaw hills, and partly in the valley of Strathmore, to the E of Cupar-Angus. Pop. in 1831, 1,193; in 1851, 995.

KETTLE, or KING'S KETTLE, an extensive parish of Fifeshire, 5½ m. SW of Cupar, in the vale of the Eden, comprehending a surface of about 9 sq. m. Pop. in 1831, 2,071; in 1851, 2,601, a considerable proportion of whom are linen weavers. The village of K., on the road from Cupar to Kirkcaldy, has a pop. of 480.

KETTLE, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Erie, in N lat. 43°.

KETTLEBASTON, a parish of Suffolk, 6½ m. NW of Hadleigh. Area 1,063 acres. Pop. 189.

KETTLEBURGH, a parish of Suffolk, 2 m. SW of Framlingham. Area 1,425 acres. Pop. 348.

KETTLESHULME, a township of Cheshire, 7 m. NE of Macclesfield. Pop. in 1851, 352.

KETTLESTHORPE, a parish of Lincolnshire, 9 m. NW of Lincoln. Area 3,280 acres. Pop. 541.

KETTLEWELL, a parish of the W. R. of Yorkshire, 13 m. NE of Settle. Area 8,455 acres. Pop. in 1831, 673; in 1851, 607.

KETTMANNSHAUSEN, a village in the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 19 m. SE of Gotha.

KETTON, a parish of Rutlandshire, 4 m. WSW of Stamford. Area 2,740 acres. Pop. 1,138.

KETTWIG, or KETTWYK, a town of Prussian Westphalia, circle of Duisburg, on the Roer, 3 m. WNW of Werden. Pop. 2,700.

KETTWIGER-UMSTAND, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, circle of Duisburg. Pop. 493.

KETZIN, a small town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, circle of Ost-Havelland, on the r. bank of the Havel, 8 m. NW of Potsdam. Pop. 800.

KEU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Shun-king-fu, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 53'$, E long. $106^{\circ} 53'$.

KEUCHERSFELD, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, circle of Elberfeld. Pop. 328.

KEUCHINGEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Treves, circle of Merzig. Pop. 310.

KEU-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of E-chu-fu.

KEU-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang. The div. comprises 5 districts. The town is 120 m. SSW of Hang-chu-fu, pleasantly situated on the Tcheng-tang-chiang, between two affluents of that river, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 2' 33''$, E long. $119^{\circ} 3' 42''$. It has an active trade with the prov. of Fe-keen. The transit-trade alone is said to give occupation to 10,000 individuals.

KEUH-TSING-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan. The div. comprises 8 districts. The town is 75 m. ENE of Yun-nan, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 32' 24''$, E long. $103^{\circ} 30'$. The surrounding country is well cultivated, and watered by numerous canals.

KEUH-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. of Ping-yang-fu.

KEULA, or KULOWZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Leignitz, circle of Hoyerswerda. Pop. 157.

KEULA, or KUJA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Leignitz, circle of Rothenburg, on the Lechnitzka. Pop. 246. There are iron-works in the vicinity.

KEULA (GROSS), a town of the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, seignory and 16 m. W of Sondershausen. Pop. 1,509. It contains a castle and a church, and has a large annual market.

KEULA (KLEIN), a village of the duchy of Saxe-Gotha, NW of Völkenroda.

KEULEN, a mountain of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, on the confines of Lausatia, SE of Königsbrück.

KEULENAER - SPARRENHOF-ET - LEPELHOEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Saint Nicolas. Pop. 143.

KEU-LU-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Shun-teh-fu, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 17'$, and E long. $115^{\circ} 11'$.

KEUMIE'E, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur. Pop. of dep., 363; of com., 235.

KEUN-CHE-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung. The div. comprises the island of Hai-nan, and contains 13 districts. The town, which is the capital of the island, is in N lat. $20^{\circ} 2' 26''$, and E long. $109^{\circ} 48' 10''$, or according to the charts of the British admiralty, $19^{\circ} 56'$, and E long. $110^{\circ} 15'$, 3 m. from the N coast of the island, on the l. bank of the W branch of the Nan-tou-ta-kiang, at its entrance into Pe-cha-kiang bay. Pop. 103,000. It is surrounded by a good wall, 40 ft. in height, and has 3 gates. Another wall separates the town into two parts. The streets are generally broad and paved with flagstones. The gates of the town, as well as those of the streets, are regularly opened at sun-rise and closed at 8 o'clock in the evening. It contains a large public library, 2 colleges, and a temple dedicated to the genius of fire. In the vicinity is a large Buddhist temple, named Phou-ming-szu. It possesses manufactures of articles, chiefly teapots, formed of cocoa-nut shells, and carries on an active trade with Macao, Tonquin, Cochin-China, Siam, and by Hai-kheou-so, a port a little to the N of Singapore. The environs are populous and well-cultivated, and contain quarries of red marble. On the coast is a pearl fishery.

KEUN-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of Fang-yang-fu.

KEUN-LEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Seu-chu-fu.

KEUN-SHAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, island of Hai-nan, div. of Keun-che-fu. Pop. in 1819, 133,526. It has manufactures of articles in tortoise-shell.

KEUPRI-BAZAR, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Tekeli, a little to the SE of Adalia, on the l. bank and near the embouchure of the E branch of the Dudon.

KEUPRI-RAVENATZ, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, in the sanj. of Semendria, 21 m. ESE of Kragojevatz, and 10 m. NW of Parahin-Palanka, on the r. bank of the Morava.

KEUPRIS, or KIPPRIS, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Croatia, capital of a jurisdiction and residence of an aga, in the sanj. and 55 m. S of Banjaluks, and 32 m. WSW of Trawniki, on an elevated plateau near the Merissa. Pop. 400. It is surrounded by an old wall, partly built of wood and partly masonry, and flanked with towers, now much dilapidated. The plateau of K. belongs to the Prolog chain, and is 21 m. in diameter. It affords excellent pasturage, and is studded with numerous hamlets. Snow falls abundantly in winter, and does not disappear until the heat of summer.

KEUPRI-SUL. See ZAB (LITTLE).

KEUSCHBERG, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Merseburg, on the r. bank of the Saal, 6 m. SE of Merseburg. Pop. 310.

KEUSE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Tronchiennes. Pop. 703.

KEUTELWYK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Gontrode. Pop. 84.

KEUTSCHEN, or KEITSCHEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Weissenfels. Pop. 234.

KEU-YAY, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Tsau-chu-fu, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 27'$, and E long. $116^{\circ} 16'$.

KEU-YE-HO, a river of China, which has its source in Mongolia, in the country of the Ordos, runs SE, cuts through the great wall, enters the prov. of Shen-si, and joins the Hoang-ho, 21 m. N of Kea, and after a course of nearly 120 m.

KEU-YUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Keang-ning-fu, or Nan-kin, in N lat. $31^{\circ} 58'$, and E long. $119^{\circ} 9'$.

KEVELAER, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, 4 m. from Gueldres. Pop. 1,320.

KEVENNY, a river of Montgomeryshire, which falls into the Usk at Abergavenny.—Also a river of Anglesea, which falls into the sea on the S side of the island.

KEVERNE (SAINT), a parish of Cornwall, 9 m. by W of Falmouth. Area 10,173 acres. Pop. 2,239.

KEW, a parish and village in Surrey, 7 m. W of London, on the S bank of the Thames, over which there is here a bridge of 7 arches, besides a land-arch on each side, erected in 1789. Area of p., 230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 837; in 1851, 1,009. The village occupies a pleasant position on the Thames, and is chiefly distinguished for its gardens. The freehold was purchased by George III., who greatly improved and enlarged the gardens, which contain 120 acres, and a noble collection of exotic trees and plants. In the old palace at K., most of the family of George III. were born and brought up, and here Queen Caroline died.

KEW (SAINT), a parish in Cornwall, 4½ m. NE by N of Wadebridge, on a branch of the river Camel. Area 7,514 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,095; in 1851, 1,337.

KEW-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen. The div. comprises 6 districts. The town is in N lat. $31^{\circ} 9' 36''$, and E long. $109^{\circ} 45'$, on the N bank of the Ta-kiang, at the confluence of the Fen-shwy-ho. It carries on an active trade.

KEW-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Ling-tsing-chu.

KEW-KEANG-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se. The div. comprises 5 districts. The town is 69 m. N of Nan-kin, near the r. bank of the Yang-tse-kiang, 15 m. above its junction with the lake of Pho-yang, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 54'$, and E long. $116^{\circ} 4' 30''$. It is of considerable extent, and is surrounded by good walls. The streets are paved, and contain numerous shops. The houses are generally plain in appearance, and are interspersed with extensive gardens and fields. At the entrance of the town is a tower 7 stories high and a pagoda. The Yang-tse-kiang is here broad and deep, and is crossed by a bridge of boats. The harbour is good, and the trade extensive.

KEWSTOKE, a parish in Somerset, 9 m. NW of Axbridge, on the coast of the Bristol channel. Area 4,008 acres. Pop. in 1801, 349; in 1851, 560.

KEXBOROUGH, a township in the p. of Darton, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. NW of Barnesley. Area 1,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 548; in 1851, 577.

KEXBY, a township in the p. of Upton, Lincolnshire, 5 m. SE of Gainsborough. Area 1,540 acres. Pop. 323.—Also a township in the p. of Cattton, E. R. of Yorkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of York. Pop. 150.

KEXHOLM, a small town of European Russia, in Finland, formerly the capital of the Swedish prov. of Carelia, in N lat. $61^{\circ} 1'$. It occupies two islands at the influx of the Woxa into Lake Ladoga; on one stands the town, containing 2,000 inhabitants, and on the other the fortress.

KEYBERG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Lede. Pop. 286.—Also a commune in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Sichem. Pop. 255.

KEYBERG (VOSKE-ET), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, dep. of Heestert. Pop. 270.

KEYEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. of Furnes, on the canal d'Yser. Pop. 1,084.

KEYENBERG, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Aachen, circle of Erkelenz. Pop. 585.

KEYHAM, or KEAME, a chapelry in the p. of Rothley, Leicestershire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Leicester, on a branch of the Wreak. Area 940 acres. Pop. 144.

KEYINGHAM, or KAYINGHAM, a parish and village in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 10 m. E by S of Hull. Area 1,890 acres. Pop. in 1851, 746.

KEYLAER, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, circle of Geldern. Pop. 553.

KEYMER, or KYMERE, a parish in Sussex, 2 m. E by S of Hurst-Pierpoint, intersected by the London and Brighton railway, and Hastings branch railway. Area 3,538 acres. Pop. in 1831, 681; in 1841, 1,364, but this return included 450 persons then employed on the railway lines; in 1851, 1,006.

KEYNE (St.). See KEAN (St.).

KEYNSHAM, a parish and market-town in Somerset, 5 m. ESE of Bristol, and 7 m. W by N of Bath, on the river Avon, over which there is here a bridge. Area 4,171 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,142; in 1851, 2,318. The town consists principally of one street. The woollen manufacture once flourished here, but the chief trade now consists in malting. At K. is a station on the Great Western railway, which here emerges from a tunnel 1,012 yds. in length, cut in hard sandstone, and passes close to the town.

KEYNSTON-TARRANT, a parish in Dorsetshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by E of Blandford-Forum. Area 1,962 acres. Pop. in 1831, 220; in 1851, 321.

KEY-SIMA, an island of Japan, between Corea and the W. coast of Nipon.

KEYS, a group of islands in the Eastern seas, between the 5th and 6th parallels of S lat., and in about 133° E long. Great K. is said to be 50 m. in length and from 5 to 12 m. in breadth; Little K. is about 60 m. in circumf.; and Key-Watela about 45 m. in circumf. They are well-peopled, and carry on a trade with the Banda isles.

KEYSD, or SZAVD, a small town of Transylvania, 7 m. E by S of Schäzburg, with 2,000 inhabitants.

KEYSOE, a parish of Bedfordshire, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Bedford. Area 3,564 acres. Pop. 834.

KEYSTON, a parish in Huntingdonshire, 6 m. NW of Kimbolton. Area 2,535 acres. Pop. 199.

KEYTELDRIES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Huyse. Pop. 1,234.

KEYSTONE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 12 m. E of Kotah.

KEYWORTH, parish of Nottinghamshire, 7 m. SSE of Nottingham. Area 1,530 acres. Pop. 667.

KEYZERSHOEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, dep. of Beerst. Pop. 120.

KEZDI-VASARHELY, a town of Transylvania, 30 m. NE of Okna, the head-quarters of the 2d regiment of Szekler infantry. Pop. 5,000.

KEZIL. See KIZILOSEN.

KEZIL-KAIA, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 25 m. S of Isbarte.

KHABNO, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 78 m. NW of Kief, on the r. bank of the Uz.

KHABUR, a river of Turkey in Asia, which rises 20 m. W of Mardin, and, flowing SE, joins the Euphrates, on the l. bank, near Kerkissa, after a course of 240 m. Its principal affluents are the Hermas, the Nahr-el-Sinjar, and the Holi.—Also another river of Turkey in Asia, which rises 20 m. to the NE of Julamerik, and flowing S, and SW, about 15 m. below Zakh, is joined by the Hazir-su, after which it assumes the name of the Peishabur, and, pursuing a WSW course, enters the Tigris near Peishabur. It is the *Nicephorus* of the ancients.

KHACHI, a town of Hindostan, in Nepal, 150 m. WNW of Kathmandu, in N lat. $28^{\circ} 4'$. It consists of about 300 houses, and is the cap. of a small rajahship.

KHACHINKARO, a mountain of Nubia, in the territory of Fazogli, in about N lat. $10^{\circ} 55'$, E long. $34^{\circ} 50'$.

KHADARAH (EL), a large ruined town of Algiers, the *Chadra* of Edrisi, and perhaps the *Colonia Augusta* of Ptolemy, situated on an eminence near the l. bank of the Shéllif, 55 m. SSW of Algiers. Its ruins are about 3 m. in circumf.; a little to the E are the remains of a large stone bridge, probably the only one that was ever thrown over the Shéllif.

KHAFALUN, a town of Tibet, at the confluence of the Shayuk with the Leh, 90 m. NW of Leh. Pop. about 12,000.

KHAI, a large village of Sind, consisting of about 500 houses, 10 m. E by S of Shikarpur, near the r. bank of the Indus, and the ferry of Bhatar, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 45'$.

KHAIBAR, a town of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, 100 m. NE of Medina.

KHAIRABAD, a village on the r. bank of the Indus, opposite Attock, 35 m. ESE of Peshawur.

KHAIRPUR, or KHYRPUR, or DABAR-WALL, a town of Bhawulpur, in N lat. $28^{\circ} 5'$, 12 m. SW of Subzukoté, and 7 m. E of the l. bank of the Indus. It consists of about 700 houses, constructed of burnt bricks, and 2 or 3 stories high. The shops exceed

100 in number, and the place has an appearance of brisk trade.

KHALAWAWA, a town of Sudan, in the kingdom of Houssa, 50 m. ENE of Sokkatu.

KHALITZ. See **KALISCH**.

KHALKAS. See **KALKHAS**.

KHAM. See **KAM**.

KHAMIES BERG. See **KAMIESBERG**.

KHAMIL. See **HAMI**.

KHAMIR, or **CAMMIR**, a port of Persia, in the prov. of Laristan, in the Uluar.

KHAMTIES. See **ASSAM**.

KHANA-I-BAD, a town of Kunduz, upon the E bank of a river of the same name, an affluent of the Oxus, at the foot of the Koh-Umber, an isolated mountain dividing the plains of Kunduz and Talikhan, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 41'$, E long. $69^{\circ} 10'$. It contains a large and ill-constructed fort, and 600 mud-built houses. It has 2 colleges, in which Moslem divinity and law are taught gratuitously to students who support themselves by labour.

KHANAKI, a handsome little town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak-Arabi, on the high road from Bagdad to Kirmanshah, 98 m. NNE of Bagdad. The river Holwan flows through it. Its position near the frontier of two rival powers has frequently exposed it to devastation.

KHANBAILA, a town of Bhawulpur, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 5'$, near the l. bank of the Punjnad, on the road from Mittunkote to Bhawulpur.

KHANDEISH. See **CANDEISH**.

KHANKA, a town of Khiva, near the Oxus, 12 m. SSE of New Urgeni.

KHANDOUCHA, or **KANDUGA**, a river of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and district of Yakutsk. It descends from the W side of the mountains of Okhotsk; runs SW; and throws itself into the Aldan, on the r. bank, in N lat. $62^{\circ} 55'$, and E long. $136^{\circ} 20'$, after a course of about 120 m.

KHANE, or **CHANE**, a small town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 60 m. SSW of Sivas, on the Anti-Taurus.

KHANEL, or **KHONEYI**, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Azerbijan, 21 m. SW of Khoi.

KHANGAI-KAMAR, a mountain ridge in Mongolia, in the Kalkhas territory, to the S of the Khan-gai-ula.

KHANGAI-ULA, a chain of mountains in Mongolia, in the Kalkhas territory. It forms a part of the N edge of the great central plateau of Asia, joining the Altai chain on the W, and the Hongoer mountains on the E. The principal head-streams of the Orkhon have their source in this range.

KHANGUR, or **KHANPUR**, a town of Sind, 20 m. N of Shekarpur, situated in a barren country overrun with low jungle. Three smart shocks of an earthquake were experienced here on the 24th of January 1852. The shocks were felt at Guñdava, 60 m. NW of K., at the foot of the Hala range; and laid in ruins a large portion of Kahan or Babun, a town in the Murri hills, 90 m. NNE of K.

KHANKA, a town of Independent Tartary, in the khanate and 90 m. SE of Bokhara, and a little to the E of Shehri-Subz.

KHANKAH, a town of Khiva, 69 m. ENE of the town of that name, near the l. bank of the Jihun. Pop. 2,000. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch. A market is held weekly. The pop. of the surrounding district is estimated at 25,000.

KHAN-KAPELAN, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 14 m. SSE of Uskup, and 13 m. N of Koprili, on the l. bank of the Vardar, at the confluence of the Psigna, both of which rivers are here crossed by bridges.

KHANPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presi-

dency of Bengal, prov. and 57 m. S of Delhi, district and 36 m. SE of Merot, between the rivers Ganges and Kallinuddi.—Also a town of Bhawulpur, in N lat. $28^{\circ} 38'$, E long. $70^{\circ} 39'$, situated on a navigable canal led from the Punjnad. It is a place of commercial transit, and its pop. is estimated at 20,000. The surrounding country is open and well-cultivated, and sprinkled with villages.—Also a village of the Panjab, on the r. bank of the Chenab, 16 m. NE of its confluence with the Jelum.

KHANPUR. See **CAUNPOOR**.

KHANSA, a town of Hindostan, in Nepal, on the l. bank of the Tambakosi, 54 m. ENE of Kathmandu, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 50'$.

KHAN-ULA, a mountain of Mongolia, in the N part of the Kalkhas territory, on the l. bank of the Tula, opposite Urga.

KHAN-YUNES, a frontier town of Syria, in the pash. and 28 m. SW of Gaza, on the skirts of the desert, and within $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the coast of the Mediterranean.

KHANZIR (CAPE). See **ISKENDERUN**.

KHOTCHIT, a people of Mongolia, who inhabit the territory to the W of the Siolki or Khingan mountains, between $43^{\circ} 30'$ and 45° N lat., to the S of the territory of the Oudzemerchi, and E of that of the Abkharar. The territory is watered by numerous lakes and streams. They are divided into two *ke* or standards.

KHARA, a river of Mongolia, in the N part of the Kalkhas country. It has its source in the mountains, about 60 m. WNW of Ourga or Kuren; makes a considerable circuit, passes a town of the same name, and joins the Orkhon, on the r. bank, 80 m. SW of the confluence of that river with the Selina, and after a course of about 150 m. It receives the Baingol on the r., and forms several islands. The plains which it waters afford excellent pasture.—Also a river of Independent Tartary, in Little Bokhara, which has its source in the Karangoni mountains, runs NNE, and joins the Khoten, 70 m. N of the town of that name.—Also a river of Mongolia, which descends from the N side of the mountain of Narin-Choron, and flows NNW to a lake on the confines of the Galbian desert.—Also a river of Mongolia, which has its source in the mountains, in N lat. $41^{\circ} 40'$, runs S, crosses the Tchastai-ula or Snowy mountains, and joins the Kuendulon, 40 m. N of the Hoang-ho.—Also a river of Mongolia, which has its source on the N side of Mount Ongon, runs NNE, and falls into a lake in N lat. $43^{\circ} 15'$.

KHARA, KARA, or HARA, a town of Mongolia, to the N of the great wall, 140 m. NW of Pekin, at the confluence of two streams, which flow WNW to lake Angouli.—Also a town in the Khartchin territory, 170 m. NE of Pekin, at the confluence of two streams, affluents of the Lakan.

KHARA, or TEHEN-TE, a town of Mongolia, 110 m. NE of Pekin, and 15 m. W of Jehol, at the confluence of the Chan-ton and Isson, head-streams of the Lan-ho, in N lat. $41^{\circ} 10'$, and E long. $117^{\circ} 47' 30'$.

KHARAB (GUBUT-EL), i.e., 'the Bay of Foulness,' the inner basin of the bay of Tajura, in the W part of the gulf of Aden, opening between the Esah and Danakil territories, by a narrow *bab* or gate, from the deep narrow estuary of the Bahr-el-Banatin. It is of an oval form; its larger axis measuring 12 m., and the shorter 5 m. At its W extremity is a cove 300 yds. in diam., with 115 fath. water, enclosed by precipitous cliffs, and barred by a narrow coral reef, which is dry at low tide. The waters of this recess usually smooth, become occasionally agitated, and boiling up in whirlpools, pour impetuously over the bar. The natives allege that it has a subterranean communication with the Bahr-Assal, or Great Salt lake, which lies a few miles to the W, and which Major Harris is of opinion may likewise have formed, at some remote period, a continuation of the gulf of Tajura.

KHARACHAR, or KARACHEAR, a town of Chinese Turkestan, near the S confines of Sungaria, 260 m. ESE of Ili, on the l. bank of the Kaidon, a little above its entrance into the Bostang-Nor. It is the residence of a Chinese governor, and has a garrison of 600 men stationed here for its defence, and for the improvement of the adjacent imperial domain.

KHARABULAK, a town of Mongolia, in the territory of the Kalkhas, to the SW of the Khara-Nor.

KHARA-DAGH, a mountain-chain of Bokhara, intersected by the parallel of 40° N, and the meridian of 70° E. It seems to be a prolongation SW of the Gakchal mountains.

KHARAKOINLU, a town of Persia, in Azerbijan, 30 m. N of Khoi.

KHARA-KORUM, or **HOTEN**, a town of Mongolia, in the territory of the Kalkhas, near the source of the Orkhon, 270 m. SW of Ourga. It is the ancient capital of the Mongols.

KHARA-KHUSH, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 21 m. ESE of Mosul, in a finely cultivated plain intersected by an affluent of the Tigris. It contains about 250 houses, nearly all built of earth, and terminating in small low cupolas. Its pop. consists of about 400 families, chiefly Syrian Catholics.

KHARAKUL, a lake of Independent Tartary, Bokhara, about 50 m. SSW of Bokhara, and about 15 m. from the Jihun, into which it formerly discharged its waters. It is nearly 24 m. in length from SE to NW, and receives on the N the Zer-afchan or Sogd. It is supposed to be the *Oxiane* of Ptolemy.—Also a town 45 m. SW of Bokhara, on the Zer-afchan, a little above its entrance into the lake. It is the entrepot for the trade between Khiva and Bokhara, and is said to contain 30,000 inhabitants.

KHARAMAKOTAN, an island of the Kurile group, in Asiatic Russia, in N lat. 49° 10', E long. 154° 35'. It is about 15 m. in length, and 6 m. in breadth. It has an extinct volcano, two lakes, and several small rivers. It is not inhabited, but is frequently visited by traders in skins: foxes and seals being here found in great numbers.

KHARA-MANGNAI, a lofty mountain of Chinese Tartary, in Sungaria, to the NE of the Ayar-Nor.

KHARA-MUREN, or **SIRA**, a river of the Chinese empire, which has its sources in Mongolia, in the Khin-gan or Siolki mountains, in N lat. 44°; runs ESE into Manchuria, where it takes the name of the Leaou-ho; bends SSW; traverses the prov. of Shin-ting or Leaou-tung, and discharges itself into the gulf of that name.

KHARAN, a small district and town of Beluchistan. The district lies between Jhalawan on the E, and Afghanistan on the W. It is generally arid and unproductive. Its principal produce is a species of sweet gum afforded by a variety of the tamarisk. Dates and melons grow in the lower districts, and wheat and barley also in some localities, but in quantity insufficient for local supply.—The town is situated at the foot of the Sarawan mountains, 66 m. S of Sarawan, and 99 m. SW of Kelat. It is large and well-fortified, and is the residence of a serdar, who is said to be able to bring into the field a force of 600 men. This town is noted for its camels.

KHARA-NOR, a lake of Chinese Tartary, in Thian-chan-nanloo, on the S side of the desert of Gobi. It receives the Bulonghir or Su-la-ho.—Also a lake of Mongolia, in the territory of the Kalkhas, to the SE of the Ike-Aral-Nor. It is about 30 m. in length from SE to NW; and discharges itself into the Djabkan.

KHARA-NOR, or **KIA-HON**, a lake of Tibet, in the N part of the prov. of Wei. It is NE of the Bouka-Nor, and forms one of a chain of lakes formed in its upper course by the Khara-oussou.

KHARATCHIN, or **KARTCHIN**, a district in the E part of Mongolia, lying immediately to the N of the Chinese prov. of Pe-che-li, and intersected by the route from Pekin to Manchuria. The Lan-ho has its head-streams in this region, and likewise the Khara-Muren. It is an elevated mountain-region,

and much of it is occupied with hunting-grounds, which the emperor of China, who occasionally passes a few months in summer here, appropriates to his own use.

KHARATE-GHIN, a mountainous district of Independent Tartary, to the SE of Bokhara, and to the S of the Khara-dagh, watered by a stream of the same name, which runs from N to S, and joins the Vakshab, on the r. bank, after a course of 70 m.

KHARA-ULUSU, a village of the Chinese empire, in the prov. of Kan-su, 50 m. SW of Khamil.

KHARA-USSU, a river of Asia, which has its source in Tibet, in the district of Wei, in the Bouka-Nor; sweeps round the Samdan-gangri, forming in its course a chain of small lakes. After escaping from the last of these, it pursues its course in an E direction, to the confluence of the Sok-tchou, when it bends SSE, and takes the name of Om-tchu or Oir-tchu. To the S of the 30th parallel its course, until it reaches the confines of China, is conjectural. For the space of about 85 m. it forms, under the appellation of Nu-kiang, the line of separation between Upper Assam and Burmah on the W, and the Chinese prov. of Yunnan on the E; thence receives the name of Lu-kiang; and, after traversing the E part of the prov. of Yunnan, pursues its course along the E confines of Burmah to the gulf of Martaban, which it enters in N lat. 16° 65'. It receives in the latter part of its course the names of Sulween, Salween, or Thanluyn, and has a total length of 1,200 m. Its current is impetuous, and its bed, which is broad and shallow, is impeded by numerous islets and banks. In the delta formed by its embouchure is the island on which the town of Martaban is situated. See **SULWEEN**.

KHARDJ (EL), a district of Arabia, in the N jedid, to the SE of El Derayeh. It is said to be very productive of corn. Its cap. is Sulemyeh.

KHAREK. See **KARAK**.

KHARGEH (EL), a town of Egypt, the capital of the Great oasis, or Wah-el-Khargeh, situated in N lat. 25° 29', E long. 30° 40', 13 m. from the hills that bound the oasis on the E or Nile side. Its appearance at a distance is prepossessing, the flat roofs of its houses, and the domes of two mosques, appearing amidst the foliage of date-trees which are numerous in and around the town. The Desert reaches close to the walls on the E side, and at a short distance only from them are immense mounds of light moving sand. The streets are narrow and tortuous; and being entirely covered by roofs, are so dark and intricate that a stranger could not find his way through them without a guide. Some of the houses are large, and a considerable number have a first floor. The town is visited by a remittent fever every summer and autumn, and the inhabitants generally have a sickly squalid appearance. Their costume consists almost always of a brown woollen gown, unbound at the waist, and a white cotton skull-cap; very few have turbuses, and only the sheikhs and richer classes wear turbans. Mr. Hoskins estimates the pop. at 600 families, or, at an average of 5 to a family, 3,000 individuals. About 6 m. to the N of the town are the ruins of the great temple of El K., consisting of a sekos with a vestibule before it, and 3 pylons or gateways. The total length of the ruin is about 500 ft. The sekos or body is 150 ft. long, by 63 ft. in breadth, and about 30 ft. in height. In the gardens of El K. the palm, orange, lemon, pomegranate, banana, apricot, olive, and vine, are grown.

KHARISM. See **KHIVA**.

KHARKOV, or **CHARCOFF**, an administrative province of Russia, sometimes known as **THE UKRAINE**, or **SLOBODSK UKRAINE**, lying between

the parallels of $48^{\circ} 50'$ and $51^{\circ} 26'$; and bounded on the N by the gov. of Kursk; on the E by the govs. of Kursk and Voronetz; on the S by the gov. of Yekaterinoslav; and on the W by that of Poltava. Its area is 47,667 sq. versts; or about 21,000 English sq. m. Pop. in 1838, 1,334,000, principally Russians and Cossacks; estimated pop. in 1846, 1,467,400. Its surface is in general flat, and well-wooded. The NW section is watered by the Psiol and the Vorskla, large tributaries of the Dnieper, and therefore belongs to the basin of the Black sea. The Donetz, and its tributary the Oskol, water the central and S part, conveying its drainage to the sea of Azov. The soil, with the exception of some sandy stretches, is exceedingly fertile; wheat is cultivated to an extent prodigiously beyond what is required for the home-consumption. The vine begins to be cultivated in this region; and the mulberry, with other fruit trees, thrives well. The rearing of cattle and horses forms an important branch of domestic industry. Immense herds of oxen are sent from the Ukraine to the merchants of Petersburg and Moscow; honey and silk are largely grown, and the products of the forest are important. Distilleries, tanneries, tallow-melting establishments, soap-works, and salt-petre works, employ a considerable number of hands. The gov. is administratively subdivided into 11 circles or districts: viz. Kharkov, Voltshansk, Smijev or Zmiev, Isjum, Kupensk, Starobjelsk, Valki, Bogodukhov, Akhturka, Lebedin, and Sumu; and comprises 15 towns which generally give names to circles, 1,193 hamlets and villages, and 547 parishes.—In 1765 this gov. was organized from a section of the ancient prov. of Bielgorod, and named from a regiment of Slobodian Cossacks who were domiciliated within the newly created territory; but in 1780, it officially received the name of its chief town, which is situated at the confluence of the Kharkova and the Lopan, tributaries of the Donetz, in N lat. $49^{\circ} 59'$, E long. $36^{\circ} 27'$, and is the see of an archb., and the seat of the governor, and the principal civil and military authorities. Its older streets are generally narrow and tortuous, and the greater part of the houses are yet built of wood. It contains a cathedral, 10 churches, 2 convents, and a university founded in 1809 by the emperor Alexander, which possesses a library of 25,000 vols., and was attended by 389 students in 1834. The pop. in 1833 amounted to 32,846. Its cattle and wool fairs are the most important in the S of Russia; and the place carries on an active commerce with Poland, Wallachia, Moldavia, and the Crimea. The wool sold here is chiefly raised from Merino flocks, but partly from Silesian fleeces. Fish, caviar, coarse cloths, cotton stuffs, farm implements, and iron utensils, form the main articles, after wool, in the fairs of K. At the moment of our going to press we observe the announcement that the Russian government has authorized a private company, with a capital of 50,000,000 silver rubles, or £4,750,000, to construct a railway from this town to Kaffa or Theodosia, a port on the Black sea. A railway already exists between Petersburg and Moscow; and it has been proposed to construct one between Moscow and K., which, with that to Kaffa, would complete a railway communication between the Baltic and the sea of Azof.

KHARKOVA, a river of Russia which rises in the gov. of Kursk; enters that of Kharkov, flows past the town of Kharkov, where it receives the Lopan on the r., and joins the Udi, on the l. bank, after a course of 54 m. from NNE to SSW.

KHARRAH (JEBEL), a name given to that portion of the chain of mountains intersecting the prov. of Hedjaz in Arabia, in a line generally parallel to the coast, which lies to the E of Mekka, between

the parallels of 21° and 22° , and in which the prevailing direction of the range is changed from NNW and SSE to nearly N and S. The flanks of the Jebel K. are well-clothed with fruit-trees and vines.

KHARTUM, [*i. e.*, 'Point' or 'Proboscis,'] the capital of the Beled-es-Sudan in Sennaar, in N lat. $15^{\circ} 41' 25''$, E long. $32^{\circ} 30' 58''$, near the point where the Blue and the White Nile unite their waters to form the great river of Egypt, on the W bank of the Blue Nile, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from its junction with its sister-stream; at an elevation of 1,525 ft. above the level of the Mediterranean. At the beginning of the present cent. only a few fishing-huts occupied its site; but Kurshid Pasha, on his appointment to the government of Sennaar by Mehemet Ali, fixed his residence here, erected several public buildings, and even established a dock on each of the two great branches of the Nile. Except the few public buildings, which are built of sun-dried bricks, the houses are mainly built of lath and clay; but some of the houses are large and isolated, being surrounded with gardens. The banks of the river, at the season of low water, are here about 30 ft. in height; and the average rise of the river is 20 ft. Mr. Melly estimates the pop. of K. at about 30,000. Of these not more than 50 are Christians, and the Jews do not number more than a dozen. Yet the Roman Catholics have 3 priests, and a chapel here. The bazaars are small, and, when the troops are absent, extremely ill-supplied. The principal articles of consumption are shoes, calicoes, sugar, rice, cloth, saddlery, tea, and dried fruits. The exports from K. are gum-arabic, galls, senna, castor-oil, and ivory, and slaves, all which are sent from this place to Cairo, the Red sea, and the Mediterranean. The White Nile carries into it, from the most distant parts of Central Africa, ivory, ostrich-feathers, gum, and live animals; on the Blue Nile are conveyed gold, coffee, senna, and tamarinds.

KHASH, a town of Afghanistan, near the frontier of Sistan, on the Khashrud, in about N. lat. $31^{\circ} 36'$.

KHASHGAR. See KASHGAR.

KHASHRUD, a river of Afghanistan, which crosses the road from Candahar to Herat in about N lat. $32^{\circ} 19'$, at point supposed to be about 50 m. below its source, and flowing SW, passes the town of Khash, and expands into a reedy swamp on the E border of the lake of Hamun, in N lat. $31^{\circ} 22'$, E long. $62^{\circ} 14'$.

KHASPUR. See COSPUR.

KHATANG, a district in the E of Nepal; bounded on the N by Tibet; on the E by Chavengpur; on the S by Saptari; and on the W by the Kirat territory. It is a mountainous region, especially towards the N. The Kosi river intersects it on the S.

KHATANGA, or KATANSKA, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Yenisei, which rises in a lake in N lat. $67^{\circ} 50'$, E long. $96^{\circ} 20'$; flows E, then N, and then NE; and falls into a gulf of the same name, after a course of nearly 700 m. Its principal affluents are the Kheta, on the l.; and the Moniaga, and the Kataian, on the r.—The gulf of K. forms a deep inlet of the Arctic ocean, between the meridians of 105° and 110° E long., and having its entrance in the parallel of $74^{\circ} 40'$.

KHATANGSKOI, or KATANSKA, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Yeniseisk, in N lat. $70^{\circ} 50'$, on the r. bank of the Khatanga, at the confluence of the Kheta.

KHATMANDU. See KATHMANDU.

KHATUNIYEH, or KATUNIEH, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Bagdad, and sanj. of Sinjar, on the E bank of a lake of the same name, formed by the Hermas, an affluent of the Khabur.

KHAULAN, a district in the E part of the prov. of Yemen, in Arabia, to the SE of Sanaa.

KHAVA, a river of Russia, which rises on the frontiers of the gov. of Tambov; runs SW into the gov. of Voronez; passes Verkni-Khava, and joins the Usman, on the l. bank, after a course of 45 m.

KHAWAK, a pass of Turkistan, leading across the Hindu-Kush, at the top of the Punchshir valley, at an elevation of 13,200 ft. above sea-level. About 10½ m. E by S from the top of the pass is a fort, in N lat. 35° 37' 36".

KHAZIR, a river of Asiatic Turkey, rising in the mountains of Kurdistan, in the Gomar-su and other tributaries, and joining the Great Zab, on the r. bank, 27 m. SE of Mosul, after a S course of 72 m. It is the ancient *Bumodus*.

KHAZU, a Kurdish principality and village in Asiatic Turkey, in the NE part of the pash. of Diyarbekir. The district is watered by the Erzen-su, an affluent of the Tigris. The v. is situated in a beautiful valley, at the point of junction of the two streams which form the Erzen-su, 90 m. NE of Diyarbekir.

KHEAK-PHEO, a harbour at the N extremity of the island of Ramri, on the coast of Aracan, in N lat. 19° 20', E long. 93° 16'. It is land-locked on three sides; has a depth of from 15 to 18 fath.; and is said to be sufficiently large to contain the whole Indian navy.

KHEDIWARI, one of the deltoid arms of the Indus, entering the sea in N lat. 24° 9', E long. 67° 29', by a channel 650 yds. wide.

KHEIR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapuri, on the Jagburi, 30 m. SE of Fort Victoria, in N lat. 17° 41', E long. 73° 34'.—Also a town of Can-deish, 104 m. ESE of Surat.

KHEIRLAH, a district of Hindostan, in the NW of the prov. of Gundwana, bounded on the N by Malwah, and watered by the Nerbudda in the N, and the Tawa in the W. Its principal towns are Shapur and Babi.

KHEJOVO, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, 24 m. SSW of Vileika.

KHELKI, a river of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Sivas, which has its source in the mountains on the confines of the pash. of Erzerum; runs E through the sanj. of Kara-hissar, passing in its course the town of that name, and Kulei-hissar; bends NW; enters the sanj. of Amasia; and, after a total course of about 300 m., joins the Jekil-Irmak, on the l. bank, 35 m. SSW of the entrance of that river into the Black sea, and 30 m. NE of Amasia.

KHELMOS. See *CHELMOS*.

KHELTUBANI, a town of Georgia, in the prov. of Karthli, 6 m. NW of Gori, containing about 200 houses.

KHEMLASA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, in N lat. 24° 14', 32 m. SE of Candeish. It is walled, and defended by a fort.

KHEO-CHOW, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Kwang-ping-fu.

KHEO-FOW, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Yen-chu-fu, in N lat. 35° 52', E long. 117° 13'. It is noted as the birth-place of Confucius, and contains numerous monuments erected in honour of that philosopher.

KHEO-FUNG-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of E-chang-fu.

KHEO-KING-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. of Le-keang-fu, 192 m. NW of Yun-nan, and to the W of the Kin-chiang. It has manufactures of fine carpets.

KHEO-SHAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Chaon-king-fu.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Joo-ning-fu, in N lat. 32° 51', E long. 114° 1'.

KHEO-SHAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy, div. of Luh-gan-heen.

KHEOU-YANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Ting-chu, in N lat. 38° 39', E long. 114° 48'.

KHEO-YUH, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-si, div. and 30 m. SSE of Ping-yang-fu, in N lat. 35° 42', E long. 111° 41'.

KHERITPORE, a town of Hindostan, in Rohilkund, 10½ m. from Bijnur, and 11½ m. from Nujibabad. It is a fine town, but bearing the marks of poverty and decay.

KHERMAN. See *KIRMAN*.

KHERU, or **KIRONG**, a village of Tibet, near the frontier of Nepal, 60 m. NNE of Kathmandu, in N lat. 28° 22', E long. 85° 23', near the Tusui-ganga.

KHERSON, or **CHERSON**, a government in the S of Russia; bounded on the N by the gov. of Kiev and Poltava; on the E by Yekaterinoslav; on the SE by Taurida, from which it is separated by the Dnieper; on the S by the Black sea; and on the W by Bessarabia, from which it is separated by the Dniester, and by the gov. of Podolia. It lies between the parallels of 46° 10' and 48° 10' N, and between 29° 10' and 34° 10' E long. Its area is estimated at 64,450 square versts, or nearly 28,290 sq. m. Its pop. in 1830 was 765,000; in 1846, exclusive of that of the town of Odessa, 766,500,—the pop. of Odessa being 75,900. The main body of the pop. is Mal-rossian; but for the pop. of this part of the country, the government has "scraped together fragments from half the nations of Europe," besides offering an asylum to the Jews, and forcing gypsies and Tartars to assist in forming agricultural colonies. Large tracts of land have also been granted to German, Hungarian, and Bulgarian colonists. Its surface presents generally a vast plain, intersected by numerous streams, all of which run from N to S. Towards the SE a few hills skirt the Dnieper; and on the W a small chain enters from Podolia. The principal rivers between the Dniester on the W and the Dnieper on the E frontiers, are the Mal Kouialnik and Bol Kouialnik, the Teligul, the Bug, the Ingul, and the Inguletz. The shores of the Black sea are skirted by numerous lagunes; and most of the rivers, especially the Dniester and the Dnieper, present large limans or estuaries, which penetrate deeply into the mainland. It is almost entirely steppe-land, the luxuriant herbage on which chokes every other species of vegetation. From February to May, the grass reaches to such a height as to conceal from view the flocks depasturing upon it; but the heat of summer dries up this rank luxuriance, and the rains of autumn are required for a second growth. The roads are in their best condition in the months of April and May: for as summer advances there rises from the surface of the ground a dust nearly black, but so fine and light that it floats in the air even when not a breath of wind is stirring, and this dust speedily metamorphoses the traveller into a Negro. In the beginning of spring, the steppe is absolutely pathless and impassable, for the whole of its deep rich soil is then changed into a rough miry paste. Art, too, has done little more for these roads than to mark their limits by small ditches on either side, leaving an intervening breadth of 36 fath.

In August, the dryness of the atmosphere reaches the extreme point; before the end of the month the night-dews set in, and thunder-storms occur. The leaden dusty sky now becomes blue again; and the temp. of September is altogether mild and refreshing. A fresh green herbage now covers the whole plain, and man and beast recover their strength and spirits. But the autumn of the steppe is short. October is a gusty month, marked by cold

rains and fogs, and the severest weather of an English January might be deemed autumnal compared to the cold that often prevails at Odessa in November. "There is but little corn grown in this gov., and that little produces a satisfactory harvest upon rare occasions only, perhaps once in seven or eight years. At other times the inhabitants are compelled to struggle with the disadvantages of their position, and by dint of every makeshift to which a distressed agricultural class can resort, including that of payments in kind, contrive to exist." The real granaries of Odessa are in Bessarabia, Podolia, and Little Russia. "The vast and comparatively unvalued plains of this part of the country enable the agriculturist to adopt a course which in no other civilized land would be thought of or could be practicable: this is, to cultivate certain portion of the land, get out of it whatever it is capable of yielding, and then, instead of taking any further trouble with it, to abandon it, and begin sowing somewhere else. The practice may be defended on the ground that a fine crop is seldom or never got off the steppe, except upon virgin soil. But this part of the empire, though poor in corn, is rich in cattle, which are bred for a manufacture largely carried on in the town of Kherson, viz., that of tallow. When the animals are well fattened—that is to say, about autumn—they are slaughtered, and the first melting takes place, the result of which is the production of a very fine tallow, which, however, is not so acceptable in the market as the material in a more adulterated form. The tallow having undergone the first process, is distributed into parcels of 20 poods each, wrapped round with mats, and, as soon as the weather sets in cold, placed upon sledges—for it will not bear such wheel-carriage as the country can afford—and sent to Bielgorod in the gov. of Kursk. Here it undergoes a second melting, and the 'tricks of the trade' begin here. It is put into casks, and its price is now about 11 rubles the pood. From this place it is sent away to the various markets. The N of Russia has the chief part of the trade, but it is stated that attempts are being made to divert it to Taganrog." [Papers in Morning Chronicle.] Among the agricultural productions of this gov. are tobacco, saffron, bark, hemp, flax, excellent fruits, and a little wine and silk.—Neither the animal nor the vegetable kingdom here presents any great variety. Eagles, vultures, hawks, and other birds make their appearance on the steppe in large flights. The reed-grounds swarm with ducks, geese, and pelicans; the grass is alive with swarms of little earth-hares; larks, pigeons, thrushes, rooks, and plovers abound; and butterflies, locusts, and insects appear in formidable masses. The wolf of the steppe is a smaller animal than the forest wolf, and burrows like a rabbit. The dogs are an inferior breed, long-haired, long-legged, and long-headed, of a dirty greyish brown colour. They are very fond of fruit, and will climb the trees in search of it. Frogs, toads, and snakes abound; lizards are also numerous. The snakes often attain a great size. The native breed of cattle is of a large size, long-horned, and always of a white or silver-grey colour. The fat-tailed sheep are of two kinds, the Wallachian and the Calmuck.

Both the manufacturing industry and the commercial activity of this gov. are concentrated in the towns of Kherson and Odessa, and consist chiefly of strong linen cloth, cordage, tallow, candles, and leather. [See articles KHERSON and ODESSA.] Oak-bark is extensively collected in the large forests; butter and cheese are made in large quantities for exportation; salt and saltpetre are manufactured in several places; and the fisheries on the Black sea are extensive and productive.—This gov. was admini-

stratively organized in 1802 from certain portions of the gov. of Yekaterinoslav and Kief; and the entire steppe of Ochakof was acquired by treaty in 1791. It is subdivided into the 5 circles of K., Alexandria, Yelisavetgrad, Olviopol, and Tiraspol.—The principal towns are K., Nikolaief, Yelisavetgrad or Elisavetgrad, and Odessa; but the latter town, with the adjacent district, now possesses a separate administration. The military Cossack colonies along the Bug have likewise a distinct administration.

KHERSON, the capital of the above gov., is situated in N lat. $46^{\circ} 37' 46''$, and E long. $32^{\circ} 38' 33''$, 913 m. from Petersburg, 1,400 m. from Moscow, 92 m. ENE of Odessa, and 57 m. from the Black sea, on the r. bank of the liman or immense embouchure of the Dnieper, which is here 6 versts broad, when its numerous shoals—as is frequently the case—are covered with water; but when the shoals are exposed, the breadth of the river itself is not more than a verst. K. was founded in 1778, and augmented and fortified in 1780, and soon afterwards became a flourishing town, and a port for vessels from all countries of Europe. It occupies a large space of ground, but though the greater part of it is regularly planned and built, it has nothing grand or imposing in its aspect. It is divided into four quarters: the fortress, the admiralty, the Greek suburb, and the sailors' suburb. The fortress is surrounded by fosses and ramparts, and is an immense enclosure. It contains the arsenal, a fine building, the tribunals, the houses of the military governor, the civil governor, and the commandant, the prison, the barracks, and several other structures, all of which belong to the Crown. In the second quarter of the town, or the admiralty, are docks for constructing vessels-of-war and merchant vessels, but it is only during the spring-flood of the Dnieper that vessels built here can be transported to the Black sea upon 'camels,' as they are called. There is a fine basin here cut out of the limestone rock. The stratum is the same as at Odessa and Nikolaief. Numerous magazines and store-houses are the chief edifices of this division, which forms the citadel of the town. The Greek suburb is inhabited by the burgesses, and contains a Greek, a Roman Catholic, a Russo-Greek church, and a large market. The military suburb contains but a few poor-looking streets, and is chiefly inhabited by sailors and artisans. After the foundation of Odessa, K. gradually declined in importance. Its pop. was stated by Castelnau in 1820 to amount to 30,000. Dr. Lyall was informed in 1822 that it contained 3,600 houses, and that the general pop., including the sailors, carpenters, &c., employed on the different works belonging to the Crown, amounted to about 14,000. Official accounts estimated its pop. in 1834 at 24,508. By the Dnieper all the timber for ship-building arrives at K., both for its own supply and that of Nikolaief and Odessa. Much of the produce of the interior is also brought hither, and is taken to the last-mentioned town by lighters. Hence, though K. is never likely to be a naval or a commercial port, from its situation on the Dnieper, it may long remain an emporium for the equipment and armament of the fleet of the Black sea, and a depot for the produce of the neighbouring governments of the empire; such as corn, masts, staves, timber, flax, hemp, tallow, and wool. Howard the English philanthropist expired at K. on 20th January 1790, and is interred about 3 m. N from the town.

KHETA, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Yeniseisk, which flows NNE and E to the Khatanga, joining that river on the l. bank, opposite Khatanga, after a course of about 280.

KHEYRALU, a town of Hindostan, in Gujarat, 30 m. WNW of Eder, in N lat. $23^{\circ} 58'$.

KHEYRIGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, on the l. bank of the Kali, in N lat. $28^{\circ} 19'$.

KHIERI, a village and bay at the SE extremity of the isle of Zante, 2 m. from Ambelo. At the head of the bay is a peat morass of an oval form, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in its largest diam., and closely invested by hills of calcareous freestone on all sides except the SE. On the opposite borders of this morass are two bitumen springs, which were visited and described by Herodotus above 2,000 years ago; and into which, as in the days of that early inquirer, the traveller may still dip his myrtle-bough, and draw out the liquid mineral from the water.

KHILOK, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, rising in a lake about 210 m. E of Vershni-Udinsk, flowing S, then WSW, and then N, and joining the Selenga on the r. bank, 24 m. NNE of Selenginsk, after a course of 400 m.

KHIMARA. See ACRO-CERAUNIAN MOUNTAINS.

KHIOS. See SCIO.

KHISHT, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, in the district of Shapur, 30 m. WSW of Kaserun, on a river of the same name. It is the cap. of a small district of the same name, and is inhabited by about 200 Persian families. The river K. has its source in the hilly region to the N of Kaserun, passes Rohilla, and discharges itself into the Persian gulf by 2 mouths, named Kore-Gassain and Kore-Rohilla.

KHIVA, a khanate or kingdom of Central Asia, which appears to comprehend the tract N of the Attruk river and the Elburz, to the sea of Aral; all the E coast of the Caspian to the parallel of 45° , and the desert extending eastward to the mouth of the Ama or Oxus, including the fertile oasis of Khaurism or Karazm. The whole of this region has been usually denominated Khaurism, and corresponds to the ancient *Morgiana Deserta* and *Chorasmia*, and the Khawarism of the Arabians. The modern name Khiva, Kheewah, or Khivah, is taken from the city of that name, the seat of the Usbec-khan. Jenkinson, who travelled all the way from Astrakhan to Bokhara and Urgunge, in 1558, says that all the country E of the Caspian sea to Urgunge, or Urghen, and 100 m. along the banks of the Oxus, was then called 'the land of Turkman.' Captain Abbott defines the boundaries of the modern khanate of K. thus: On the N the small rivers Yem, Djem, and Jighiz, by which it is severed from the Kirghiz territories; on the E, an imaginary line including, by a course nearly N and S in about the meridian of 63° , about 350 m. of the sandy desert E of Khiva, then crossing the Oxus in the lat. of Bokhara, and thence stretching SE to Herat and Cabul; on the S by an irregular line from the Attruk river to Punjdeh. These boundaries give mean length of about 750 m., and a mean breadth of about 600 m. to this state, and enclose an area of 450,000 sq. m.

Physical features. Few countries present so uniform an appearance. With the exception of a narrow tract on the l. bank of the Oxus, and the well-watered sands of Merv, the whole is a vast desert, without rivers, mountains, or forests. The sandy surface is curiously broken into hillocks, but from the lat. of the city of K. northwards, the soil is a firm clay resting upon limestone. A triple chain of red sandstone mountains crosses the isthmus between the SW extremity of the Aral and the bay of Tujuk Kara-su on the E coast of the Caspian. On the table-land of the isthmus snow lies during 5 months to the depth of 4 or 5 ft. Both the cold of winter and the heat of summer appear to be of extreme intensity throughout the whole country; except on the high table-land of the isthmus, where the heat of summer is tempered both by the elevation of the surface and by clouds passing between the seas.—The

great rivers of this country are the Ama or Oxus, the Sirr or Jaxartes, and the Murghab or river of Merv. The fertile and cultivated parts of K. are so many oases amidst the surrounding and prevailing sterility and nakedness. That of K. itself, in which the cap. stands, is a clayey plain 200 m. long and 60 m. broad, with an area of between 10,000 and 12,000 sq. m.

Productions. As regards vegetation these districts would appear to be tolerably fertile, considering the latitude and situation. There is a great variety of saline plants of very peculiar properties, a great scarcity of cerealia, and an exclusion of coniferous trees from woods of soft foliaceous trees. Falk remarks that the steppes become freer from salt and saline plants in proportion as they rise. Reeds and rushes abound in the beds of rivers and in the hollows of the steppes. Islands of reeds float on the Aral. These reeds are used for many purposes, such as covering winter-huts, for firewood, and fodder for cattle. Wormwood and the camel-thorn are the prevailing clothing of the steppe: grass grows only in scattered tufts. The black poplar is found in the valley of the Yem or Embah, and is used for building houses on the Russian frontier. Succulent and saccharine plants are found about the bifurcations of the Oxus. The N limit of the mulberry-tree extends from the Balkhan and Kara-Boghz gulf, to Mangishlak. The white mulberry is preferred at Khiva, because the silk-worm thrives best on its leaves. The poppy is an article of cultivation. The severe winters, following the excessive heats in Astrakhan and the country about the Aral, totally prevent the cultivation of the lemon-tree; it appears, however, that the lemon was formerly grown in K., and that it might be cultivated now with success there, if proper pains were taken. The melon of K. is remarkably fine. Wheat, jowar, and rice are the grains chiefly grown; oleaginous plants, lentils, linseed, cotton, hemp, and flax are likewise raised, and a little tobacco. There are no extensive forests in this part of the world. In some quarters towards the N, firs, larch, birch, and black poplar trees are found; the latter occur in great abundance to the S of the Ural. In the valley of the Embah, willow, beech, and alder trees occur.—With respect to zoology, the rodentia are numerous, as well as wolves in the caverns of the mountains. Horses are the most valuable domestic animals in the more grassy steppes. A beautiful race from Bokhara supply the cavalry of K. The Yahmut horse is a well-formed, tractable animal, and capable of subsisting upon the driest and most unpalatable fodder. Camels and sheep, oxen and goats, constitute the chief wealth of the wandering tribes. The dromedary reared by the Turkomans and Usbecs is a very fine animal, and will carry a burden of 600 lbs. at the rate of 30 m. a-day for almost any distance. The wild boar abounds in the vicinity of all the rivers. The wild ass, wild goat, and wild sheep, fox, wolf, jerboa, lion, tiger, and leopard may all be enumerated in the zoology of K.

Population, &c. The inhabitants of this barbarous state are a mixed mass of Turkomans, Kuzzaks, Usbecs, and Bukhars. The settled pop. is small, compared to that of the wandering tribes, here as in Persia called Eels; but it is impossible to state the proportion, whether of the latter to the former, or of the Turkomans to the Usbecs. The pop. of the oasis of K. itself, on a superficies of 4,600 m., has been stated at 250,000 persons; and that of the Aralians, including Turkomans and Karakalpaks, at 100,000; whilst by Balbi, the whole pop., fixed and nomadic, has been estimated at only 800,000. Fraser was informed that the pop., including the Eels,

amounted to 300,000 families, or 1,500,000 persons, from the official authority of the vizier. And on the authority of a resident merchant of K., then at Meschid, that the numbers of the Eels, or tributary tribes, were the following:

Familles.

Yamuts, or Yamuts, about the bay of Balkhan,	15,000
Chowders, or Chowdurs, from beyond the Oxus,	20,000
Kalpaks,	30,000
Kuzzaks,	40,000
Eekder,	15,000
Saroki, or Saroke,	15,000
Usbecs,	40,000

175,000

Captain Abbott carries the pop. considerably higher than this, viz.:

Usbecs,	500,000
Karakalpaks,	200,000
Calmucks,	30,000
Sarts,	100,000
Turkomans,	458,500
Kuzzaks,	500,000
Slaves,	700,000
Kuzzelbashes, or Persians,	20,000
Other tribes,	90,000

2,598,500

The dominant race is the Usbec, to which the khan belongs.

Commerce and manufactures.] The commercial transactions of K. are chiefly with Bokhara. Caravans formerly traded directly with Orenburg; but since the interruption of friendly relations with Russia, the productions of Europe are introduced into K. chiefly by caravans from Bokhara, which bring broad cloth, chintz, cotton cloths, furs, leather, sugar, cast-iron cooking utensils, iron bars, and China ware; receiving in return cash, dried fruits, and occasionally a little grain. From Herat K. receives tobacco, silks, tea, matchlocks, and sabres; returning lamb-skins, horses, dromedaries, and camels. From Persia are brought arms, silks, shawls, tobacco, sugar, and turquoises. A large contraband trade, however, is carried on by the Russians with the Kuzzaks and Turkomans. In 1848 Russia imported articles, chiefly dye-stuffs and raw cotton, to the value of £12,479 from K.; and exported goods direct to K. to the value of £6,346.—Among the few manufactures of K. are felts, carpets, swords, and daggers. Some cotton and silk stuffs are woven by the women; and raisin brandy is both largely distilled and consumed.

Government.] The khan of K. is possessed of despotic authority. He transacts all important business himself, leaving only the subordinate details to his ministers. Even the priesthood has little influence, it is understood, on the counsels or will of the monarch. Yet the khan can scarcely be said to be hereditary. Each tribe has its own chief; but all sentences of death require the royal confirmation.—Frazer was informed that from each of the 300,000 families, comprising his subjects, the khan received 2 tomans annually, or £360,000 sterling, valuing the Irakian toman at 12s.; the impost being 1-10th of agricultural and pastoral produce, and 2½ per cent. of customs. Capt. Abbott was led to calculate it somewhat lower than this, viz. £285,900.—The military force is differently stated. The standing force is reckoned by Frazer at from 15,000 to 30,000 cavalry; and, in case of necessity, 40,000. Capt. Abbott estimates it at 108,000 horsemen, of whom the Usbecs are accounted the best; but the Kuzzelbashes, or Persians, are really the *élite*.

Political relations.] The present sovereign of K. is Rahman Kull Khan, who succeeded his father, Mohammed Rahim Khan in 1826. The usual title of these princes is Taksir-Khan. The khan of K. following the footsteps of his forefathers, not only pursues the same system of traffic in slaves, and plundering passing caravans, but has also endeavoured to bring under his

yoke the southern Turkoman tribes as far as the Persian frontier. In 1832 he advanced with a considerable force to Merv, a distance of 15 days' march from his cap. Still later, he has taken part in the affairs of Herat, his political and religious interests being in direct opposition to those of the Persian government. The distance of his cap. from Herat is about 400 m. The Russians have of late years a fort on the E coast of the Caspian, at Okh-Trappeh, not far from Astrabad, and some miles to the N. of the mouth of the Attruk, in the country of the Yamut Turkomans. They have also formed a port in the bay of Balkan, called Krasnovodsk; and built a fort on an island in the bay of Mangishlak; and it is understood that they are using every endeavour to conciliate the favour of the numerous Turkoman tribes on the coast, with the ulterior view of conquering K. In this object they have hitherto been defeated. An expedition which they despatched against K. was nearly annihilated by the intense cold experienced in crossing the desert in the winter-season; nor is it likely that the march could be much more easily accomplished under the intense heat of summer. The professed object of Russia in these attempts upon K. are the general security of her frontiers whence numbers of Russian subjects are annually dragged into slavery by the Kirghiz, and the safety of the caravans which annually proceed from Semipalatinsk, and other places, to Bokhara and Tibet. To attack K. from the north, four routes are available:—1. By an expedition on the Caspian, as was attempted under Peter the Great in 1715.—2. By the old caravan-roads from the Lower Ural to the delta of the Amn.—3. Upon the E side of the Aral, nearly on the same road which Meyendorf followed in his route to Bokhara.—4. Upon the W bank of the Aral, through the isthmus of the Turkomans, between the Aral and Caspian.

KHIVA, the capital of the above state, is situated in a fine plain, near the Oxus, in N lat. 41° 40', E long. 59° 18', 290 m. WNW of Bokhara, and 720 m. SSE of Orenburg. It is about half-a-mile square, surrounded by a mud wall and ditch; and comprises from 1,200 to 1,500 houses, which are all built of clay, and arranged in narrow lanes. It contains 3 mosques, a caravanserai, and a palace, as it is called; but such is the meanness and wretchedness of the latter edifice, that the khan generally prefers the use of his black tent. The pop. is about 10,000. The plain of K. is intersected by numerous canals; and divided into gardens, and small estates, by low neatly constructed mud walls.

KHOBUNKIRI, or SOBUNSIRI, a river of Assam, which rises in the Miri mountains, and, after a winding course, joins the Brahmaputra at Habung. It is navigable at all seasons to the mountains.

KHODAGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, on the l. bank of the Kalinuddi, 13 m. S by E of Furrukabad.

KHODAVENDI-KAR, a sanjak of Asiatic Turkey, bounded on the N by the sea of Marmora, and the sanj. of Kodja-Ili; on the E by the sanj. of Sultaniyeh, and that of Kutaheyeh; on the S by the sanj. of Sarakhan; on the W by the sanj. of Karasi, and that of Bigha. It is watered by the Edrenos, the Sendjen, and the Susugherli; and is intersected from SE to NW by the range of Olympus, or the Tsheshkish-dagh. It contains the towns of Yenisehier, Bazar-kemi, and Brusa; and nearly corresponds to the W part of the ancient *Bithynia*.

KHO'T, town of Persia, in the prov. of Azerbijan, on the Otar, a tributary of the Kur, 70 m. NW of Tabriz, 150 m. W of Ardebil, and 20 m. N of Lake Urumiyeh, on the N side of a rich plain 10 m. in length from E to W, and 5 m. in breadth, covered with corn-fields, and only broken here and there by the foliage of enclosed gardens. It is walled, and has 4 gates. Within the walls are 20 mosques, and 6 baths. The number of houses was represented to Morier, in 1809, to amount to 10,000, and the pop. to 50,000, of whom the larger proportion were Armenians. Colonel Chesney estimates the pop. at 30,000; and there can be no doubt that a large proportion of the Armenian inhabitants have of late years migrated N of the Araxes.

KHOJUND. See following article.

KHOKAN, or KOKAUN, the FERGANEH of Baber, an independent khanate of Central Asia, which has but lately risen into political importance. Originally

it was a small state in the upper valley of the Sir, bounded on all sides, except that of Khojund, by lofty mountains; but by recent acquisitions and conquests, the khan of K. now exercises sway over all the country from the Ulu-Tau or Algonski mountains on the N, which form the S frontier of the Russian gov. of Tomsk, to the Asfera range or Pamir mountains, a continuation of the Muz or Mussur-Tagh, on the N frontiers of Little Bokhara, on the S; and from Mount Khatan and the western watershed of the basin of the great Balkash-Nor, on the E, to about the meridian of 63° on the W. The western frontier to the N of the Sir seems to be defined by the course of the Karasu, and its affluent the Kingir, descending from the Ulu-Tau. To the S of the Sir, the limits on that side of K. seem to be arbitrary, but lie considerably to the W of the city of Khojund, and sweep round to the S of the Ak-Tagh, so as to embrace that range. The whole region within these limits is intersected by numerous streams, which all flow in a SW or NW direction towards the Sir, Sihun, or Jaxartes; but, in several instances, appear to find their termination in large lakes before they reach that river. Of these streams the principal are the Karasu, with its affluents the Kingir and the Yar-Yakshi; the Bakbulan, which loses itself in the sands of Kongur; the Tchui, with its affluents the Adji-Bakbulan, the Korkhotu, the Ahnatu-Bulak, and the Little Tchui; and the Talas. All these rivers intersect that part of K. which lies to the N of the Ulu-Tau range, which diverging from the Mussur-Tagh at the SE extremity of the khanate, in about N lat. $41^{\circ} 30'$, E long. $77^{\circ} 30'$, runs NW towards the town of Turkestan. The country to the S of this range is pervaded by the Sir and its numerous branches.—The whole surface of K. is mountainous, forming the W flank or buttress of the great table-land of Eastern Asia, in which it gradually lowers itself to the level of the surrounding regions.

The climate and productions of K. are similar to those of Bokhara; but it has upon the whole a greater extent of arable and pasture-land, and is celebrated for its fruits, especially grapes and melons, and silk. Flocks of sheep form the principal wealth of its inhabitants, who are chiefly Usbecs, with a large proportion of Tadjiks and Kirghiz-Kassaks, in the N, and Kirghiz of the Great horde in the S.—The military force of K. is stated at 30,000 horsemen. This force is even raised by Balbi to 100,000, on the authority of Nazaroff we suppose, who says that in the three cities of Khokan, Yarmazar, and Andijan (Ush), there are 50,000 horsemen stationed for defence. This is extraordinary for such a state as K.; Nazaroff must either have been grossly imposed on, or K. must have undergone a prodigious change since the days of Baber, who says that the revenues of Ferganeh may suffice without oppressing the country, to maintain 3,000 to 4,000 soldiers, and that K. was an inconsiderable place hardly able to support a single bey. Mir Hyder, the late sovereign of Bokhara, endeavoured to reduce K. not long after the commencement of his reign; and marched an army of 80,000 horsemen against it, but was foiled in his attempt to force the pass of Khojund, and obliged to retreat.—The principal places in the khanate are Khojund or Khojend, and Khokan.—KHOJUND is a very ancient city. It was known by the classical appellation of *Cyropolis* and *Alexandria Ultima*, as being the boundary of Persian and Macedonian conquest on the N. Its fortress is situated on an eminence a bow-shot S from the Sir; and commands a very narrow pass through the hills, and the passage across the river itself; so that it is a place of great importance as a covering frontier on the side of Samarcand, and the only

key into the K. territories from the S. It lies 60 m. SW of the capital. Khojund, says Frazer, though fallen from its wonted prosperity, still contains 30,000 houses; and Nazaroff represents it as being as large as the capital itself.—NE of Khojund, and 280 m. NW of Kashgar, is KHOKAN, the KHOWAKUND of Abulfeda, now the cap. of the khan. It is but of late, however, that it has obtained this honour, Andijan being the former cap. Before the time of Nurbuck Khan, the father of the present ruler K. was a very small place; but it has increased so much since it became the cap., that it now contains, according to Fraser's information, more than 50,000 houses. Nazaroff, who was there, says that it is a very large and well-peopled city, containing 400 mosques; but that the streets are not paved, and that the houses are built of earth. It has three stone bazaars in the centre, which are opened for commerce twice a-week. The castle of the khan is a vast building, and is the only defence of the city, having a garrison of 20,000 men. Mayendorf says that according to his information collected at Bokhara, K. contains only 6,000 houses; but, in another place, he makes it as large as Bokhara. The city has no walls, and water is introduced into most of the streets by canals from the Sir, on or near the bank of which it stands.—More information respecting this region will be found under the articles KIRGHIZ, TURKESTAN, and USBECS.

The commercial transactions of this country are conducted chiefly by caravans, and are more extensive than might be supposed. Russian caravans pass from Semipalatinsk through K. to the Chinese frontier, disposing of a large quantity of goods on their route. The Kirghiz are chiefly supplied with their embroidered silks from K.; and large quantities of cotton-stuffs are sent to Bokhara. The route between the cities of Khokan and Bokhara is traversed by caravans in about 45 days. The intercourse with Chinese Turkestan is very limited.

KHOKHI, a summit of the Caucasus chain, in Russia, on the frontiers of Circassia and Georgia, about 50 m. SW of the mountain of Kasbek, and 90 m. NW of Tiflis. It is covered with perpetual snow.

KHOKSUR, a village of Lawur, in N lat. $32^{\circ} 17'$, E long. $77^{\circ} 10'$, near the E bank of the Chundra or Upper Chenab, near the W extremity of the pass of Rutunka-Joth, and within 3 m. of the source of the Beas.

KHOL, or KOL, a river of Mongolia, in the Korchin territory, which has its sources on the E side of the Siolki mountains; runs ESE; and, after a course of about 150 m., loses itself in Lake Tchahan-omo, in N lat. $44^{\circ} 50'$, E long. $122^{\circ} 30'$.

KHOLAN. See YEKATERINSKATA.

KHOLM, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Pskov. The district is in the E part of the gov., is well-watered, and affords large quantities of timber. The town is 120 m. ESE of Pskov, on the Lovat, which is here navigable. Pop. 2,000. It has 2 churches.

KHOLMICZ, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 22 m. SSE of Rzeczyca on the r. bank of the Dnieper.

KHOLMOGORY, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Archangel. The district comprises the SE part of the gov., and is watered on the E by the Dwina. It is flat, and to a great extent covered with wood. Its soil possesses little fertility. The town is 41 m. ESE of Archangel, and 123 m. NE of Onega, on an island of the Dwina. Pop. 500. It has a church, building-docks, and a school for navigation. The river affords excellent fishing, and in the surrounding country large herds of cattle are reared for the market of the capital. This town is of great antiquity.

KHOLOPIENICZE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 29 m. NE of Borisov, on the r. bank of the Nacza.

KHOMSK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 114 m. SSE of Grodno, district and 33 m. ENE of Kobryn.

KHONGAR (ULA), a mountain of Tartary, in Sungaria, 5 m. E of Ili. It contains large quantities of coal and iron.

KHONI, or KANI, a town of Russia in Asia, in Imeritia, 20 m. WNW of Kutais. Pop. about 1,000. It is the residence of the archb. of the province. The culture of silk, wine, tobacco, hemp, and fruit, forms the chief industry of the locality. A market is held weekly, and is well-attended by traders from considerable distances.

KHONSAR, a town of Persia, in Irak-Ajemi, 82 m. WNW of Ispahan. It lies between two parallel ranges of mountains, which approach so closely that the town occupies not only the intervening valley but the sides of both to a certain height. Each house stands by itself, surrounded by a garden; and the length of the whole is about 6 m., the breadth a $\frac{1}{4}$ m. These gardens and the environs of the city produce every variety of Persian fruit. The black and barren rocks above, contrasted with the brilliant verdure of these plantations, produce an effect that can be conceived only by those who have visited this little paradise. The town contains 2,500 families, who have their wants supplied chiefly by the produce of their orchards. The drying of fruits partly for exportation, but mainly for home-consumption, and the weaving of chintzes and cottons, furnish the chief employments of the inhabitants.

KHOPER, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. and 32 m. SW of Penza; traverses the W part of the gov. of Saratov; flows thence into the gov. of Voronej, passes Novo-Khopersk, enters the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and, after a total course, in a generally SSW direction, of 480 m., discharges itself into the Don, on the l. bank, 5 m. NW of Khoperskaiia. The country through which it flows is in its greater extent covered with forests or fine pasture. Its principal affluents are the Sardoba and Bouzoulouk on the l., and on the r. the Karaï, Vorona, and Takaï.

KHOPERSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and district of Oust-Medveditsa, 28 m. WNW of Rospopinskaia, on the r. bank of the Don.

KHOPI, town of Russia in Asia, in Mingrelia, 50 m. WNW of Kutais, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, an affluent of the Black sea. It has a large annual market.

KHOPNIKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 48 m. SW of Rzeczyca, and 33 m. ESE of Mozyr.

KHOPPALU, a fort of Bultistan, in N lat $^{\circ}$ 35 $^{\circ}$ 3', E long. 76 $^{\circ}$ 12', near the r. bank of the N branch of the Upper Indus, 15 m. NE of Tolti.

KHORASSAN, or KHORASA'N, an extensive region of Asia, whose boundaries have varied greatly with its varying fortunes,—as it now formed a separate independent kingdom, now a province loosely appended to a dissolving state,—now a debatable frontier-land between the hostile powers of Iran on the one side and Turan on the other. At one time, the limits of K. comprehended on the N everything to the Oxus, including Khaurism and Balkh. On the E they stretched beyond Candahar. On the S they embraced the great desert of Kohistan; but Sistan and Kirman appear to have always preserved a distinct frontier towards the S part of K. On the W they included Yezd and the district of Astrabad. If K. were to be considered merely as a province of

Persia, and the appellation limited to that portion of country to the E of Irak which obeys the Persian monarch, its extent, says Frazer, would be small indeed. "But if political considerations and natural lines be taken into account in the assignment of its boundaries, the following arrangement may perhaps be accepted. A line swerving but little from the meridian [of 53°], and marked in its greatest extent by deserts, skirting the districts of Ispahan and Cashan, and meeting the Elburz mountains near Dehnenuck, will divide K. from Irak on the W. If this line from its N extremity be continued in an E direction, nearly to the meridian of Jahjerm, and thence crossing these mountains in a N course, to the plains of Gurgaun at their feet, it will enter the desert on the E side of the Caspian sea, and touch the dominions of Mahammed Rahim Khan, in the steppe of Khaurism. It is not easy, nor is it of much importance, to decide in what part of the great desert that occupies the whole space between the feet of the Elburz range and the Oxus, the N limits of K. should be placed; politically speaking, it does not at present extend beyond the feet of these mountains. To the E it may properly be allowed to include the districts of Sarukhs, Hazareh, and Balai Murghab; and a line running between these and the dependencies of Balkh, in a direction nearly S, including the district of Herat and touching Sistan, would circumscribe K. on the E. Kirman, and part of Fars upon the S, complete the boundaries. The districts of Yezd on the SW, Astrabad on the NW, and Meroe-Shah-Jehan on the NE, are sometimes included in K. The first, although at present a separate government, appears naturally from position to form a part of this extensive prov. Astrabad also has been formed into a separate gov., dependent upon Mazanderan, and to that it is often naturally attached. Meroe, although once a royal city and capital of the country, situated as it is in the midst of a great desert, equally unconnected with this or any other of the surrounding states, however it may once have been attached to, can hardly be included in K. Herat, so long its capital city, can never be disjoined from that country in a geographical description of it, however it may be dismembered from it by political circumstances,—as has been for a long time past the case. But the above boundary leaves to themselves Candahar, Kabul, Balkh, Bokhara, and Khaurism; which, however the dominion of the east may have been divided, in general have either been considered as distinct provs., or have formed independent states. The surface of this extensive country, like other parts of Persia, is much diversified by plains and mountains; a very large proportion is quite unfit for the habitation of man, consisting of arid rocks, destitute of vegetation or fresh-water, and deserts either of salt land or sand, among which fertile oases may be found like islands in the sea." In these the soil is most prolific, producing wine, fruit, corn, rice, and silk, in the greatest abundance, and of the best quality.

The NW part of K., bordering on the coast of the Caspian from the bay of Balkhan to the Attruck river, pays doubtful allegiance either to Persia or to Khiva; and, with the exception of the coast-land itself, is a mere desert over which roam predatory hordes of Usbec Tartars, and Turkomans. To the S of the Attruck, the surface of the country becomes mountainous. The Elburz chain, bending round the S extremity of the Caspian, mounts NE towards the upper course of the Attruck, and then SE towards Mushed; and sends forth numerous ramifications towards the S, which gradually sink down into the level of the Kohistan. From Mushed to Herat, this

mountainous region is continued. Throughout the whole of this region, much beauty of scenery prevails, and many fertile valleys are found, especially the great vale of Mushed, which, commencing a few miles to the NW of Shirwan, on the Attruck river, extends for 50 m. beyond Mushed towards Herat, between a double chain of mountains. In this region of K. we find the towns of Shahrud, Bujnurd, Kuchan, Neshapur, and Mushed. To the S of this region, the traveller encounters the great waste of Kohistan, occupying nearly two-thirds of the entire surface of K. The only roads in this barren sandy region are those by which caravans pass S from Nishabur to Tabbas; and from Tabbas SSW to Yezd, NE to Bushrewgah, and SE to Birdshan. The surface of this region is of considerably higher level than that of the desert to the N of the Elburz. The nature of this desert varies much in different parts. In some few places it is marshy; in others its surface is a hard-baked barren clay; but in general it is covered with sand, "either in the shape of hilly plains, or hillocks in the form of waves, and easily moved by the wind." Two chains of hills appear to diversify the surface of the Kohistan, diverging from a point a little to the S of Mushed, whence one runs nearly SW by Turshiz and Tabbas, and Yezd into Fars; while the other runs nearly S. The district of Yezd, in the SW corner of K., is a rich oasis producing fruit, silk, and cotton in abundance, but only a limited supply of grain. The district of Bhirjan, 120 m. SW of Herat, is also fertile in grain and fruit. Colonel Chesney assigns to K., inclusive of the prov. of Asterabad, a superficies of 138,026 sq. geog. m. See articles PERSIA and AFGHANISTAN.

KHORATCHSEMAA, or KHAN RACHASCENA, a town of Siam, 160 m. NE of Ynthia, on the Bang-pa-kiang.

KHOR-KATCHE, KATSI, or KATCHE, nomadic people, of the race who inhabit the western part of the Chinese empire, to the S of Turkestan, and W of the country of the Koko-nor, and the N part of Tibet; comprising a territory 750 m. in length from E to W, and about 300 m. in breadth. They profess Mahometanism.

KHORLOS, a Mongolian tribe of the Chinese empire, who inhabit the eastern part of Mongolia, to the E of the Siolk mountains, and to the N of the Chara-Mouren. They are divided into 2 standards.

KHOROCHTCHA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the prov., and district, and 8 m. W of Bialistok, on the L. bank of the Narev. Pop. 580. It has a castle and a convent.

KHOROL, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Kharkov, district and 15 m. NW of Lebedin; runs SW into the gov. of Poltova; passes a town of the same name, turns SE, and joins the Psiol on the r. bank, 18 m. SW of Poltova, and after a course of 150 m. The town, which is the capital of a district, is 66 m. WNW of Poltova, and 23 m. SE of Loubny, on the r. bank of the river of the same name.

KHOROS, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 45 m. NNE of Aleppo, sanj. and 9 m. S of Aindah, on the Kuaik.

KHORS, or CHORS, a town of Persia, in Azerbijan, 21 m. NNE of Khoi, near the r. bank of the Kuk-kana.

KHORTCHIN, a people of Mongolia, who inhabit the territory to the E of the Siolk mountains, between the Kol on the S and the Koueller, a head-stream of the Toro, on the N.

KHOSRU-PASHA-KHANI, or KASRU-PASHA, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Kara-hissar, 33 m. NE of Afium-kara-hissar. It has 2 mosques, several caravanserais, and a public bath; and is noted for its carpet manufactories.

KHOTEN, or KOTAN, a populous and fertile

district in Chinese Tartary, to the SE of Yarkand, 1,000 li. or 350 m. in circuit, according to a Chinese description of the western countries published at Pekin in 1777. It is bounded on the W by very high mountains and chains, which it is impossible to cross; and to the E it has nothing but sandy deserts and marshy grounds, which extend nearly as far as the Sing-su-hi lake, near the source of the Whang-Ho. On the S it has the Karakorum mountains. It is watered by a great number of streams, most of which flow E to the Lob-Nor. Its productions are fruits, silk, and grain. The country is governed by two superior officers, dependent on the commandant of Yarkand. It contains the six cities of Khotan, Yurung-kash, Karakash, Tsura, Karia, and Takhibui. Each of these cities has its hakim, and form what is called the council of Khotan. The country is flat, and consists of well-watered fields: it is in fact an oasis in the Bokharian desert. According to Marco Polo, who visited this place, the district is eight days' journey in extent, and produces cotton, flax, hemp, vines, and other useful plants, besides melons and fruits of various kinds. The men are employed in agriculture, and the women in domestic economy and commerce.—Its cap., of the same name, has been variously placed in modern maps. D'Anville has placed it 33° W of Pekin, or upwards of 88° E long. and 37° N lat.; Thompson in nearly 76° E long.; and Dr. Morrison, in his View of China, in $35^{\circ} 36'$ N lat., and 34° W long. of Pekin, or $82^{\circ} 27'$ E of Greenwich, in which Mr. Remusat seems fully to acquiesce. Klaproth, on the contrary—who lets few opportunities of displaying British ignorance pass—says that Morrison's statement is unworthy of credit, and was not taken from the Itundohi, but from the notes accompanying a small planisphere in one sheet, published at Pekin in 1795, with which the missionaries, members of the mathematical tribunal at Pekin, had nothing to do. By Strahlenberg it is placed in 40° N lat. and 84° E long.—the most erroneous of all the positions hitherto assigned K., except by Rennel, who placed it in 40° N lat. and 75° E long., or $41^{\circ} 27'$ W long. of Pekin. Its true position, as determined in the great map of the Jesuits, in 1760, is 37° N lat. and $35^{\circ} 52'$ W long. of Pekin, or $80^{\circ} 35' 30''$ E long. of Greenwich. This position agrees with that of Sir George Staunton's Chinese map of the seat of the then recent war in Western Tartary. From what we have stated of the great disagreement amongst our best modern geographers, respecting the position of K., it may be safely inferred that our ignorance of the geography of Chinese Turkestan is deplorably great, and not likely to be soon removed. K. is called Cotan by Marco Polo, and Hotom by the Jesuits; and the river on which it stands Hotum-nisolon-Khatin by Bentink, Chotun by Strahlenberg, and Koton or Khoton by the Orientals. Hence some have been led to believe that it is the same with the Mantschurian word *khotun* or *hotun* signifying 'a city,' and that it was built by the Karakitayans, a Mantschur tribe, who ruled this region in the 12th cent.; but this is altogether a mistake, as K. existed many centuries before the Karakitayans were even heard of. At present it is named I-lit-chi or Ho-taen by the Chinese. According to Morrison's View of China, K. contained a pop. of 13,642 families, and 44,650 individuals. It was originally a Hindu colony. Buddhism was established here some centuries before the birth of Christ, and continued to be the prevailing system till the Mahomedan Turks conquered all the cities of Little Bukharia. It was a flourishing wealthy city in the 2d century of the Christian era, when it contained a pop. of 32,000 families, 83,000 persons, and more than 50,000 soldiers; and it was long a great resort of Buddhists from all quarters, who brought

thither their sacred books and the traditions of their faith. All the environs were covered with Buddhist temples and monasteries, in one of which 3,000 rāhans were lodged; and the city was adorned with a prodigious number of statues of Budha and his priests. To the W of the city, in the 4th cent., as we are told by the Chinese writers, under the Tang dynasty, was a great monastery called the New temple, which was 80 years in building, and three kings successively overlooked the work. It was 250 ft. in height, and adorned with paintings and inscriptions engraved in metal, covered over with gold and silver, and enriched with all sorts of precious ornaments. The columns, the gates, the windows, and screens were covered over with plates of gold, and the beams were of precious woods. By the side of this monastery were small cells, for the Buddhist monks, which also were beautiful and very richly ornamented. But the system of Mohammed has long supplanted the Buddhist creed of K., and the temples, monasteries, and palaces are now in ruins. K. has always been celebrated for its *yu* or jasper; of which three kinds are brought down by as many rivers, during the annual floods, white, green, and black.

KHOTIN, or **CHOCZIM**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Bessarabia, capital of a district 17 m. SW of Kamenitz, and 63 m. E of Mohilev, situated on a height near the r. bank of the Dniester, and the Austrian frontier. Pop. in 1833, 9,869. It is defended by lofty ramparts and a strong fortress, and has government stores and barracks for troops. This town was long a subject of contest between the Poles and Turks. In 1739 it was taken from the latter by the Russians; again in 1769; and finally in 1788 by the united arms of Russia and Austria. In 1812 it was ceded with the rest of Bessarabia to Russia.

KHOTINIS, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Mohilev, district and 32 m. SE of Klimovicze, on the r. bank of the Besed.

KHOTLAN, a name given by Sultan Baber and the Oriental geographer Ibn Haukel to all the country on the Upper Oxus, opposite Badakshan, as far as the Belur-Tagh on the E; bounded on the W by the Surkhab or Red river; on the N by the mountainous and rugged district of Karateghin; and on the S by Badakshan. Its few valleys are said to be narrow, and overhung by lofty and precipitous mountains. K. was the seat of a splendid dynasty of kings in the days of the Sassanian monarchy, and Abulfeda mentions the magnificent palaces of its princes. These sovereigns, according to Hyde, assumed the title of *Hiyatelaḥ* or *Hi-Aub-Telah*—i. e., 'Prince of the Golden river,' the Oxus—a title not altogether misapplied when it is considered that the Oxus contains a vast quantity of gold in its bed, and that the natives are acquainted with the art of collecting it when its rapid waves, during the melting of the snows on the W slopes of the Belur, detach the grains from the mountains. The Byzantine writers, from ignorance of the Persian language, converted the title of the kings of K. into the name of their subjects, calling them Haiathelites, Ephthalites, Nephthalites, and Eutalites, and some European writers, misled by them, took these people for Jews of the tribe of Naphtali.

KHOTMYJSK, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kursk. Pop. of district, 88,398. The town is 84 m. SSW of Kursk, on the r. bank of the Norskla. Pop. 2,362. It has an old earthen rampart, and contains 3 churches. It was founded in 1630, in the reign of the czar Michael Féodorovitch.

KHOTOMLIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 33 m. E of Kharkov, district and 26 m. S of Voltchansk.

KHOTOVTZIS, a people of Russia in Asia, in the N part of the gov. of Yenisei. They are of the Samoide race.

KHO-TSIN-CHAN, a mountain of China, in the N part of the prov. of Shan-se, dep. of Tae-tung-fu, in N lat. 40° 7', and E long. 113° 20'. It is covered with perpetual snow.

KHOUKHRA, a town of Russia in Europe, gov. and 60 m. WNW of Kharkov, district and 8 m. S of Akhtirka.

KHOZAR, a town of Independent Tartary, in Bokhara, 40 m. SW of Shehri-Subz, on an affluent of the Karchi.

KHOZDAR, a district and town of Beluchistan, capital of the prov. of Jhalawan, 120 m. SSE of Kelat, on the r. bank of the Sohran, in the narrow but luxuriant valley of Baghwan. It is surrounded by a low mud-wall, and has a well-stocked bazaar. In 1810 it contained about 500 houses, but it has since greatly decayed. The inhabitants are chiefly Hindus.

KHULLUM, or **TASH-KURGHAN**, a town of Kunduz, in the khanate of Badakshan, on the road between Balkh and Kunduz, in N lat. 36° 39', on a river of the same name, a tributary of the Oxus. Burnes estimated the pop. in 1832 at 10,000. The houses are of clay and sun-dried bricks, usually of one story, and each within its own walled enclosure. They are arranged, however, in streets, and each street has a stream of water running through it. The whole is surrounded by an earthen wall, and is guarded by two forts. The inhabitants are Tadjiks, Afghans, and Usbecs. In the markets, which are held twice a-week, Moorcroft saw exposed for sale, raw cotton, cotton-cloths, leather, hides, fuel, grapes, raisins, pistachio-nuts, dried plums, rock-salt, madder, indigo, brown leather boots, raw wool from Badakshan; chintzes, quilts, and turbans from India; and blankets of fine wool from Chetral.

KHULLUM, a river of the khanate of Badakshan, which has its source in the N side of the Hindu-kush, at the Kara-kutul pass; flows NNE past Heibuk and Khullum; and, after a sinuous course of about 150 m., joins the Jilum, on the l. bank, on the confines of Bokhara.

KHULTUKS, a people of Afghanistan, who inhabit the banks of the Indus and the valleys of the Salt range. They consist of about 24,000 families, and are divided into two branches. The principal of these is that of the Bariks, to whom the salt mines belong. The khan resides at Teera.

KHULUGUR, **KHOULKOUR**, or **THU-HO**, a river of Mongolia, in the Outehou-Moutchen territory, which, descending from the W side of the Khingan or Sioki mountains, runs NW, and loses itself in the sands.

KHUMMUR, a village of reed and thorn houses in the Khuttuk territory, on the W side of the Indus, 7 m. SSE of the Kurruk pass, in N lat. 33° 15', E long. 70° 51'. The open plain narrows from this v., till at Kurruk it becomes a mere neck of cultivation, closed in by the Khuttuk hills, but the unpromising stony hillocks and sandy ground around K. are all carefully cultivated.

KHUND, or **KUND**, a village of Hindostan, in Cashmere, in a valley of the same name, 50 m. SSE of Siringur. The valley is on the N side of the Barichal or Pangal mountains, at an alt. of 6,000 ft. above sea-level. It is about 3 m. in length, extremely picturesque, and well cultivated.

KHUNDADAR, a fortress of Hindostan, in the peninsula of Gujarat and district of Hallar. It was surrendered to the English in 1809.

KHUNDALU, a village and lake of Northern India, in the prov. of Sirmur, 28 m. WNW of Simla, and 2½ m. from the l. bank of the Sutledge, situated in the midst of very romantic scenery. The lake has an alt. of 2,800 ft. above sea-level. Its length is 1½

m. in the dry season, but is increased to $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. during the rainy season. Vigne compares it to Ullswater in its winding course amidst hills covered with jungle to the water's edge. The v. is about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the lake, on the road from Ludiana to Bilaspur.

KHUNDAKH, or **AVAR**, a district of Eastern Circassia, between the Koiso and Aksai. It contains about 1,500 families, and has mines of copper, lead, and silver. It possesses also productive saline springs.

KHUNGIS, a river of the Chinese empire, in Sungaria, in the military division of Ili, which descends from the N side of the Thian-chan mountains, runs W. and joins the Tekes, 54 m. SE of Ili, and after a course of 45 m. The united streams form the Ili.

KHURD-KABUL, or **LITTLE KABUL**, a village of Afghanistan, 20 m. SE of Kabul, in a pleasant valley of the Kurkutch mountains, at an alt. of 7,466 ft. above sea-level. It lies between the Buthauk and Tangi-Turkai defiles; and is memorable for the massacre of the British troops by the Afghans which took place here in their attempted retreat to Jelalabad in 1841. Here also the British army encamped on the night of their decisive victory over the Afghans in September 1842.

KHURDA, a principality of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, and district of Kuttack, bordering on the SE on the bay of Bengal. With the exception of a few isolated hills towards the S, it is entirely flat, and to a great extent covered with impervious forest. The only avenues to the interior are through strongly-fortified defiles. The Khurda raja was always invested with sovereign authority, and the sole fountain of honour in Kuttack. He was also hereditary high-priest of Juggernath, and keeper of the idol's wardrobe. But since the rebellion of Muckund-Deo in 1804, the raja of K. has only been acknowledged as a private landholder, and his territory has been under the management of British functionaries. The chief town is Khurdaghur.

KHURDAGHUR, a town of Hindostan, capital of the principality of Khurda, in the prov. of Orissa, 27 m. SW of Kuttack. It is situated in the midst of impenetrable forests, and is only approachable by strongly-defended avenues. In its vicinity, on a hill, is a fortress which was taken by assault by the English in 1803.

KHUREER, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Cutch, 50 m. NE of Bhuj, in the Runn.

KHURKET, a lake of Hindostan, in the Sikhs territory, 90 m. N of Delhi, near Thuncsar. It is held sacred by the Hindus.

KHURIAH, or **KHURIAT**, a town of Arabia, in the prov. and on the sea of Oman, at the mouth of a river of the same name, and 27 m. SE of Muskat.

KHURRUM, a river of Eastern Afghanistan, which rises near the fortress of Ghuzni, and, after watering the fine territory of Bunnu, part of Murwat, and part of Esaukhayl, joins the Indus in about N lat. $32^{\circ} 42'$. It is joined by the Tochi or Gumbela, on the r. bank, 7 m. E of Lukki.

KHURTUT, a village of Afghanistan, 35 m. W of Kilat, in Ghiljie, and 60 m. N of Candahar.

KHURWAR PASS, a defile of Afghanistan, between Mulkabad and Alli-Jahs-Killa, 50 m. S of Cabul.

KHUSHAB, a small town of Afghanistan, 15 m. SE of Candahar, and about 2 m. S of the S bank of the Helmund.

KHUSHALGUR, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the Rajpoot territory, in the prov. and 99 m. SW of Agra. The fort, which is mud-built, is defended by double walls, with round bastions and a ditch.

KHUSHGUL, a fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, district of Bunduk, 18 m. ESE of Darwur. It was ceded to the English in 1817.

KHUT-I-KHURGA-UNA, a village of Afghanistan, 100 m. WNW of Dera-Ismail-khan, in the Gomul pass, and near the N bank of the Gomul river.

KHUTPUR, a village of Hindostan, in the Punjab, 27 m. SW of Lahore, on the road thence to Multan, and on the l. bank of the Ravee.

KHUTTUUK, a district on the W side of the Indus, intersected by the parallel of $33^{\circ} 20' N$, and the meridian of $71^{\circ} E$, and stretching in the form of a horse-shoe around the NE part of Bunnu, and the arid clayey waste called the Viziri-Thull or Viziri desert. The Khuttuks, a rather numerous tribe, occupy the Salt range from hence to Kalabagh on the Indus, and as far as the Cabul river on the N.

KHIZISTAN, or **KHORISTAN**, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Irak-Ajemi, from which it is separated by the mountains of Luristan, the ancient *Zagros*, and their prolongation southwards, the Bachtiyari mountains; on the E by Fars; on S by the upper extremity of the Persian gulf, from the mouth of the Tab or Hindian on the E, to that of the Shat-el-Arab, or Shat-el-Hiyah, on the W; and on the W by Irak-Arabi, from which it is separated throughout by the Shat-el-Hind, the Tigris, and the Shat-el-Arab. Its general outline is triangular; and its superficial area is estimated at 25,677 sq. m. It represents the *Susiana* of Strabo, and the *Cissia* of Herodotus. This country is now divided between the territories of the Chaab, or Khab sheikh, and those forming the government of Shuster.—The Khab territories—for which the sheikh pays a moderate tribute, in lieu of all taxes, to the shah—extend E and W from the banks of the Tab to the conflux of the Karun and Dizful; and N and S from the shore of the Persian gulf, to a range of hills which skirt the valley of Ram-Hormuz to the S. This country—forming the S part of the prov., and nearly corresponding to the ancient *Cissia*—though watered by the noble Karun, and the rivers Tab and Jerahi, consists chiefly of vast sandy plains and marshes, wholly destitute of cultivation. To the E is a desert which reaches from the neighbourhood of Bunda-Delium, in Fars, to within 6 or 7 m. of Dorak, in length about 30 farsangs, but varying in breadth, according to the distance of the hills—to the foot of which it extends—from the sea. The Tab, in flowing towards the sea, intersects the district nearly in the centre; and its banks, in the immediate vicinity of Hindostan, are cultivated to the extent of about 1 m. on each side. The shores of the gulf are in winter a swamp; in summer, a desert parched by a burning sun. The most fertile spots in the dominions of the Khab prince are those in the environs of Dorak, his capital, which is situated in a marshy plain, and is surrounded by date-plantations: and on the banks of the Hafar and Shat-el-Arab. Here, alone, dates and rice are produced; and from these districts the sheikh derives the principal part of his revenues. Wheat and barley are only grown to an extent scarcely sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants, in the immediate vicinity of the towns and villages. The rice-harvest here is in August and September; that of other grain in April and May. Rice is cultivated in those parts which are well-watered by artificial canals drawn from the different rivers; but the other grains are chiefly dependent on the periodical rains for their nourishment. Some cotton is grown, and a small quantity of tobacco. The N and W parts of the country afford tolerable pasture; and here the wandering tribes, which compose no small portion of the pop., pitch their tents. Both banks of the Karun, from its junction with the Ab-

zal, 8 farsangs below Shuster, to the ruins of Sabla, are very thinly peopled, and consequently uncultivated—except at Ahwaz, and the villages of Weis and Samania. They are covered with brushwood, the resort of lions, wild boars, and other animals. Morasses are also common towards Goban and the sea, and between Dorak and the Karun.—The Karun, which is supposed by D'Anville and others, but in Kinneir's opinion erroneously, to be the ancient *Choaspes*, rises 40 m. SW of Ispahan, on the W flank of the Zardah-kuh mountains. After receiving a number of tributary streams in the mountains of Luristan, and flowing W to the meridian of Shuster, it runs S; breaks through the Zagros range, and flows through the city of Shuster to the village of Bandi-Kir, where it meets the Dizful. Its course is then prevailing S, but often very tortuous, passing Ahwaz, and Ismaili, and making a great bend first to the E and then to the W, before it reaches Sabla, the ruins of a favourite palace of Sheikh Soliman, the founder of the Khab family, situated in N lat. $30^{\circ} 32' 30$ m. E of Bassora, and $60\frac{1}{2}$ m. by the river S. of Ismaili. Here the Karun divides into two branches; one of which—which appears to be now nearly dried up—disembogues into the sea at the Khor-Kobban, or Gobban. The other, taking the name of the Haffar, after a course of about 14 m., again separates, one division passing through the rising commercial town of Mohammerah, and by an artificial canal, 3 m. long, and into the Shat-el-Arab. This latter branch, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. above Mohammerah, gives off a branch called the Bamshire, or Bah-a-Mishir, which runs in a SSE course nearly parallel to the Shat-el-Arab, into the Persian gulf. The K. is a very noble river, in many parts upwards of 300 yds. in breadth, and is navigable for boats of 25 tons burden, as far as Kishtibund, 4 m. from Shuster.—The principal towns of this division of K. are Dorak, Ahwaz, Hindian or Endian, Fellahiyah, Gobban, and Jerah, which gives its name to the river so called; but the greater part of the inhabitants live in tents. The revenues of the Khab sheikh amount to about £12,000 a-year; and he can bring into the field about 12,000 men,—an army which he assembles by ordering each particular sheikh, on any emergency, to join him with a force proportionate to the strength of his tribe. This army is, therefore, an undisciplined rabble, armed with matchlocks, lances, and swords, without order or officers, and unfit to contend with troops instructed in European tactics. The Khabs have, it is said, lost much of their Arab character, and their blood has become mixed with that of the Persians. Most of them are now *Deh-nishins*, or settlers in villages.—The Beni-Lam Arabs, who occupy a part of the SE territory of the Turkish pash. of Bagdad, occasionally encamp to the E of the Tigris, and even of the Kerkhah; and the district between the Karun and the Kerkhah is held by the Wali Arabs.

The territories attached to the government of Shuster constitute the fairest portion of *Susiana*. It derives its fertility from four noble rivers, and a multitude of smaller streams, which irrigate the plain in every direction; and in Persia, as well as Arabia, a plentiful supply of water is alone necessary to render the earth productive and fruitful. This wealthy district, which we learn from Strabo yielded to the husbandman 100, or even 200 fold, and was rich in cotton, sugar, rice, and grain, is now for the most part a forsaken waste. The chief signs of cultivation are between Bundeikir, Dizful, the vicinity of Hawiza, and the vale of Ram-Hormuz. From the Dizful to the Tigris, and from the banks of the Karun to those of the Shat-el-Arab, all is dreary and desolate; and on the E side of Shuster, a lonely

wild, upwards of 60 m. in length, extends from that city to the entrance of the valley of Ram-Hormuz. This valley, which has been placed under the beglerbeg of Bebahan, is one of the most romantic districts in Persia. It is 15 farsangs in length, and from 6 to 8 m. in breadth; and is now inhabited by Bachtiyari tribes. It has a rich alluvial soil, producing grain of all kinds, dates, and fruit-trees. The river Jerah, descending from the Koh-Margun in the Bachtiyari range, and entering at its E extremity, flows through the centre of it, when meeting the Abi-Zard, which descends from the mountains 6 m. E of the town of Ramiss or Ram-Hormuz, they together force a passage through a low ridge of hills which skirts the valley to the S. Of the four great rivers which embellish and fertilize these plains, the Karun, already mentioned, is the most considerable. Next in magnitude to it is the Dizful, or Abzal. It has two sources; one in the Shutur-Koh, near Burojird, and the other in the mountains of Luristan. They form a junction three days' journey to the N of Dizful; and passing under the walls of that city, empty themselves, after a winding course, into the W branch of the Karun, at Bundeikir. The third river is the Kerah, Kerkhah, or Hawisa, called by the Turks the Karasu. This river is formed by the junction of many streams, in the fastnesses of Kali-Asped and Anarah-Rud, in the prov. of Kurdistan. It runs through the plain of Kirmanshah, meeting a river called the Kazawur, 4 m. above that city, and the Gamasab 8 farsangs below it. The latter, which has its source near Nehavend, passes within 3 m. of Besittun, and previous to its junction with the Karasu, receives the waters of the Besittun, the Durinor, and Hursin. The Karasu, now greatly increased in magnitude, flows rapidly towards the S, receiving the tribute of many streams; passes to the W of the ruins of Sus or Shus, through the marshes which surround the city of Hawizah, and enters the Shat-el-Arab about 20 m. below Korna, after a course of upwards of 500 m.—The Tab belongs to the prov. of K. only in the lower part of its course. It is navigable up to Hindian for boats of 20 tons.—Shuster, the capital of K. and the residence of a beglerbeg, is situated in N lat. 32° , E long. $48^{\circ} 59'$, at the foot of the Bachtiyari mountains, on an eminence overlooking the rapid course of the Karun. It now contains little more than 10,000 inhabitants, having suffered greatly from the fearful devastation of the plague which swept away a large proportion of the pop. of K. a few years ago. It seems to be wholly under the control of Bachtiyari chiefs, who have divided it into 12 *mahallahs*, or quarters, and are not only all more or less disaffected to the shah, but often at strife amongst themselves.—The city of Dizful, situated a few miles from the foot of the Bachtiyari hills, suffers as much from its agas as from the Persian gov. It has a pop. of about 15,000; and is the principal market of K.—The plains to the W of these two cities are in the hands of Arab tribes under their own petty chiefs, who cultivate corn, barley, and rice, and rear large flocks of sheep. The largest tribe dependent upon Shuster is the Anafijah, occupying the r. bank of the Karun. The inhabitants of Hawizah are chiefly Arabs.—In summer the heat is excessive, from 9 A. M. till the same hour at night, when the air is refreshed by a gentle breeze from the NW. The winters are mild, and the springs temperate and delightful. Snow is only seen on the summits of the mountains; but violent storms of hail frequently prove injurious to the crops. Periodical rains prevail from December to the end of March; but the land is principally cultivated by irrigation. The soil is blackish, tinged with red, and very rich. Two